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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

SEPTEMBER 1982

STATE'S WORKFORCE UP IN SEPTEMBER

PUBLIC SECTOR SPURS SECOND CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY JOB INCREASE

South Carolina's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 12,600 in September due to an addition of 17,100 workers in the educational sector of government. Despite the overall monthly advance, current employment figures in comparison with those recorded one year earlier showed a 23,700 reduction in jobs over the period.

PRIVATE SECTOR HOLDS EMPLOYMENT DECREASE TO A MINIMUM

Normally, September is a month when employment in South Carolina's private businesses displays a marked drop as many seasonal jobs come to an end. This is evident in both services and trade which have strong connections to tourism. The trend also applies to construction which remains a weather-sensitive industry. This year's developments proved somewhat better than the norm as employment fell by only 2,700 from August. When these figures were examined after adjustment for seasonality, total nonagricultural employment in the private sector actually advanced 1,500.

Although many factors influenced September's employment, probably the most important was the gain in manufacturing. After registering job declines for eleven months in a row, manufacturing managed a second consecutive expansion with a September increase of 1,000. Nondurable goods were responsible for the entire climb. Recalls in textile mill products, where 1,200 workers were added, caused the nondurable growth. Within textile mill products, all indications were not so positive, however, as both knitting mills and textile finishing, except wool, lost employees. The main textile upturns occurred in weaving mills, cotton, and weaving mills, synthetics, with respective pickups of 1,000 and 1,100. The only other major employment shift in nondurables was centered in paper and allied products, up 300. The durable good side of the picture was more stable as September's job level equalled that of August. The single largest durable change was focused in electrical and electronic equipment, specifically electronic components and accessories. This industry's employment was off 500 from the previous month due to several layoffs of a temporary nature.

Construction, buoyed by declining interest rates and good weather, produced a fairly strong September. Employment in the industry was down only 600 from August compared with an average September decrease over the last ten years of 1,400. Although no statistics are available at the state level, nationally housing starts climbed sharply, and it can be assumed that South Carolina shared in the slight recovery. The construction industry may be looking ahead to better times if the predictions of Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., President and Chief Operating Officer of Forbes Magazine, hold true. Mr. Forbes, speaking before an economic outlook conference recently in Greenville, forecast a drop in the prime interest rate in 1983 to 6% or 8%. A like decline in mortgage rates could bring housing back as an affordable commodity for many South Carolinians.

Service-related employment in the state fared well in September thanks to an exceptionally long tourist season. Historically, sizable employee reductions are witnessed around Labor Day as seasonal layoffs occur. This year was different as many workers were retained for what was characterized as the best September beach season ever. Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head were the biggest winners in the expansion of tourist activities. Educational services in the private sector also aided the strong showing for services as some 3,000 employees were added to the regular contracted staff levels for the new school year.

The extended tourist season was not quite so beneficial to the wholesale and retail trade industry. The number of workers in trade slid by 1,800 in September with all but 100 grouped in retail areas. With consumers retrenching to avoid borrowing at high interest rates, consumer spending or lack of it was the main reason for the retail trade dip. General merchandise stores were big losers as 500 workers left the ranks of the employed. Merchants continue to hope for a break out of the slump for the Christmas season, and if interest rates continue to fall, this hope could become a reality. It should be noted that as consumers have made concerted efforts to pay off current debt, place money in savings, and not take on new debt, the buying public as a whole is now in its best position in years to increase borrowing for purchases.

In other major industry developments, employment in transportation and public utilities was off 400 from August as small decreases were evident throughout the industry. Also on the downside was the finance, insurance, and real estate industry. Despite the slide of 500 jobs, this industry remained 1,700 above year-ago levels.

EDUCATION KEYS GOVERNMENT ADVANCE

Ths public sector witnessed an addition of 15,300 workers in September in South Carolina, essentially all of which were education-related. Local education gains topped all increases with a monthly expansion of 12,100 while the number of workers in state schools rose 5,000. All remaining areas of government combined edged downward 1,800 between August and September. Most significant among decreases was employment in federal defense, down 1,200 due to both seasonal and unscheduled layoffs.

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state is not forecast to register much of a shift in October. The substantial addition of the remaining workers to the education force will probably be offset by minor declines in all other industries. In services, employment should drop slightly as seasonal tourist layoffs finally occur even while some Christmas hiring begins. With not many recalls forseen, manufacturing employment will probably taper off next month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 10.7% in September. This represents 157,200 jobless individuals, a decline of 10,500 from the August level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to students leaving the job market to return to school, and the fact that many employers used reduced workweeks rather than complete layoffs to adjust inventories. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.1% in September.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,471,900	1,483,800	1,423,100	181,200	181,920	170,840
Total Employment	1,314,700	1,316,100	1,306,500	164,840	165,870	157,280
Total Unemployment	157,200	167,700	116,600	16,360	16,050	13,560
Unemployment Rate	10.7	11.3	8.2	9.0	8.8	7.9

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	193,240	193,830	186,020	295,380	295,380	284,040
Total Employment	179,240	178,140	174,740	265,320	262,640	264,090
Total Unemployment	14,000	15,690	11,280	30,060	32,740	19,950
Unemployment Rate	7.2	8.1	6.1	10.2	11.1	7.0

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECREASES IN STATE

Production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers experienced a slightly shorter workweek in September than in August as recessionary pressures continued to inhibit production. September's workweek of 38.2 hours was down 0.6 hour from the August level as both sectors of the manufacturing industry contracted.

The durable-good sector reported a decrease of 0.8 hour per week in September, and was hardest hit in the special industry machinery group. Workers in nondurables fared slightly better losing only 0.6 hour weekly in September to fall to a level of 37.8 hours.

Nationally, production workers lost 0.2 hour weekly in the manufacturing industry in September as the workweek slipped to 38.8 hours per week, down from 39.0 hours in August. The hard-good sector lost 0.4 hour in September and fell to 38.8 hours per week. The workweek among nondurable-good workers was unchanged in September and stood at 38.7 hours per week.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

The hiring of additional personnel at the beginning of the school year and recalls of persons on leave without pay caused Charleston-North Charleston nonagricultural employment to increase 300 above August's level of 153,100. Employees in the government sector experienced a gain of 400, as colleges and universities, and local educational facilities opened for the 1982-1983 school year. While state and local government divisions enjoyed advances over the month, federal workers reported a seasonal employment decline of 600. Parallelling the growth in government, other upturns were witnessed by the manufacturing and construction industries. The 200 rise in nondurable goods was responsible for the total climb in the manufacturing sector. Seasonal decreases in services and mining, and wholesale and retail trade resulted in a 200 dip in both industries. Another loser in September was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, where employment was down 100 from 7,300 in August. There was no change in the employment level of 8,700 for transportation and public utilities from a month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Columbia Metropolitan Area wage and salary employment, affected primarily by the government sector, rose 3,000 in September to a level of 177,100. Within government, sharp gains were recorded by state and local government employees. Persons employed in state and local government realized sizable increases of 1,900 and 1,500, respectively. These advances were responsible for the upturn in total government of 3,000 to 54,100. During September, 400 federal workers were separated from their jobs as budget cuts continued to plague federal employees. Positive movement was noted in manufacturing, and in the transportation and public utilities sector. Manufacturing employment rose 400 to 25,300, which was traced to the nondurable good industry. Due to workers returning to their jobs after weeks of suspension from pay, textile mill employment increased causing nondurable goods to move upward from 12,600 to 13,000. Employment in durable goods was unchanged at 12,300 over the month. The number of persons employed in transportation and public utilities was up 100 from the previous month, and 200 above a year-earlier. Declines in employment of 200 each were reported in the construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Wholesale and retail trade was reduced by 100 employees, with the total drop in retail trade.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Influenced by a large upturn in government employees, Greenville-Spartanburg nonagricultural employment rose from 257,500 to 260,200 during September. Seasonal growth in both state and local government created a hefty 2,900 increase in total government. Federal government employment remained stable at 1,600 from August to September. Services and mining posted positive movement of 500 as educational divisions accelerated. Reductions of 200 each in employment were recorded for the number of workers in the manufacturing, construction, and trade industries. The loss of workers in the manufacturing industry was attributed to layoffs experienced by the soft good sector. Durable goods picked up 100 workers, all of which were centered in the machinery, except electrical, division. Finance, insurance, and real estate was also among the nonagricultural industries to have fewer workers as September's employment level was down 100 from 10,500 in August.

HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT STYMIES U.S. RECOVERY

With 11.3 million Americans out of work, the nation's unemployment rate soared to the double-digit rate of 10.1% in September. The 11.3 million people reported out of work in September did not include a record-breaking 1.6 million so-called discouraged workers -- people who have abandoned the search for a job. Unemployment has been rising rapidly since the recession began in July, 1981. In September, there were 99.7 million people at work and 11.3 million unemployed. The number of jobless workers rose 450,000 from August, with nearly all the increase among adult men, particularly those 25 years and older.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 69.1% of capacity in September, down from an adjusted 69.6% in August. The operating rate in September compared with 70.1% in July and 78.3% a year earlier. September's decline was expected in light of a 0.6% drop in industrial production for the month. September's rate was the lowest since the 69.0% recorded in March, 1975.

Although the nation's real GNP appears to be increasing slowly, industrial production may still be declining. Industrial output fell an adjusted 0.6% in September after declining an adjusted 0.5% in August, and many economists expect the October figures to show another decline. Output has fallen 10.8% since the recession began in July, 1981.

Paced by sharply increased auto purchases, the nation's retail sales grew by 1.0% in September, more than recovering August's decline. Total sales of retail stores in September reached $89.5 million.

Durable-good sales in September rose 2.4% after falling 3.0% in August. Auto sales alone were up a strong 4.0%, fueled by factory incentives to dealers. Sales of nondurable goods rose 0.4% in September after decreasing 0.1% in August. Without the new auto business, total sales would have climbed only 0.4% for the month.

With interest rates falling, the nation's builders started work on more new single-family houses in September than in any month in the past year. Overall, housing starts jumped 14.4% , while starts for single-family houses alone rose 6.6% to a rate of 663,000, the highest level since July, 1981.

Personal income rose a seasonally adjusted 0.3% in September, reflecting high unemployment. Last month's increase of $7.6 billion followed a 0.2%, or $5.5 billion, rise in August. The most important component of personal income -- wages and salaries -- declined slightly last month. Consumer spending increased 1.0% in September following a rise of 0.7% in August.

MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS SLIP

Weekly payrolls among South Carolina's manufacturers slipped in September as a result of widespread layoffs, shutdowns, and other forms of workweek abbreviations. Production workers earned an average of $259.00 weekly in September, down slightly from August even though average hourly earnings managed an increase of $.06 to reach $6.78.

The durable-good sector experienced the greatest decline in earnings slipping $3.78 per week to $281.19. Although hourly earnings rose $.05 in September, soft market conditions kept production and employment down, thereby pushing weekly earnings down.

Nondurable-good workers' earnings followed the same basic trends as hourly earnings, averaging up $.06 in September but weekly earnings slipped $1.65 from the level reported in August.

Weekly earnings for production workers nationwide rose in September as did hourly earnings. The soft-good sector's weekly earnings showed the only decrease as a drop of $1.31 was reported; as a result, nondurable earnings per week fell to a level of $355.41 in September.

SUMMARY OF SEPTEMBER EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.78	$ 6.72	$ 6.35	$ 7.54	$ 7.54	$ 7.00
Average Weekly Earnings	$259.00	$260.74	$251.46	$291.04	$286.52	$268.10
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 88.46	$ 88.18	$ 90.10	$ 99.40	$ 97.99	$ 98.56

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.55	$ 6.51	$ 6.18	$ 6.45	$ 6.38	$ 6.28
Average Weekly Earnings	$248.90	$250.64	$240.40	$248.32	$243.08	$254.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 85.01	$ 85.72	$ 86.13	$ 84.81	$ 83.13	$ 91.35

SEPTEMBER'S FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DOMINATED BY CYCLICAL GAINS IN EDUCATION

South Carolina's female nonfarm wage and salary workforce, at 527,600 accelerated 9,900 during September. Seasonal growth in educational employment, where approximately seven out of every ten workers are female, was the controlling factor in this month's upturn.

Female employment in the private sector, at 406,500, diminished 900 over the month. Employment in four of the six major industry divisions edged downward from last month's level. Retail trade, negatively affected by seasonal downturns in resort areas and the cutback of summer help in general merchandise stores, experienced the largest monthly decrease (-900). Smaller losses were reported in finance, insurance and real estate (-200); construction (-100); and transportation and public utilities (-100). The number of women employed in manufacturing jobs remained unchanged from last month's level. Despite a 400 hike in textile mill employment, diversified trends within the soft good sector resulted in a minute gain of 100 women for September. Offsetting the nondurable rise was a 100 reduction in durables, primarily caused by a 400 curtailment in the number of females producing electrical and electronic equipment. On the positive side, services and mining added 400 more women to its workforce in September. However, this addition was definitely the result of hiring in educational services of noncontractual workers for the beginning of a new school year. The number of women in private sector jobs has declined 4,500 since September, 1981.

Public sector female employment, at 121,100, advanced 10,800 above last month's level. State and local government education, spurred by the hiring of nonfaculty personnel for the resumption of school activities, picked up 2,600 and 8,800 women workers, respectively. Federal government, and other state and local government trimmed their payrolls by 200 each over the month.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
National Lock Hardware Co.	Spartanburg	450	Will manufacture and assemble high quality knobs, pulls, hinges, catches and other hardware products.
Greenwood Development Corporation	Hilton Head Island	Unknown	Shopping center planned for Shelter Cove. The center to include 2 department stores and 60 to 70 special stores. Construction to begin August 1983.
Wheelabrator-Frye, Incorporated	Walterboro	55	The plant will make replacement parts for the firm's industrial blast cleaning equipment.

MANHOUR INDEX SLIPS

The manufacturing production workers' manhour index slipped back 0.9 point to 97.8 in September. The drop was effected by the 0.5 point loss in average weekly hours. The September index was 14.7 points less than the year-ago figure of 112.5.

	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	97.8	98.7	112.5
Durable Good Manhour Index	120.3	122.7	139.3
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	91.3	90.1	103.7
Textile Manhour Index	66.8	67.5	84.7
Apparel Manhour Index	99.4	99.6	101.7

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Mostly warm and dry weather prevailed over much of South Carolina in September, giving farmers an average of 25 days suitable for field work. Although most areas benefited from rainfall late in the month, approximately one fourth of the state's counties remained short to very short of adequate soil moisture. Corn harvesting was completed in September and cotton harvesting was approaching completion. The soybean crop was experiencing problems from both the dry weather and an onslaught of insects. The harvesting of fruits and nuts continued, but lagged behind the pace of last year. With the exception of the soybean crop, agricultural production in South Carolina will decline from the year-ago levels. There were approximately 1,525 migrant and seasonal farmworkers employed in South Carolina in September. Of these workers, 250 were interstate migratories.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electrical Draftsman	10	None	N/A	14	X		$14,000	X		Greenwood
Accountant	96	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Camden
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	43	None	N/A	13	X	X	$ 8,320		X	Kingstree
Electronics Technician	12	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,968	X		Liberty
Project Engineer	40	None	N/A	17	X		$28,000	X		Florence
Order Clerk	46	None	N/A	16	X		$16,500	X		Hampton
Civil Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$16,000	X		Conway
Cement Mason	99	None	N/A	10	X		$15,000	X		Walterboro
Bookkeeper	84	Accounts Payable	84	12	X		$ 8,000	X		Greenville
Reservation Clerk	42	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Material Handler	18	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Hartsville
Chemist	72	None	N/A	16	X	X	$10,400	X		Aiken
Account Analyst	24	Accounting Clerk	53	14	X		$10,500	X		Bennettsville

* There are currently more than 97,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience--"99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept., 1982	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1172.3	1159.7	1196.0	+ 12.6	- 23.7
Construction	65.7	66.3	71.4	- 0.6	- 5.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	11.1	11.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	3.8	3.9	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.1	7.2	7.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	32.2	32.6	33.7	- 0.4	- 1.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.9	9.0	9.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Electrical Work	6.0	6.0	6.7	0.0	- 0.7
Manufacturing	358.3	357.3	391.9	+ 1.0	- 33.6
Durable Goods	106.3	106.3	120.4	0.0	- 14.1
Nondurable Goods	252.0	251.0	271.5	+ 1.0	- 19.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.2	54.6	54.4	- 0.4	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	13.1	13.1	14.0	0.0	- 0.9
Water Transportation	2.4	2.6	3.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Communication	15.1	15.1	14.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.3	11.4	11.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.4	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Electric Services	10.3	10.4	9.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	3.6	3.7	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	238.6	240.4	233.3	- 1.8	+ 5.3
Wholesale Trade	49.9	50.0	49.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.9	27.9	27.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.4	12.4	11.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.1	22.1	22.4	0.0	- 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.8	6.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.8	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	188.7	190.4	183.5	- 1.7	+ 5.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	26.1	26.6	25.6	- 0.5	+ 0.5
Department Stores	18.6	19.0	18.2	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Food Stores	32.8	33.1	34.5	- 0.3	- 1.7
Grocery Stores	31.5	31.8	32.9	- 0.3	- 1.4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept., 1982	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.3	52.8	50.6	- 0.5	+ 1.7
Banking	14.9	15.1	14.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.9	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.3	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	175.1	175.5	167.7	- 0.4	+ 7.4
Health Services	38.4	38.5	37.1	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	14.1	14.1	13.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	17.7	14.7	13.3	+ 3.0	+ 4.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.3	9.2	7.7	+ 1.1	+ 2.6
Total Government	228.1	212.8	226.7	+ 15.3	+ 1.4
Total Federal Government	36.3	37.4	36.4	- 1.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	71.1	66.4	71.2	+ 4.7	- 0.1
State Education	28.9	23.9	29.1	+ 5.0	- 0.2
Other State Government	42.2	42.5	42.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Total Local Government	120.7	109.0	119.1	+ 11.7	+ 1.6
Local Education	67.3	55.2	67.1	+ 12.1	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	53.4	53.8	52.0	- 0.4	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

Industry	Sept., 1982	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981	Net Change From: Aug., 1982	Net Change From: Sept., 1981
Manufacturing	358.3	357.3	391.9	+ 1.0	- 33.6
Durable Goods	106.3	106.3	120.4	0.0	- 14.1
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	13.0	14.1	0.0	- 1.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.9	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.8	4.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.3	9.1	10.8	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.9	2.8	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.0	2.1	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.8	6.8	7.7	0.0	- 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	13.4	15.2	0.0	- 1.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.3	3.4	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	6.3	0.0	- 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.9	27.0	30.8	- 0.1	- 3.9
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.3	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.5	7.3	9.0	+ 0.2	- 1.5
General Industrial Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.9	0.0	- 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.8	19.3	21.7	- 0.5	- 2.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.4	2.4	2.8	0.0	- 0.4
Household Appliances	3.2	3.3	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.6	7.1	8.0	- 0.5	- 1.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.8	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.1	3.8	5.0	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.6	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.5	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	252.0	251.0	271.5	+ 1.0	- 19.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.0	14.1	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Meat Products	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.7	2.8	2.7	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	119.0	117.8	134.2	+ 1.2	- 15.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.5	32.5	39.1	+ 1.0	- 5.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	37.4	36.3	42.3	+ 1.1	- 4.9
Knitting Mills	9.8	10.5	11.5	- 0.7	- 1.7

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

September, 1982

Industry	Sept., 1982	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981	Net Change From: Aug., 1982	Net Change From: Sept., 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.9	17.5	18.5	- 0.6	- 1.6
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.2	8.7	9.4	- 0.5	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.1	8.2	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.9	7.8	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	5.9	6.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.4	45.6	47.2	- 0.2	- 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	10.1	0.0	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.6	7.8	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.8	16.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.4	5.4	5.9	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.3	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.3	14.0	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.3	3.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.1	4.1	4.5	0.0	- 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.2	31.0	32.7	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.7	17.4	18.8	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.1	19.3	19.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Clasified	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.2	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1982

	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
Industry	Sept., 1982	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981	Sept., 1982	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981	Sept., 1982	Aug., 1982	Sept., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	153.4	153.1	152.2	177.1	174.1	179.9	260.2	257.5	269.5
Construction	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.5	15.0	15.2	16.7
Manufacturing	18.7	18.5	21.3	25.3	24.9	27.5	94.1	94.3	103.5
Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	11.4	12.3	12.3	12.1	27.1	27.0	29.7
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	2.0	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	11.4	11.1	13.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	2.0	2.0	2.2	6.6	6.6	6.7
Other Durable Goods	4.6	4.4	5.8	2.0	2.0	1.1	4.3	4.4	5.1
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.3	9.9	13.0	12.6	15.4	67.0	67.3	73.8
Food and Kindred Products	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.4	2.0	2.8	33.5	33.8	38.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.3	8.9	10.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.3	12.5	14.4
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	2.3	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	4.0	4.2
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.6	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	9.2	9.2	9.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.1	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.3	2.1	---	---	---	7.7	7.7	8.3
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.8	2.8	3.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	8.2	8.4
Other Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.2	10.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.9	34.1	33.5	37.0	37.1	37.2	55.1	55.3	54.7
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.4	7.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	14.1	14.2	14.1
Retail Trade	26.5	26.7	26.3	26.7	26.8	26.7	41.0	41.1	40.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.2	7.3	6.8	14.8	15.0	14.3	10.4	10.5	10.2
Services and Mining	28.8	29.0	26.1	27.4	27.4	27.9	40.0	39.5	38.2
Total Government	45.7	45.3	45.8	54.1	51.1	54.9	36.4	33.5	36.0
Total Federal Government	18.2	18.8	18.1	7.7	8.1	7.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total State Government	12.8	12.6	12.5	29.7	27.8	30.7	11.3	11.1	11.0
Total Local Government	14.7	13.9	15.2	16.7	15.2	16.3	23.5	20.8	23.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1982

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
MANUFACTURING												
DURABLE GOODS	282.5	281.4	309.5	259.00	260.74	251.46	38.2	38.8	39.6	6.78	6.72	6.35
Lumber and Wood Products	83.6	83.6	94.6	281.19	284.97	258.24	39.0	39.8	40.1	7.21	7.16	6.44
Furniture and Fixtures												
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.6	11.5	266.25	260.80	209.97	42.6	42.2	39.1	6.25	6.18	5.37
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	172.78	185.46	204.58	32.6	34.6	38.6	5.30	5.36	5.30
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.4	8.8	330.50	321.39	329.69	42.7	42.4	45.6	7.74	7.58	7.23
Special Industry Machinery	11.0	10.9	12.4	247.68	248.18	239.19	38.7	38.9	40.2	6.40	6.38	5.95
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.7	19.8	22.7	330.57	348.59	271.07	39.4	41.4	39.4	8.39	8.42	6.38
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.3	6.5	196.67	246.71	256.19	29.4	35.6	40.6	6.69	6.93	6.31
	14.7	15.1	16.9	222.43	220.98	241.80	34.7	34.8	40.1	6.41	6.35	6.03
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.5	4.5	4.8	227.79	239.62	238.39	37.1	38.9	40.2	6.14	6.16	5.93
Food and Kindred Products	198.9	197.8	214.9	249.10	250.75	249.01	37.8	38.4	39.4	6.59	6.53	6.32
Textile Mill Products												
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.6	233.04	226.14	215.95	39.1	38.2	38.7	5.96	5.92	5.58
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	101.8	100.7	115.1	221.92	230.81	236.19	36.5	37.9	39.3	6.08	6.09	6.01
Knitting Mills	29.8	29.0	34.8	210.40	229.46	236.79	35.6	38.5	39.4	5.91	5.96	6.01
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	33.6	32.7	38.1	227.74	239.57	244.38	35.2	36.8	39.1	6.47	6.51	6.25
Floor Covering Mills	7.9	8.4	9.2	218.88	207.58	207.55	38.4	37.2	37.6	5.70	5.58	5.52
Yarn and Thread Mills	12.2	12.7	13.4	255.42	241.28	249.55	39.6	37.7	39.8	6.45	6.40	6.27
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	250.65	264.62	235.89	42.7	44.4	40.6	5.87	5.96	5.81
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.2	9.0	193.44	213.59	190.58	37.2	40.3	36.3	5.20	5.30	5.25
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	37.9	38.1	39.3	169.82	169.36	166.08	36.6	36.5	36.5	4.64	4.64	4.55
Paper and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.9	158.33	164.68	155.94	35.5	35.8	35.2	4.46	4.60	4.43
Printing and Publishing	12.7	12.9	13.4	152.33	152.42	147.70	35.1	35.2	35.0	4.34	4.33	4.22
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.4	9.8	395.50	402.17	369.36	40.9	42.2	40.5	9.67	9.53	9.12
	4.1	4.1	4.1	273.67	257.66	254.51	36.2	35.2	37.1	7.56	7.32	6.86
	20.5	20.3	21.6	384.24	380.70	373.38	39.9	40.5	42.0	9.63	9.40	8.89

Note: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

SEPTEMBER, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	291.04	286.52	268.10	38.6	38.0	38.3	7.54	7.54	7.00
Durable Goods	273.47	272.96	249.86	38.9	38.5	37.8	7.03	7.09	6.61
Nondurable Goods	310.18	302.62	289.45	38.2	37.5	38.8	8.12	8.07	7.46

COLUMBIA MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	248.90	250.64	240.40	38.0	38.5	38.9	6.55	6.51	6.18
Durable Goods	241.54	245.11	240.37	38.4	38.6	39.6	6.29	6.35	6.07
Fabricated Metal Products	273.70	261.05	244.02	42.5	40.1	40.4	6.44	6.51	6.04
Machinery, Except Electrical	245.28	259.38	265.20	36.5	38.2	39.7	6.72	6.79	6.68
Nondurable Goods	255.98	254.70	239.90	37.7	38.3	38.2	6.79	6.65	6.28
Textile Mill Products	165.29	215.97	203.19	28.4	37.3	35.9	5.82	5.79	5.66
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	163.78	155.41	150.52	38.0	35.4	35.5	4.31	4.39	4.24

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	248.32	243.08	254.97	38.5	38.1	40.6	6.45	6.38	6.28
Durable Goods	258.23	257.36	262.17	38.6	38.7	40.9	6.69	6.65	6.41
Machinery, Except Electrical	280.02	273.26	269.87	39.0	37.9	40.4	7.18	7.21	6.68
Nondurable Goods	244.22	238.01	252.32	38.4	37.9	40.5	6.36	6.28	6.23
Textile Mill Products	224.35	221.30	245.22	36.9	36.7	40.2	6.08	6.03	6.10
Weaving Mills, Cotton	224.55	226.64	231.72	37.3	37.9	38.3	6.02	5.98	6.05
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	230.76	219.20	260.20	37.1	35.7	41.5	6.22	6.14	6.27
Knitting Mills	208.97	199.73	227.02	35.6	34.2	37.4	5.87	5.84	6.07
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	208.48	204.77	247.66	33.9	34.3	40.8	6.15	5.97	6.07
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	116.16	165.23	164.98	36.6	36.8	36.5	4.54	4.49	4.52
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	149.37	155.23	149.29	34.9	36.1	33.7	4.28	4.30	4.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	335.58	303.20	318.99	43.3	40.0	43.4	7.75	7.58	7.35

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September 1982

Industry	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Net Change From Aug. 1982	Net Change From Sept. 1981
Total Female Employment	527.6	517.7	531.4	+ 9.9	- 3.8
Construction	4.7	4.8	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Manufacturing	148.2	148.2	161.8	0.0	- 13.6
Durable Goods	32.1	32.2	36.3	- 0.1	- 4.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	2.8	3.3	0.0	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.8	8.9	0.0	- 1.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.5	10.9	12.2	- 0.4	- 1.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	116.1	116.0	125.5	+ 0.1	- 9.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	50.4	50.0	57.2	+ 0.4	- 6.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	13.3	16.0	+ 0.4	- 2.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	16.8	16.3	19.0	+ 0.5	- 2.2
Knitting Mills	6.8	7.2	7.9	- 0.4	- 1.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.6	39.9	- 0.2	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.8	9.3	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.8	14.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.2	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.9	13.0	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.5	110.4	105.4	- 0.9	+ 4.1
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.8	11.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	97.7	98.6	93.7	- 0.9	+ 4.0
General Merchandise Stores	19.1	19.5	18.8	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Food Store	12.5	12.6	13.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.1	29.3	28.0	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Banking	11.1	11.2	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	102.1	101.7	98.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.1
Health Services	32.5	32.6	31.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Hospitals	11.9	11.9	11.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	10.7	8.8	8.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.6
Total Government	121.1	110.3	120.4	+ 10.8	+ 0.7
Total Federal Government	10.3	10.5	10.3	- 0.2	0.0
Total State Government	36.1	33.7	36.1	+ 2.4	0.0
State Education	15.0	12.4	15.1	+ 2.6	- 0.1
Other State Government	21.1	21.3	21.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Local Government	74.7	66.1	74.0	+ 8.6	+ 0.7
Local Education	49.1	40.3	49.0	+ 8.8	+ 0.1
Other Local Government	25.6	25.8	25.0	- 0.2	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
Counties	Sept. 1982	August 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	August 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	August 1982	Sept. 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	6,390	6,330	6,680	3,760	3,830	4,120	2,630	2,500	2,560
AIKEN---------	34,400	34,600	37,700	17,600	18,200	20,500	16,800	16,400	17,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,570	2,430	2,920	930	930	1,040	1,640	1,500	1,880
ANDERSON------	44,930	44,380	48,000	21,330	21,280	24,000	23,600	23,100	24,000
BAMBERG-------	4,420	4,210	4,670	1,680	1,610	1,910	2,740	2,600	2,760
BARNWELL------	6,600	6,520	6,590	2,970	2,980	3,140	3,630	3,540	3,450
BEAUFORT------	21,090	21,200	21,390	1,190	1,200	1,380	19,900	20,000	20,010
BERKELEY------	16,800	16,900	17,300	5,400	5,200	5,800	11,400	11,700	11,500
CALHOUN-------	4,040	3,980	4,210	2,370	2,370	2,480	1,670	1,610	1,730
CHARLESTON----	119,500	119,700	122,600	10,200	10,500	12,000	109,300	109,200	110,600
CHEROKEE------	14,270	14,380	14,610	7,090	7,100	7,240	7,180	7,280	7,370
CHESTER-------	11,640	11,620	12,380	7,100	7,130	7,730	4,540	4,490	4,650
CHESTERFIELD--	10,830	10,790	12,130	5,980	6,020	6,950	4,850	4,770	5,180
CLARENDON-----	5,900	5,650	6,140	1,570	1,560	1,720	4,330	4,090	4,420
COLLETON------	8,390	8,400	8,590	2,460	2,510	2,580	5,930	5,890	6,010
DARLINGTON----	18,410	18,340	19,960	7,710	7,740	8,850	10,700	10,600	11,110
DILLON--------	8,310	8,130	8,300	3,520	3,510	3,260	4,790	4,620	5,040
DORCHESTER----	17,100	16,500	12,400	3,100	2,800	3,100	14,000	13,700	9,300
EDGEFIELD-----	4,410	4,440	4,830	2,410	2,450	2,700	2,000	1,990	2,130
FAIRFIELD-----	6,090	6,090	6,490	2,130	2,120	2,230	3,960	3,970	4,260
FLORENCE------	41,940	41,800	43,030	12,260	12,280	13,050	29,680	29,520	29,980
GEORGETOWN----	13,630	13,250	13,640	3,980	3,630	4,450	9,650	9,620	9,190
GREENVILLE----	144,800	144,200	149,000	46,600	47,500	51,400	98,200	96,700	97,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,360	25,160	27,960	12,700	11,570	14,320	13,660	13,590	13,640
HAMPTON-------	4,930	4,990	4,890	1,880	1,940	1,920	3,050	3,050	2,970
HORRY---------	39,100	40,520	43,090	6,600	6,950	7,650	32,500	33,570	35,440
JASPER--------	2,990	2,850	3,020	250	250	260	2,740	2,600	2,760
KERSHAW-------	13,760	13,830	14,550	7,250	7,300	7,670	6,510	6,530	6,880
LANCASTER-----	18,690	18,870	19,780	11,210	11,330	12,060	7,480	7,540	7,720
LAURENS-------	16,660	16,700	18,260	7,540	7,570	8,870	9,120	9,130	9,390
LEE-----------	2,670	2,690	2,720	1,110	1,110	1,050	1,560	1,580	1,670
LEXINGTON-----	40,200	39,000	41,300	12,700	12,500	14,200	27,500	26,500	27,100
MCCORMICK-----	2,080	1,920	2,090	1,070	1,070	1,080	1,010	850	1,010
MARION--------	10,900	11,020	11,160	4,740	4,770	5,120	6,160	6,250	6,040
MARLBORO------	8,480	8,540	8,960	4,540	4,460	4,740	3,940	4,080	4,220
NEWBERRY------	10,330	10,530	10,880	5,280	5,310	5,690	5,050	5,220	5,190
OCONEE--------	17,380	17,650	18,610	8,210	8,660	9,530	9,170	8,990	9,080
ORANGEBURG----	23,860	23,620	24,930	8,070	8,140	8,540	15,790	15,480	16,390
PICKENS-------	31,400	30,600	31,800	12,000	11,700	12,700	19,400	18,900	19,100
RICHLAND------	136,900	135,100	138,600	12,600	12,400	13,300	124,300	122,700	125,300
SALUDA--------	2,900	2,920	2,990	1,180	1,180	1,250	1,720	1,740	1,740
SPARTANBURG---	84,000	82,700	88,500	35,500	35,100	39,400	48,500	47,600	49,100
SUMTER--------	26,510	26,480	27,210	8,370	8,380	8,790	18,140	18,100	18,420
UNION---------	9,360	9,280	10,650	5,510	5,510	6,680	3,850	3,770	3,970
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,070	8,110	8,750	2,900	2,940	3,290	5,170	5,170	5,460
YORK----------	37,540	36,880	39,140	12,730	12,390	14,040	24,810	24,490	25,100

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
SEPTEMBER, 1982

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEP. 1982	AUG. 1982	SEP. 1981	SEP. 1982	AUG. 1982	SEP. 1981	SEP. 1982	AUG. 1982	SEP. 1981
ABBEVILLE	9670	9700	9600	1050	1120	940	10.9	11.5	9.8
AIKEN	47630	45280	44250	8020	5720	6080	16.8	12.6	13.7
ALLENDALE	3850	4050	3900	540	810	340	14.0	20.0	8.7
ANDERSON	61560	63320	61600	6650	8930	5330	10.8	14.1	6.7
BAMBERG	7310	7500	7210	700	1060	530	9.6	14.1	7.4
BARNWELL	9900	9930	9520	1110	1140	1090	11.2	11.5	11.4
BEAUFORT	28560	28760	27360	2320	2280	1900	8.1	7.9	6.9
BERKELEY	39920	40060	37320	3650	3560	2700	9.1	8.9	7.2
CALHOUN	7920	7940	7650	700	730	480	8.8	9.2	6.3
CHARLESTON	116700	117110	110160	10640	10380	8800	9.1	8.9	8.0
CHEROKEE	23480	24030	22460	2450	2910	1750	10.4	12.1	7.8
CHESTER	15280	15620	15270	1890	2100	1630	12.4	13.4	10.7
CHESTERFIELD	18850	19590	19230	2280	2830	1410	12.1	14.4	7.3
CLARENDON	12960	13080	12620	1490	1670	1180	11.5	12.8	9.4
COLLETON	13360	13630	12980	1660	1720	1510	12.4	12.6	11.6
DARLINGTON	27310	27940	27870	3000	3390	2710	11.0	12.1	9.7
DILLON	14630	14710	13770	1550	1600	1270	10.6	10.9	9.2
DORCHESTER	24570	24750	23360	2070	2110	2060	8.4	8.5	8.8
EDGEFIELD	8840	8670	8980	1090	730	900	12.3	8.4	10.0
FAIRFIELD	10220	10290	10250	960	960	790	9.4	9.3	7.7
FLORENCE	52020	53460	49560	5620	6770	3850	10.8	12.7	7.8
GEORGETOWN	19950	19380	17900	3220	2940	1870	16.1	15.2	10.4
GREENVILLE	150170	149750	143260	15930	16870	9580	10.6	11.3	6.7
GREENWOOD	28470	28330	27500	3470	4190	2080	12.2	14.8	7.6
HAMPTON	7900	8050	7240	950	900	630	12.0	11.2	8.7
HORRY	57060	59130	57650	5780	5150	3690	10.1	8.7	6.4
JASPER	6200	6000	5890	620	600	480	10.0	10.0	8.1
KERSHAW	18060	18240	17430	2070	2130	1220	11.5	11.7	7.0
LANCASTER	23840	24170	23340	2430	2420	1570	10.2	10.0	6.7
LAURENS	22390	22770	22780	2970	3300	2230	13.3	14.5	9.8
LEE	7660	7840	7410	780	830	640	10.2	10.6	8.6
LEXINGTON	66260	66300	63710	4910	5330	3620	7.4	8.0	5.7
MCCORMICK	3550	3530	3400	460	570	430	13.0	16.1	12.6
MARION	17150	17440	16460	2360	2270	1920	13.8	13.0	11.7
MARLBORO	12430	12440	12310	2320	2170	2070	18.7	17.4	16.8
NEWBERRY	16830	17050	16400	1670	1710	1100	9.9	10.0	6.7
OCONEE	22260	21780	20790	4020	3140	2080	18.1	14.4	10.0
ORANGEBURG	38450	38590	37790	4420	4490	3820	11.5	11.6	10.1
PICKENS	40640	39930	39310	3670	3330	2490	9.0	8.3	6.3
RICHLAND	126970	127530	122310	9080	10360	7560	7.2	8.1	6.3
SALUDA	7470	9500	7060	1070	2950	730	14.3	31.1	10.3
SPARTANBURG	104590	105710	101470	10470	12540	7880	10.0	11.9	7.8
SUMTER	35420	35790	34580	3890	3940	3590	11.0	11.0	10.4
UNION	14380	15700	13760	3250	4320	1600	22.6	27.5	11.6
WILLIAMSBURG	17400	17740	17320	2210	2230	1690	12.7	12.6	9.8
YORK	51850	51690	51100	5710	6540	4700	11.0	12.7	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Lynn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

STATE'S JOBS CONTINUE UPHILL

OCTOBER 1982

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIRD MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT RISE IN A ROW

Again due to a gain in the number of jobs in the educational arena, South Carolina's nonagricultural wage and salary employment level increased 6,300 in October. State and local educational worker gains alone represented an over-the-month hike of 8,900. Even with the impetus of government expansion, total nonagricultural establishment employment remained 20,900 below the year-earlier figure.

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN PRIVATE SECTOR DOWN SLIGHTLY

Employment in the state's private sector registered a net decrease in October of 2,400; however, when adjusted for seasonal developments, the month's job count actually displayed a minor upturn over September's. What all this means is that employment in private industry normally drops by a larger margin in October than it did this year. The most unusual activities surrounded trade and services where better-than-expected results were attained.

Service-related employment was aided by a sharp upturn in private educational services as the remaining school workers and paid student employees received their first checks of the fall session. Of added importance in the services and mining industry was the relatively strong showing of tourist-related industries which, helped by a long beach season, did not record downturns as steep as in the past.

In like manner, wholesale and retail trade employment decreases were not as sharp as historically, declining by only 1,100 in October. This positive effect could not be traced to an acceleration of demand on the part of the consumer, but instead was primarily caused by a "summer" tourist season which this year reached well into the fall. Despite the slide in trade employment, October's job level was 5,000 above that of one year earlier.

Manufacturing pretty much followed seasonal trends in reducing its workforce by 2,100 during the month. The loss was concentrated in durable goods where inventories remained high. Accounting for a large portion of the durable drop was machinery, except electrical. Layoffs were scattered throughout this industry as strong ties to construction and automobiles continued to cause problems. On the nondurable side of the picture, a net 400 downward movement was produced, although developments within this industry segment varied widely. For example, textile mill products added 1,100 jobs overall over the month because of recalls in weaving mills, cotton; knitting mills; and textile finishing, except wool. On the other hand, the number of employees in paper and allied products fell 1,600 due to strikes and layoffs. With the job count essentially unchanged in October in manufacturing, little progress was made in comparison with year-ago figures--manufacturing remained a depressed 30,200 below the October, 1981 level.

Construction workers have stabilized somewhat in volume in the last couple of months as it appears that lowering interest rates are having some positive effects. Housing starts are on the rise, and several major construction projects are in the works. Although coastal building has slowed recently, signs seem to be somewhat brighter than in the past year for the industry as a whole in South Carolina.

The finance, insurance, and real estate sector continued to maintain a strong workforce in the face of recession. Up 1,900 over 1981's comparable figure, the industry removed 200 jobs from its ranks between September and October, most because of end-of-the-summer real estate employee losses in the coastal areas.

Also registering some resistance to recessionary conditions, transportation and public utilities gained 100 workers in October and reached a level 400 above the year-ago counts. The only industry group within this division to be hit hard was trucking and warehousing. Evidently, this sector's connections with manufacturing and consumer demand have been a downer since comparisons with year-earlier employment levels reveal a downturn of 1,200.

GOVERNMENT JOBS RISE IN RESPONSE TO EDUCATION GROWTH

The total government October job advance in South Carolina of 8,700 could be directly attributed to the broadening of the education payrolls in state and local governments. Final expansion of educationally-related employment occurred during the month as the semester went into full swing for both regularly paid workers and work-study students. School employee increases pushed state and local government jobs up over the month 1,600 and 6,700, respectively. In the federal realm, employment rose a slight 400 in response to seasonal pickups in the area of defense.

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL PREDICTED TO EXPERIENCE MINOR CHANGE IN NOVEMBER

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in South Carolina should not vary significantly in November from the present level. The only noticeable shifts are expected in trade, which will see the results of pre-Christmas hiring, and in services, which will witness continued seasonal downturns. Construction may drop slightly in response to weather conditions while manufacturing may remain virtually unchanged. Government's increase is not expected to be substantial. Little over-the-month variance is expected in either finance, insurance, and real estate; or transportation and public utilities.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EDGES UP IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's employment rate edged up to 10.8% in October. This represents 159,300 jobless individuals, a rise of 2,100 from the September level. The rise in unemployment is attributed to declines in manufacturing and trade. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.4% in October.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

October 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,479,700	1,471,900	1,424,500	183,120	181,200	172,380
Total Employment	1,320,400	1,314,700	1,307,200	166,820	164,840	159,160
Total Unemployment	159,300	157,200	117,300	16,300	16,360	13,220
Unemployment Rate	10.8	10.7	8.2	8.9	9.0	7.7

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	196,270	193,220	188,320	296,680	295,360	285,970
Total Employment	182,080	179,230	177,170	266,270	265,310	264,610
Total Unemployment	14,190	13,990	11,150	30,410	30,050	21,360
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.2	5.9	10.3	10.2	7.5

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Wage and salary employment in the Charleston area of the state edged downward a minor 100 in October as sizable manufacturing reductions were essentially cancelled out by government gains. The manufacturing drop of 900 was caused by a sharp 1,000 loss in nondurable good production due to a strike. Meanwhile, the public sector witnessed both seasonal employee expansion in defense and continued additions to school payrolls. The total government upturn over the month was 900. Employment in construction was unchanged in October, but was at a level 800 higher than in the same month one year earlier. Wholesale and retail trade in the Charleston Metropolitan Area followed statewide trends, falling 400 due to end-of-the-summer downturns. Service-related industries continued the best showing in the Low Country as the 200 monthly job increase pushed the employment figure 2,400 over the year-ago count. An additional 200 jobs were produced in transportation and public utilities, but a slight 100 decrease was recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate between September and October.

COLUMBIA METROPLOITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

With only two major industries witnessing minor declines, Columbia nonagricultural employment rose 1,200 in October. As expected, the largest growth was in government where both state and local educational institutions absorbed additional personnel and work-study students for the fall session. Other than the 1,100 gain in the public sector, another positive movement was noted in construction where 300 jobs were added. Several building projects in the area are aiding in construction's resistance to the recession. With almost one third of the state's finance, insurance, and real estate employment in the Capital City area, this industry also has weathered depressed economic conditions to register an over-the-year advance of 500 and a September-October rise of 100. Manufacturing recorded no change in the job count during the month as very few additions or losses were noted in the industry. Employment in transportation and public utilities was on the downside by 100 while the number of workers in services and mining was at the same level as in September.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Among the three metropolitan areas, Greenville-Spartanburg suffered the greatest employment losses in October. With only one industry recording an upturn, total wage and salary jobs slid 1,100 during the month to reach a level 9,100 below October, 1981. The sharpest slump occurred in construction as 800 workers were laid off. Also involved in job losses was manufacturing where 400 workers were cut from the payrolls. Manufacturing's curtailment was evenly divided between the nondurable and durable sectors; however, the biggest employment change in the industry was an increase rather than a decline -- knitting mills climbed 500 due to recalls. Drops of 100 each were registered in wholesale and retail trade, and services and mining. The one industry with a worker expansion was government as small fall semester personnel additions in state and local education as well as a higher level of students paid under work-study programs combined for the positive effect. Two major industries were unchanged over the month: transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

U.S. ECONOMY NOT RECOVERING

The U.S. economy continued to slide last month with further declines in production and new orders, as well as employment.

Industrial production fell by 0.8% in October, the biggest drop since April. Total production of mines, mills and utilities dropped to its lowest level in more than five years. With sharp declines in output of cars and trucks, business equipment and related material production has dropped by 11.4% since the recession started in July, 1981.

U.S. factories operated at just 68.4% of capacity last month, the lowest rate in about 35 years. The October decline of 0.8% in the factory-use rate was the biggest since a similar drop last April, indicating no slowing in the recession.

The 10.4% jobless rate last month increased 0.3% from September's 10.1% rate. The unemployment rate in October, as in the month before, was the highest since 1941. The job losses in October continued to be concentrated in manufacturing industries, especially those producing durable goods such as home appliances and machinery.

Total employment in October fell 0.6%, or 627,000, to a seasonally adjusted 99.1 million after falling 0.1%, or 119,000, in the preceding month to an adjusted 99.7 million.

Permits for new houses were issued in October at an annual rate of 1.18 million housing units, up 17.7% from September and 60.0% over year ago. Work began on new houses at an annual rate of 1.12 million last month, up 1.0% from September.

Retail sales rose 0.6% in October to an adjusted $89.55 billion matching September's revised increase, which earlier was estimated at 1.0%. The back-to-back increases in retail sales are encouraging, and sales now appear to be moving in a modest upward trend.

Almost all of the sales strength in October, as in September, was in autos and auto supplies. Excluding the automotive category, retail sales fell 0.1% last month, matching the 0.1% decline in September. Reflecting the rise in auto sales, durable-good sales in October rose 2.8% after increasing 2.4% in September. Sales of home furnishings were up, but building-material sales were down. For nondurable goods, sales fell 0.4% in October after decreasing 0.2% in September.

WEEKLY FACTORY PAYROLLS RISE

Weekly earnings for production workers among manufacturers in South Carolina rose by $3.35 to $263.70 in October. The improvement could be traced to positive developments in hours worked.

Both durable- and nondurable-good workers earned over $3.00 more per week in October than in September. Durable payrolls averaged $288.64 in October, up from $284.72 in September. The soft-good sector saw payrolls increase to $253.24 in October, a $3.10 monthly gain.

Hourly earnings slipped $0.07 to average $6.71 in October. Durable-good workers lost only $.01 per hour in October to slip to $7.18. The drop for workers in the soft-good sector of $0.09 pulled average hourly wages to $6.51 in October. The decline in average earnings per hour was due to the recall of lower paid workers in many industries.

Production workers in the nation's factories experienced decreased earnings in both hourly and weekly categories as both measures of compensation trended downward in October. Last month's hourly rate of $8.56 was $.03 below September's national level, and the $332.13 weekly average in October fell $2.02 short of the weekly paycheck in September.

SUMMARY OF OCTOBER EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
October 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.71	$ 6.78	$ 6.37	$ 7.33	$ 7.54	$ 6.95
Average Weekly Earnings	$263.70	$260.35	$257.35	$280.74	$294.06	$265.49
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 89.82	$ 88.92	$ 92.01	$ 95.62	$100.43	$ 97.29

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.45	$ 6.54	$ 6.12	$ 6.42	$ 6.45	$ 6.23
Average Weekly Earnings	$247.04	$247.87	$242.35	$249.10	$249.62	$252.94
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 84.14	$ 84.66	$ 86.65	$ 84.84	$ 85.25	$ 90.43

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SEASONAL UPSWING

South Carolina's female workers were on the rise in October thanks to educational developments in government and services. Female employment in government climbed to 127,400 as increases in state education and local education totalling 6,100 accounted for the entire upturn. The services and mining industry produced an addition of 700 female employees with a big push from private educational services. Transportation and public utilities was the only other industry to show a gain in women workers with a net pickup of 100. On the downside in October was manufactuing where 500 females lost their jobs due to layoffs, and a strike. With nondurable goods unchanged between months, women employment in the manufacture of durable goods absorbed the entire 500 drop as job separations were scattered throughout the industry. Another 500 females were pared from the ranks of the employed in wholesale and retail trade. The retail portion was responsible for all of the decline as a result of end-of-summer personnel cutbacks. The number of women workers in construction was unchanged from September, and the same situation applied in finance, insurance, and real estate. Overall, the female job count advanced in three major industries, worsened in two divisions, and was unchanged in another two over the month. Compared to a year earlier, female employment was down 3,200 in nonagricultural establishments.

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK EXPANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers experienced a slightly expanded workweek in October from September, as weekly hours averaged up 0.9 hour to 39.3 hours. Longer workweeks were registered in both sectors of the industry with the greatest increase occurring in nondurables.

Workers in the soft-good sector experienced an increase of 1.0 per week, and averaged 38.9 weekly hours in October. The greatest increases were found in textiles where worker recalls and plant start-ups proliferated, especially among weaving mills. Cotton weavers gained 3.7 hours per week to reach 39.1 hours, while synthetic weavers registered an upturn of 3.0 hours to average 38.4 hours for the month.

Durable-good workers averaged 0.6 hour more per week as their workweek increased to 40.2 hours in October.

Nationally, the workweek for manufacturing production workers slipped 0.1 hour over the month as October recorded a 38.8 hour workweek.

MANHOUR INDEX ASCENDS

The manufacturing production workers' manhour index grew 1.6 points to 100.2 in October. The advance was caused by a 0.9 boost in average weekly hours. The October index was 13.0 points less than the year-ago figure of 113.2.

	October 1982	September 1982	October 1981
Production worker Manhour Index	100.2	98.6	113.2
Durable Good Manhour Index	122.2	122.1	138.9
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	90.6	93.3	104.7
Textile Manhour Index	71.7	67.0	85.1
Apparel Manhour Index	102.1	101.5	107.0

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Accountant	11	None	N/A	17	X		$13,000	X		Chester
Dump Truck Driver	07	Fairway & Ruff Cutter	12	12	X		$ 9,360	X		Gaffney
Librarian	24	None	N/A	16	X		$ 8,320		X	Hampton
Computer Programmer	14	Program Analyst	14	16	X		$16,000	X		Georgetown
Millwright	06	Assistant Manager	13	12	X		$13,520	X		Hartsville
Electrical Drafter	42	Electrical Assembler	06	13	X		$ 8,000	X		Sumter
Small Engine Mechanic	96	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,360		X	Kingstree
Welder, Combination	24	None	N/A	12	X		$16,000	X		Walterboro
Chemist	42	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Florence
Secretary	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,400		X	Rock Hill
Electronics Technician	24	Material Handler	74	14	X		$11,440	X		Liberty
Microfilm Operator	40	Machinist	20	14	X		$10,000	X		Greenwood
Chief Surveyor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Conway

* There are currently more than N/A applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1982

Industry	Oct., 1982	Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981	Net Change From: Sept., 1982	Net Change From: Oct., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1180.1	1173.8	1201.0	+ 6.3	- 20.9
Construction	65.6	65.7	71.1	- 0.1	- 5.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	11.0	11.7	0.0	- 0.7
Highway and Street Construction	3.8	3.8	4.3	0.0	- 0.5
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.2	7.1	7.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	31.9	32.2	33.5	- 0.3	- 1.6
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.8	8.9	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electrical Work	6.0	6.0	6.8	0.0	- 0.8
Manufacturing	356.5	358.6	386.7	- 2.1	- 30.2
Durable Goods	104.8	106.5	119.0	- 1.7	- 14.2
Nondurable Goods	251.7	252.1	267.7	- 0.4	- 16.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.3	54.2	53.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Trucking and Warehousing	12.9	13.1	14.1	- 0.2	- 1.2
Water Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Communication	15.1	15.1	14.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.3	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Electric Services	10.4	10.3	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	3.7	3.6	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	237.5	238.6	232.5	- 1.1	+ 5.0
Wholesale Trade	49.8	49.9	49.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	27.9	27.9	27.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.5	12.4	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.8	22.0	22.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.0	- 0.1
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	187.7	188.7	182.9	- 1.0	+ 4.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	- 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	26.3	26.1	25.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Department Stores	18.7	18.6	18.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	32.9	32.8	34.3	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Grocery Stores	31.6	31.5	32.8	+ 0.1	- 1.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1982

Industry	Oct., 1982	Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981	Net Change From:	
				Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.1	52.3	50.2	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Banking	15.0	14.9	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	14.8	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.3	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.2	10.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	176.5	175.5	169.9	+ 1.0	+ 6.6
Health Services	38.5	38.4	37.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	14.2	14.1	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services	21.1	17.7	17.2	+ 3.4	+ 3.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.3	10.3	10.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.3
Total Government	237.6	228.9	236.7	+ 8.7	+ 0.9
Total Federal Government	36.9	36.5	36.9	+ 0.4	0.0
Total State Government	73.1	71.5	74.1	+ 1.6	- 1.0
State Education	30.9	29.0	31.7	+ 1.9	- 0.8
Other State Government	42.2	42.5	42.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Total Local Government	127.6	120.9	125.7	+ 6.7	+ 1.9
Local Education	74.4	67.4	73.4	+ 7.0	+ 1.0
Other Local Government	53.2	53.5	52.3	- 0.3	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1982

Industry	Oct., 1982	Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981	Net Change From:	
				Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981
Manufacturing	356.5	358.6	386.7	- 2.1	- 30.2
Durable Goods	104.8	106.5	119.0	- 1.7	- 14.2
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.0	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.2	4.3	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	4.1	4.0	4.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	10.6	0.0	- 1.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.9	2.9	3.7	0.0	- 0.8
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	- 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	13.1	13.4	15.0	- 0.3	- 1.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.3	2.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.6	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.1	26.8	30.4	- 0.7	- 4.3
Construction and Related Machinery	2.1	2.2	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.4	8.7	- 0.1	- 1.4
General Industrial Machinery	4.6	4.9	6.0	- 0.3	- 1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.7	19.1	21.7	- 0.4	- 3.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.4	2.4	2.9	0.0	- 0.5
Household Appliances	3.0	3.2	3.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.7	6.8	8.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.9	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.2	4.1	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.7	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.9	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.2	3.4	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	251.7	252.1	267.7	- 0.4	- 16.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.0	14.5	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Meat Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	120.0	118.9	130.4	+ 1.1	- 10.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.7	33.5	38.2	+ 1.2	- 3.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	37.0	37.4	40.2	- 0.4	- 3.2
Knitting Mills	10.3	9.8	11.0	+ 0.5	- 0.7

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1982

Industry	Oct., 1982	Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981	Net Change From: Sept., 1982	Net Change From: Oct., 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.4	16.9	18.3	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.7	8.2	9.3	+ 0.5	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.0	8.1	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.5	10.1	- 0.3	- 0.9
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.6	7.9	8.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.6	47.3	- 0.4	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.6	10.1	- 0.3	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.3	7.6	7.8	- 0.3	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.7	16.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.5	5.5	5.9	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.5	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.9	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.4	7.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	12.0	13.6	13.8	- 1.6	- 1.8
Paperboard Mills	2.0	3.6	3.7	- 1.6	- 1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.0	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Newspapers	3.6	3.7	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.1	31.1	32.4	0.0	- 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.6	17.6	18.6	0.0	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.1	19.2	19.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Clasified	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.2	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1982

	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
Industry	Oct., 1982	Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981	Oct., 1982	Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981	Oct., 1982	Sept., 1982	Oct., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	153.0	153.1	153.0	178.8	177.6	181.0	259.1	260.2	268.2
Construction	10.5	10.5	9.7	8.8	8.5	8.7	14.2	15.0	16.6
Manufacturing	17.7	18.6	20.8	25.1	25.1	27.1	93.7	94.1	101.4
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	11.1	12.3	12.2	11.9	26.9	27.1	29.6
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.6	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	11.2	11.4	12.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	2.0	2.0	2.1	6.6	6.6	6.8
Other Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	5.8	1.8	1.9	1.1	4.3	4.3	5.1
Nondurable Goods	8.4	9.4	9.7	12.8	12.9	15.2	66.8	67.0	71.8
Food and Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.3	2.4	2.8	33.6	33.5	36.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.2	9.3	10.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.0	12.2	13.6
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	1.8	2.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	3.9	4.2
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	2.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	9.1	9.2	9.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	2.1	1.9
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.1	---	---	---	7.5	7.7	8.2
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.8	2.8	3.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	8.3	8.4
Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	3.9	4.0	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.2	10.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.4	33.8	33.4	36.7	36.9	37.3	55.0	55.1	55.0
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.4	7.2	10.0	10.1	10.5	14.1	14.1	14.3
Retail Trade	26.1	26.4	26.2	26.7	26.8	26.8	40.9	41.0	40.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.1	7.2	6.7	14.9	14.8	14.4	10.4	10.4	10.1
Services and Mining	28.9	28.7	26.5	27.9	27.9	28.5	39.9	40.0	38.8
Total Government	46.5	45.6	47.0	55.7	54.6	55.5	36.7	36.4	36.2
Total Federal Government	18.5	18.0	18.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total State Government	12.6	12.9	12.6	30.5	29.7	31.1	11.4	11.3	11.0
Total Local Government	15.4	14.7	15.9	17.4	17.1	16.7	23.7	23.5	23.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1982

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981
MANUFACTURING	280.8	282.7	305.5	263.70	260.35	257.35	39.3	38.4	40.4	6.71	6.78	6.37
DURABLE GOODS	82.4	83.6	93.4	288.64	284.72	263.66	40.2	39.6	40.5	7.18	7.19	6.51
Lumber and Wood Products	10.6	10.6	11.1	257.72	265.82	215.82	41.5	42.6	39.6	6.21	6.24	5.45
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.0	179.61	172.78	201.85	33.2	32.6	37.8	5.41	5.30	5.34
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.5	7.5	8.6	316.20	329.99	301.32	42.5	42.8	42.5	7.44	7.71	7.09
Fabricated Metal Products	10.7	11.0	12.2	257.36	245.38	244.82	39.9	38.4	40.4	6.45	6.39	6.06
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.1	19.7	22.4	356.17	341.90	284.49	42.3	40.8	40.7	8.42	8.38	6.99
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.3	6.3	244.44	234.88	265.12	36.0	34.9	40.6	6.79	6.73	6.53
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.6	14.8	16.9	225.70	225.21	250.88	35.6	35.3	41.4	6.34	6.38	6.06
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	4.8	241.72	233.12	233.63	38.8	37.6	39.8	6.23	6.20	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.4	199.1	211.6	253.24	250.14	254.29	38.9	37.9	40.3	6.51	6.60	6.31
Food and Kindred Products	8.8	8.6	8.8	241.08	233.84	209.17	41.0	39.3	38.1	5.88	5.95	5.49
Textile Mill Products	102.7	101.8	111.7	234.69	221.68	246.24	38.6	36.4	40.7	6.08	6.09	6.05
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.8	29.8	34.0	237.73	208.86	247.39	39.1	35.4	41.3	6.08	5.90	5.99
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.3	33.6	36.2	247.68	229.04	264.16	38.4	35.4	41.6	6.45	6.47	6.35
Knitting Mills	8.2	7.9	8.8	216.97	215.25	213.94	37.8	37.5	39.4	5.74	5.74	5.43
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.2	13.3	235.38	251.68	254.97	39.1	38.9	40.6	6.02	6.47	6.28
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.2	2.4	247.63	247.80	241.00	41.9	41.3	40.1	5.91	6.00	6.01
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.4	8.9	195.38	195.08	205.29	37.5	37.3	38.3	5.21	5.23	5.36
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	38.1	39.5	179.93	177.07	174.19	37.8	37.2	38.2	4.76	4.76	4.56
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.5	8.9	163.05	158.33	161.62	35.6	35.5	36.9	4.58	4.46	4.38
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.8	13.3	156.14	158.98	149.34	37.0	36.8	35.9	4.22	4.32	4.16
Paper and Allied Products	8.4	9.6	9.7	407.04	393.01	402.26	42.4	40.6	43.3	9.60	9.68	9.29
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.1	4.1	282.34	276.31	254.82	38.0	36.5	37.2	7.43	7.57	6.85
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.4	20.4	21.3	371.28	383.04	352.55	39.0	39.9	40.2	9.52	9.60	8.77

Note: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
OCTOBER, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981
All Manufacturing	280.74	294.06	265.49	38.3	39.0	38.2	7.33	7.54	6.95
Durable Goods	270.40	273.47	250.32	38.3	38.9	38.1	7.06	7.03	6.57
Nondurable Goods	292.61	317.52	284,57	38.2	39.2	38.3	7.66	8.10	7.43

COLUMBIA MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981
All Manufacturing	247.04	247.87	242.35	38.3	37.9	39.6	6.45	6.54	6.12
Durable Goods	236.78	240.28	240.34	38.5	38.2	39.4	6.15	6.29	6.10
Fabricated Metal Products	279.04	266.62	233.47	43.6	41.4	38.4	6.40	6.44	6.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	255.36	245.28	271.21	38.0	36.5	40.6	6.72	6.72	6.68
Nondurable Goods	257.09	255.98	243.76	38.2	37.7	39.7	6.73	6.79	6.14
Textile Mill Products	219.63	163.56	238.68	37.1	28.2	41.8	5.92	5.80	5.71
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	161.92	163.83	165.06	38.1	38.1	39.3	4.25	4.30	4.20

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981
All Manufacturing	249.10	249.62	252.94	38.8	38.7	40.6	6.42	6.45	6.23
Durable Goods	253.93	258.52	266.80	37.9	38.7	41.3	6.70	6.68	6.46
Machinery, Except Electrical	271.27	281.06	275.67	38.1	39.2	40.9	7.12	7.17	6.74
Nondurable Goods	247.11	246.52	246.43	39.1	38.7	40.2	6.32	6.37	6.13
Textile Mill Products	242.31	224.96	248.47	39.4	37.0	40.8	6.15	6.08	6.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	244.82	224.55	246.97	40.4	37.3	41.3	6.06	6.02	5.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	242.79	230.76	257.07	38.6	37.1	41.0	6.29	6.22	6.27
Knitting Mills	215.03	208.97	226.48	36.2	35.6	38.0	5.94	5.87	5.96
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	247.60	206.30	255.20	40.0	34.1	41.7	6.19	6.05	6.12
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	164.44	166.16	168.00	36.3	36.6	37.5	4.53	4.54	4.48
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	145.43	149.37	156.38	33.9	34.9	36.2	4.29	4.28	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	310.84	332.90	278.00	40.9	42.9	40.0	7.60	7.76	6.95

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October 1982

Industry	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Net Change From	
				Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981
Total Female Employment	534.2	528.6	537.4	+ 5.6	- 3.2
Construction	4.7	4.7	5.2	0.0	- 0.5
Manufacturing	147.9	148.4	160.6	- 0.5	- 12.7
Durable Goods	31.7	32.2	36.0	- 0.5	- 4.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	2.8	3.3	0.0	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.8	8.8	- 0.2	- 1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.5	10.7	12.2	- 0.2	- 1.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.8	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	116.2	116.2	124.0	0.0	- 7.8
Food and Kindred Products	4.4	4.2	4.4	+ 0.2	0.0
Textile Mill Products	51.0	50.4	55.4	+ 0.6	- 4.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	13.7	15.7	+ 0.5	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	16.7	16.8	18.1	- 0.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	7.1	6.8	7.6	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.2	38.5	40.1	- 0.3	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.8	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.7	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	2.7	2.8	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.3	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	12.9	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.0	109.5	105.0	- 0.5	+ 4.0
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.8	11.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.3	5.2	- 0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	97.2	97.7	93.4	- 0.5	+ 3.8
General Merchandise Stores	19.3	19.1	18.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Food Store	12.5	12.5	13.0	0.0	- 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.1	29.1	27.9	0.0	+ 1.2
Banking	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	103.1	102.4	99.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.6
Health Services	32.5	32.5	31.5	0.0	+ 1.0
Hospitals	11.9	11.9	11.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	12.6	10.8	10.4	+ 1.8	+ 2.2
Total Government	127.4	121.5	127.2	+ 5.8	+ 0.2
Total Federal Government	10.4	10.3	10.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	37.2	36.4	37.7	+ 0.8	- 0.5
State Education	16.1	15.1	16.5	+ 1.0	- 0.4
Other State Government	21.1	21.3	21.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Total Local Government	79.8	74.9	79.1	+ 4.9	+ 0.7
Local Education	54.3	49.2	54.0	+ 5.1	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	25.5	25.7	25.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
Counties	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	6,450	6,400	6,650	3,810	3,760	4,080	2,640	2,640	2,570
AIKEN---------	35,900	35,400	36,700	19,200	18,600	19,400	16,700	16,800	17,300
ALLENDALE-----	2,560	2,550	2,920	930	930	1,030	1,630	1,620	1,890
ANDERSON------	44,590	44,890	47,710	21,440	21,370	22,960	23,150	23,520	24,750
BAMBERG-------	4,430	4,410	4,770	1,700	1,680	1,870	2,730	2,730	2,900
BARNWELL------	6,540	6,600	6,570	2,910	2,970	3,100	3,630	3,630	3,470
BEAUFORT------	20,910	21,180	21,290	1,050	1,190	1,370	19,860	19,990	19,920
BERKELEY------	16,900	16,800	17,300	5,500	5,400	5,500	11,400	11,400	11,800
CALHOUN-------	3,950	4,020	4,210	2,290	2,360	2,470	1,660	1,660	1,740
CHARLESTON----	119,600	118,900	123,300	9,300	10,200	11,900	110,300	108,700	111,400
CHEROKEE------	14,220	14,270	14,640	7,000	7,090	7,250	7,220	7,180	7,390
CHESTER-------	11,520	11,630	12,200	6,990	7,090	7,540	4,530	4,540	4,660
CHESTERFIELD--	10,870	10,850	12,120	5,940	5,980	6,890	4,930	4,870	5,230
CLARENDON-----	5,840	5,900	6,180	1,520	1,570	1,720	4,320	4,330	4,460
COLLETON------	8,320	8,380	8,280	2,410	2,270	2,260	5,910	5,910	6,020
DARLINGTON----	18,750	18,740	19,940	8,060	8,010	8,730	10,690	10,730	11,210
DILLON--------	8,220	8,300	8,260	3,500	3,520	3,220	4,720	4,780	5,040
DORCHESTER----	16,500	17,400	11,600	2,900	3,000	2,600	13,600	14,400	9,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,440	4,400	4,840	2,430	2,410	2,690	2,010	1,990	2,150
FAIRFIELD-----	5,760	6,030	6,500	2,050	2,130	2,220	3,710	3,900	4,280
FLORENCE------	41,940	41,900	43,540	12,290	12,230	13,050	29,650	29,670	30,490
GEORGETOWN----	13,610	13,780	13,570	3,490	3,980	4,340	10,120	9,800	9,230
GREENVILLE----	144,500	144,800	148,600	46,800	46,600	50,600	97,700	98,200	98,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,830	26,630	28,100	13,230	12,990	14,410	13,600	13,640	13,690
HAMPTON-------	4,900	4,930	4,920	1,860	1,880	1,900	3,040	3,050	3,020
HORRY---------	37,610	38,890	38,810	6,500	6,640	7,610	31,110	32,250	31,200
JASPER--------	2,980	2,980	3,020	250	250	260	2,730	2,730	2,760
KERSHAW-------	13,910	13,880	14,520	7,400	7,380	7,640	6,510	6,500	6,880
LANCASTER-----	18,350	18,700	19,940	10,850	11,210	12,220	7,500	7,490	7,720
LAURENS-------	17,310	16,580	18,050	8,200	7,450	8,640	9,110	9,130	9,410
LEE-----------	2,740	2,740	2,860	1,130	1,110	1,150	1,610	1,630	1,710
LEXINGTON-----	40,200	40,100	41,800	12,600	12,700	14,000	27,600	27,400	27,800
MCCORMICK-----	2,080	2,080	2,100	1,080	1,070	1,080	1,000	1,010	1,020
MARION--------	10,940	10,870	11,540	4,870	4,730	5,420	6,070	6,140	6,120
MARLBORO------	8,100	8,700	9,060	3,950	4,550	4,800	4,150	4,150	4,260
NEWBERRY------	10,590	10,450	11,100	5,290	5,280	5,710	5,300	5,170	5,390
OCONEE--------	17,300	17,240	18,470	8,390	8,310	9,380	8,910	8,930	9,090
ORANGEBURG----	23,620	23,900	24,940	7,980	8,100	8,470	15,640	15,800	16,470
PICKENS-------	31,000	31,400	31,700	11,600	12,000	12,700	19,400	19,400	19,000
RICHLAND------	138,600	137,500	139,300	12,500	12,400	13,200	126,100	125,100	126,100
SALUDA--------	2,940	2,900	3,010	1,200	1,180	1,250	1,740	1,720	1,760
SPARTANBURG---	83,600	84,000	87,700	35,300	35,500	38,100	48,300	48,500	49,600
SUMTER--------	26,620	26,540	27,390	8,380	8,360	8,930	18,240	18,180	18,460
UNION---------	9,080	9,330	9,930	5,220	5,480	6,000	3,860	3,850	3,930
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,120	8,090	8,810	2,940	2,900	3,290	5,180	5,190	5,520
YORK----------	37,640	37,510	38,740	12,870	12,710	13,790	24,770	24,800	24,950

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
OCTOBER, 1982

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1982	SEP. 1982	OCT. 1981	OCT. 1982	SEP. 1982	OCT. 1981	OCT. 1982	SEP. 1982	OCT. 1981
ABBEVILLE ---	9780	9670	9700	1040	1050	1040	10.6	10.9	10.7
AIKEN -------	46030	47730	43460	6010	8070	4940	13.1	16.9	11.4
ALLENDALE ---	3780	3850	4010	510	540	470	13.5	14.0	11.7
ANDERSON ----	61830	61550	61620	6990	6650	5370	11.3	10.8	8.7
BAMBERG -----	7350	7310	7390	730	700	590	9.9	9.6	8.0
BARNWELL ----	9840	9900	9260	1120	1110	860	11.4	11.2	9.3
BEAUFORT ----	28530	28560	27470	2360	2320	2000	8.3	8.1	7.3
BERKELEY ----	40270	39920	37780	3560	3650	2760	8.8	9.1	7.3
CALHOUN -----	7790	7920	7650	720	700	480	9.2	8.8	6.3
CHARLESTON --	118040	116700	110980	10710	10640	8570	9.1	9.1	7.7
CHEROKEE ----	23490	23480	22630	2390	2450	1760	10.2	10.4	7.8
CHESTER -----	15360	15280	15250	2040	1890	1740	13.3	12.4	11.4
CHESTERFIELD-	19170	18850	19270	2500	2280	1450	13.0	12.1	7.5
CLARENDON ---	12750	12960	12510	1480	1490	1140	11.6	11.5	9.1
COLLETON ----	13330	13360	12590	1720	1660	1500	12.9	12.4	11.9
DARLINGTON --	28160	27310	27850	3420	3000	2730	12.1	11.0	9.8
DILLON ------	14610	14630	13650	1720	1550	1280	11.8	10.6	9.4
DORCHESTER --	24800	24570	23620	2030	2070	1890	8.2	8.4	8.0
EDGEFIELD ---	8590	8840	8530	770	1090	420	9.0	12.3	4.9
FAIRFIELD ---	9960	10220	10340	1140	960	820	11.4	9.4	7.9
FLORENCE ----	52110	52010	50130	5690	5610	3940	10.9	10.8	7.9
GEORGETOWN---	20040	19950	18050	3240	3220	2010	16.2	16.1	11.1
GREENVILLE --	151320	150160	143880	16600	15930	10000	11.0	10.6	7.0
GREENWOOD ---	29070	28470	27820	3470	3470	2130	11.9	12.2	7.7
HAMPTON -----	7880	7900	7330	970	950	690	12.3	12.0	9.4
HORRY -------	56090	57050	53260	6580	5780	4340	11.7	10.1	8.1
JASPER ------	6260	6200	5930	680	620	520	10.9	10.0	8.8
KERSHAW -----	18280	18060	17890	2020	2070	1630	11.1	11.5	9.1
LANCASTER ---	24110	23840	23820	2930	2430	1740	12.2	10.2	7.3
LAURENS -----	23400	22390	22500	3060	2970	2100	13.1	13.3	9.3
LEE ---------	7980	7660	7540	1060	780	650	13.3	10.2	8.6
LEXINGTON ---	67410	66250	64200	5090	4910	3560	7.6	7.4	5.5
MCCORMICK ---	3650	3550	3480	540	460	480	14.8	13.0	13.8
MARION ------	17070	17140	16470	2260	2360	1520	13.2	13.8	9.2
MARLBORO ----	13250	12430	12330	3540	2320	2000	26.7	18.7	16.2
NEWBERRY ----	17080	16830	16690	1530	1670	1080	9.0	9.9	6.5
OCONEE ------	21530	22260	20860	3300	4020	2170	15.3	18.1	10.4
ORANGEBURG --	38310	38450	37870	4600	4420	3940	12.0	11.5	10.4
PICKENS -----	40490	40630	39500	3390	3660	2630	8.4	9.0	6.7
RICHLAND ----	128860	126970	124130	9100	9080	7590	7.1	7.2	6.1
SALUDA ------	7460	7460	6940	1000	1060	600	13.4	14.2	8.6
SPARTANBURG -	104870	104570	102600	10420	10460	8730	9.9	10.0	8.5
SUMTER ------	35640	35420	34730	3870	3890	3450	10.9	11.0	9.9
UNION -------	14810	14380	13900	3930	3250	2480	26.5	22.6	17.8
WILLIAMSBURG-	17180	17390	17240	2000	2200	1650	11.6	12.7	9.6
YORK --------	52100	51850	49990	5500	5710	3900	10.6	11.0	7.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT RISES IN SECOND QUARTER, 1982

Total employment covered under South Carolina's unemployment insurance system for second quarter, 1982, at 1,150,140, experienced a quarterly gain of 17,170.

In the private sector, all of the major industry divisions, except manufacturing, showed positive movement. Tourist activity in eating and drinking places in the state's resort areas combined with the hiring of summer help in grocery stores to give retail trade the largest employment increase (+ 10,810). Services, on the strength of advancements in hotels and other lodging places; amusement and recreation services; membership sports and recreation clubs; and amusement parks, added 8,050 workers to total payrolls during the quarter. Land development and sales were the main contributors to the addition of 1,570 jobs to the real estate division of finance, insurance and real estate. The production and harvest of fruits and vegetables in various counties throughout the state bolstered the employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing to a level 3,020 above last quarter's total. With the warmer weather came a 2,550 employment rise in construction, but the total of 65,500 was still approximately 6,900 lower than year-ago figures. Nominal increases occurred in mining (+ 55); transportation and public utilities (+ 260); and wholesale trade (+ 80).

Mass layoffs and plant shutdowns by some of the state's largest manufacturers were the key factors in the manufacturing downturn of 9,000 workers. Over 75% of the quarterly drop was in the textile-producing sector.

Total wages for private sector employees expanded over $127 million during the quarter to reach $3,122,646,895. Every division in the sector reported wage advances with services showing the largest gain (+ $33,332,830) and mining, at $7,065,740, the smallest. Compared to year ago levels, wages in the private sector have grown $77,304,500.

Average weekly earnings, at $258.51, were up $5.80 over the previous quarter. Transportation and public utilities had the healthiest gain (+ $22.83) to level off at $380.05. The only division to lose money over the quarter was agriculture, forestry and fishing, down $15.10, to $169.37.

Covered employment in the public sector, declining 490, fell to 220,955 in the second quarter. Federal government had an increase of 700, but this was offset by the decline in state and local government education caused by the cutback on nonfaculty personnel at the end of the school year. Totals for state and local government were 62,035 and 122,215, respectively.

Wages for the public sector, at $826,574,795, were over $64 million higher than in the first quarter. The majority of this gain was in local government (+ $58,030,485.) Since second quarter, 1981, public sector wages grew $67,255,720. Federal government employees experienced the highest average weekly earnings at $396.69, followed by state government ($287.08), and local government ($255.40). Compared to year-ago levels, public sector weekly wages have risen $25.68.

WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
2ND QUARTER 1982

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	3,949,221,685	240,969,640	1,413,503,080	247,700,055	580,974,655	172,847,215	429,608,215	826,574,795	98,096,075
Abbeville	19,985,725	372,620	13,597,425	358,430	1,070,505	269,870	1,033,205	3,273,040	10,630
Aiken	145,872,280	5,771,995	92,035,665	6,559,130	12,378,890	3,142,580	7,235,350	16,681,460	2,067,210
Allendale	7,656,550	619,060	2,938,485	258,665	986,270	179,950	257,590	2,032,495	384,035
Anderson	151,110,550	4,741,065	81,689,095	6,801,305	19,820,090	4,139,285	11,690,885	21,620,440	608,385
Bamberg	12,555,085	109,890	4,676,745	831,010	1,549,260	231,750	1,499,135	3,460,225	197,070
Barnwell	20,826,700	1,845,500	8,258,500	2,213,715	1,250,180	525,135	3,032,955	3,443,710	257,005
Beaufort	69,455,220	7,604,270	3,448,835	2,548,200	12,377,125	7,281,580	17,230,400	17,281,990	1,682,820
Berkeley	73,722,055	8,046,335	26,558,065	2,447,925	4,882,445	538,325	4,514,655	25,733,255	1,001,050
Calhoun	15,798,280	1,247,890	10,849,460	619,235	895,220	105,625	288,865	1,632,375	159,610
Charleston	419,959,205	25,953,295	51,631,060	30,777,015	71,118,050	20,732,800	60,008,205	156,792,615	2,946,165
Cherokee	44,217,795	1,926,810	23,965,190	3,960,030	4,037,370	862,700	2,840,310	6,204,705	420,680
Chester	36,075,405	905,765	23,124,480	714,255	3,843,690	450,835	977,165	6,014,405	44,810
Chesterfield	33,912,775	353,905	20,675,590	1,065,920	3,409,890	524,375	1,323,195	5,715,885	844,015
Clarendon	15,658,930	2,209,675	4,213,225	181,635	2,556,340	419,975	1,441,855	4,280,215	356,010
Colleton	23,780,250	547,025	8,001,100	1,282,085	3,682,015	1,261,225	2,463,425	5,839,130	704,245
Darlington	69,155,990	2,799,385	36,385,185	5,630,590	6,656,920	1,242,530	6,461,850	9,288,485	691,045
Dillon	21,612,775	222,530	9,427,150	348,445	4,730,525	423,085	2,155,370	4,057,800	247,870
Dorchester	36,520,535	2,025,365	12,922,410	1,342,470	6,472,635	946,025	2,869,170	8,914,245	1,028,215
Edgefield	14,110,325	254,990	7,206,380	426,955	1,167,895	181,855	695,075	2,908,355	1,268,820
Fairfield	22,210,745	D	5,448,230	D	1,416,580	330,715	1,600,855	3,191,810	10,222,555
Florence	140,384,565	10,920,590	49,879,160	7,582,960	22,749,070	5,720,525	16,322,325	27,117,865	592,050
Georgetown	44,565,490	2,850,435	19,360,275	1,094,605	5,981,900	1,330,760	2,907,285	9,666,155	1,474,075
Greenville	515,733,395	43,611,595	199,895,000	28,020,280	90,288,185	28,084,585	68,078,055	55,143,130	2,612,565
Greenwood	87,911,035	3,114,015	47,923,795	2,422,410	10,025,250	2,454,850	6,010,860	15,658,940	209,915
Hampton	15,386,810	751,580	7,880,000	289,670	2,238,855	325,645	655,750	2,808,480	436,830
Horry	115,301,510	7,115,545	20,935,105	4,058,235	27,845,570	7,586,910	24,947,055	22,239,905	573,185
Jasper	7,431,310	755,425	463,470	552,085	1,221,135	138,065	1,357,985	2,768,245	174,900
Kershaw	50,206,290	1,873,360	31.759,635	1,862,610	3,936,400	904,790	2,569,150	6,630,445	669,900
Lancaster	57,770,610	1,567,595	37,382,895	D	4,666,395	D	3,589,750	6,621,330	3,942,645
Laurens	53,508,530	883,445	29,124,580	1,371,595	4,717,885	1,077,565	3,127,735	12,367,530	838,195
Lee	9,863,815	123,310	4,283,055	254,575	1,286,585	205,250	559,845	2,897,670	253,525
Lexington	131,680,125	8,962,835	53,260,345	11,649,250	19,385,330	3,340,825	11,397,060	22,350,975	1,333,505
McCormick	5,274,110	138,905	2,686,235	D	259,230	D	205,970	1,835,390	148,380
Marion	29,155,420	628,415	13,143,630	617,190	3,096,825	1,227,920	4,085,710	5,897,405	458,325
Marlboro	26,601,055	187,730	15,755,685	597,735	2,543,305	368,590	1,358,260	5,276,245	513,505
Newberry	29,905,810	1,434,700	15,690,970	1,234,165	3,843,430	550,450	1,943,425	4,951,065	257,605
Oconee	62,516,005	D	30,049,670	D	4,100,340	1,396,840	4,421,340	8,953,555	13,594,260
Orangeburg	73,684,770	2,342,705	28,757,780	3,206,035	10,737,810	2,358,105	6,734,735	18,585,080	962,520
Pickens	84,450,745	4,021,225	42,399,920	1,139,180	8,252,390	1,687,725	5,529,500	20,968,170	452,635
Richland	476,403,715	19,959,965	51,121,340	38,321,720	77,089,215	50,044,595	68,956,760	169,241,500	1,668,620
Saluda	6,998,530	388,250	2,558,285	128,085	1,070,780	166,730	291,660	2,073,885	320,855
Spartanburg	302,125,055	15,239,890	151,003,575	14,440,930	42,313,550	7,853,360	28,452,450	41,450,710	1,365,590
Sumter	80,145,490	5,394,470	26,842,610	3,713,100	12,208,440	3,086,815	9,865,130	18,070,650	964,275
Union	27,926,980	367,555	18,418,400	574,465	2,394,560	495,765	974,925	4,664,025	37,285
Williamsburg	21,380,180	262,780	8,185,215	1,873,270	3,516,230	738,355	1,160,860	5,452,460	191,010
York	142,110,265	6,705,800	53,189,210	D	15,415,260	D	13,414,860	19,094,400	34,290,735
Unclassified	96,102,960	27,566,465	4,500,920	4,602,465	35,588,855	2,830,085	10,974,250	5,422,980	4,616,940

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries in various counties.

EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
2ND QUARTER 1982

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	1,150,140	65,500	365,095	50,135	234,140	48,135	150,875	220,955	26,280
Abbeville	6,075	170	3,690	90	620	105	370	1,025	5
Aiken	36,455	1,310	18,675	1,275	5,530	960	3,065	5,060	580
Allendale	2,810	160	1,060	60	450	50	135	735	160
Anderson	45,015	1,630	21,775	1,355	8,800	1,225	3,770	6,250	210
Bamberg	4,440	55	1,690	165	775	85	570	985	115
Barnwell	6,555	415	2,835	420	675	195	725	1,140	150
Beaufort	22,800	1,835	1,245	630	5,650	1,975	5,860	4,640	965
Berkeley	18,100	2,040	5,555	560	2,275	185	1,330	5,770	385
Calhoun	3,960	260	2,270	150	420	45	150	590	75
Charleston	118,000	7,075	10,960	7,395	28,185	6,120	21,340	35,450	1,475
Cherokee	13,410	545	6,685	845	2,045	270	875	2,000	145
Chester	10,580	250	6,200	180	1,560	160	440	1,750	40
Chesterfield	11,145	145	6,345	265	1,545	200	640	1,690	315
Clarendon	6,375	865	1,700	55	1,360	135	690	1,330	240
Colleton	8,400	285	2,490	260	1,785	370	1,235	1,745	230
Darlington	19,115	850	8,390	1,000	3,210	415	2,340	2,615	295
Dillon	8,090	120	3,100	95	2,030	155	970	1,475	145
Dorchester	11,385	675	2,955	380	2,880	325	1,325	2,595	250
Edgefield	5,370	90	2,460	100	555	65	345	835	920
Fairfield	5,995	D	1,950	D	685	115	550	1,115	1,580
Florence	41,505	2,795	12,295	1,720	9,685	1,590	5,560	7,530	330
Georgetown	12,795	715	3,770	350	3,115	435	1,250	2,785	375
Greenville	140,260	10,070	48,745	5,435	32,245	6,970	20,225	15,835	735
Greenwood	26,130	955	12,920	590	4,515	715	2,055	4,295	85
Hampton	4,885	315	1,775	75	1,015	110	330	980	285
Horry	45,705	2,585	7,185	1,140	14,650	2,105	11,765	5,955	320
Jasper	3,035	235	225	120	695	45	875	780	60
Kershaw	14,175	460	7,515	440	2,080	285	1,005	2,135	255
Lancaster	16,700	570	9,475	D	2,160	D	1,305	2,250	940
Laurens	16,970	380	8,325	285	2,070	335	1,425	3,950	200
Lee	2,990	45	1,050	70	550	65	245	790	175
Lexington	38,715	2,705	12,855	2,280	8,220	970	4,380	6,840	465
McCormick	2,000	65	950	D	135	D	110	625	115
Marion	10,785	260	4,650	155	1,445	380	1,535	2,015	345
Marlboro	9,120	100	4,880	135	1,225	135	625	1,820	200
Newberry	10,060	435	4,775	310	1,815	190	870	1,550	115
Oconee	17,155	D	8,790	D	1,885	445	1,320	2,525	2,190
Orangeburg	24,015	810	8,175	765	5,115	725	2,610	5,345	470
Pickens	25,690	1,300	11,815	265	4,185	530	2,350	5,070	175
Richland	132,985	5,610	12,930	7,030	28,300	13,090	22,030	43,460	535
Saluda	2,740	170	990	35	525	50	155	670	145
Spartanburg	83,435	3,975	38,020	2,915	15,955	2,160	9,020	10,755	635
Sumter	26,530	1,645	8,460	960	5,255	940	3,865	4,880	525
Union	9,470	130	5,660	145	1,265	170	510	1,575	15
Williamsburg	8,120	120	2,715	475	1,790	230	615	1,905	270
York	38,270	1,725	13,185	D	6,430	D	5,580	4,755	6,595
Unclassified	21,770	7,320	915	1,030	6,770	730	2,525	1,035	1,445

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries in various counties.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Lynn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

NOVEMBER 1982

NO CHANGE IN WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Gains in construction, trade, and government were offset by losses in manufacturing and services in November in South Carolina. At a level of 1,178,900, employment was 18,800 below the year-earlier count.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DWINDLES

The count of persons employed in the private sector of the state was reduced by 1,400 over the month. The drop in employment was primarily caused by decreases in services; manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Due to seasonal declines in tourist-related industries, service employment fell 2,200 over the month, but still realized an advance of 6,000 above November, 1981.

Manufacturing employment fell victim to layoffs in the hard-good sector, and declined 800 between October and November. Durable-good workers experienced a drop of 1,500 reflecting downturns in most major industry groups. The only durable upturn was reported in stone, clay, and glass products, which had a gain of 100 persons. Employees returning to their jobs after a strike and the conversion of facilities made possible a hefty 700 increase in nondurable-good employment. Paper-and-allied-product employment rose 1,500 to 13,600 as worker returned to work in paperboard mills. Mixed trends were noted among the other soft-good industry groups with decreases recorded in only two industries -- textile mill products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. The textile loss was the steeper of the two as 800 workers were removed from the payrolls.

Among the seasonal industries which lost workers in November was the finance, insurance, and real estate division. Employment in this division was reduced by 300 over the month; however, jobs in this sector totalled 1,900 above November, 1981 figures.

Industry divisions which gained employees during the month were construction, and wholesale and retail trade. Construction workers increased by 1,400 above October's level of 65,600 as new projects and plant expansions became a reality, in part thanks to lower interest rates and good weather. Seasonal gains in retail trade caused a 500 advance in the total trade industry. Wholesale trade had a slight downturn, reflecting a minor drop in nondurable goods. Employment in transportation and public utilities was unchanged at 54,200 in November.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ACCELERATES

During November, government employment rose from 236,500 to 238,000 as a result of upturns in the federal, state, and local sectors. The largest growth was registered in local government, where 1,100 workers were added. Most of the expansion of these jobs was in local education. Other advances were posted by state and federal workers of 300 and 100, respectively. The total rise in state government was centered in state education, which climbed 300 to 31,200.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT NOT EXPECTED TO CHANGE IN DECEMBER

Due to mixed movement among major industry divisions, December's employment level is expected to be relatively unchanged from November. Layoffs and plant closings within durable- and nondurable-good industries will cause a downturn in manufacturing employment. This drop should be offset by the slight upturn experienced in nonmanufacturing. Those major divisions which should advance because of Christmas buying, good weather conditions, and lower interest rates are trade and construction. Employment levels in finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation and public utilities; and government should remain fairly stable in December. Because of tourist-related and educational developments, the service industry is expected to register a decline in employment.

THE SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMY IN 1982

In 1982, the Southeastern economy faced declining nonfarm employment levels, increasing unemployment, rising wages, and a sharp slowing in retail price increases, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The Southeast is made up of the following eight states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. The total number of nonagricultural jobs in this region fell 1.8% in 1982 to 14,411,600. Employment decreases were centered in manufacturing, construction, and government. Meanwhile, the regional unemployment rate of 10.2% was 2.6 percentage points higher than in 1981. Wages and salaries of private nonfarm workers in the Southeast rose 6.8% in 1982, slightly below the national 6.9% rate. Finally, the year saw a slowing of consumer price increases. Prices were up 5.4% compared with 10.5% in the previous year. (Note: 1982 statistics reflect data through October only.)

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Charleston-North Charleston area climbed 900 to 154,900 in November, as a result of a major increase in manufacturing, partially due to the end of a strike. The number of employees in the manufacturing sector advanced 1,000, spurred by upward movement in both durable- and nondurable-good industries. Persons returning to work after the strike caused the soft-good division to experience a 900 upturn in employment. The slight advance in durable goods could be traced to a rise in lumber and wood products. Within the nonmanufacturing sector, minor employment gains were reported in the transportation and trade industries. Boosted by the holiday buying season, retail trade was responsible for the total upturn in trade. Experiencing no change in employment during November were two major industry divisions: finance, insurance, and real estate; and government. The unchanged government employment level of 47,400 was the result of offsetting trends in federal and local government. Elsewhere in nonmanufacturing, employment declines were posted by construction (-100), and services and mining (-200). The drop in the latter industry reflects the seasonal slump in tourist-related industries.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area wage and salary employment was unchanged in November from October's 179,600. The stabilizing of total employment was the result of opposite trends noted in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in manufacturing industries was reduced by 300 from 24,900 in October. Most of this drop was centered in durable goods, where small employment losses were recorded in several groups, and no industry area managed an increase. Textile mill products was the only industry group in the soft-good sector to reflect a change in employment during November. The downward movement in the textile industry caused a drop of 100 to 2,200 in nondurable goods. In nonmanufacturing, the growth in government employment of 300 occurred in the federal and local groups, while the state worker count was unchanged at 30,500. Persons employed in wholesale and retail trade industries witnessed an increase in employment of 200 to 36,900 in November. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only nonmanufacturing group to register a decline in employment. Posting no change in employment for the month were construction; services and mining; and transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

There were fewer workers employed in the Greenville-Spartanburg area in November than October. Primarily accounting for the 100 drop in total nonfarm jobs was manufacturing. Layoffs within the hard-good division caused manufacturing employment to decrease 500 to 26,400. Nondurable goods experienced a gain of 100, reflecting a rise in food and kindred products. All other soft-good industry groups were unchanged over the month. During November, the nonmanufacturing sector witnessed significant growth as seasonal and educational gains prevailed. Government employment was up 300 above October's level of 36,700 and 200 greater than a year ago. The increase in government was posted in the state and local divisions with upturns of 200 and 100, respectively. Advances of 100 each were recorded by workers in services and mining; finance, insurance, and real estate; and wholesale and retail trade. The overall trade expansion was attained with a 200 increase in retail workers and a drop on the wholesale side of 100. The two nonmanufacturing industry groups to have fewer workers over the month were construction; and transportation, and public utilities.

NO CONFIDENCE, NO RECOVERY IN U.S.

Although several indicators improved in November, unemployment and the fear of it continued to depress consumer confidence.

Retail sales rose a hefty 2.3% in November to a seasonally adjusted $91.91 billion after increasing 0.6% in October to $89.96 billion. November's advance was the third monthly gain in a row and largest since a plus 2.9% last May. Still, most of the pickup was at automotive dealers, where cut-rate financing since mid-November has been available to help clear inventories. Sales of durable goods rose 6.6% in November to an adjusted $29.59 billion from October's $27.76 billion. On the other hand, nondurable sales grew only 0.4% last month to an adjusted $62.32 billion. Total sales for November were up 6.0% over year-ago levels, with durable-good sales up 11.9% and nondurable sales up 3.4%. Overall in November, an upward trend may have been established, and if it continues through Christmas and beyond, higher sales should prompt retailers to increase their orders forcing factories to step up production.

The personal income of Americans climbed a weak 0.4% in November, and consumer spending, except on automobiles, remained lackluster. The government's latest income and spending figures provide further evidence that the economy is unlikely to show any growth in the current quarter. Personal income expanded by $9.8 billion in November to an adjusted $2.621 trillion annual rate after a 0.5% or $14.1 billion advance in October. On the other side of the ledger, personal consumption expenditures were on the upswing with a 1.2% or $23.4 billion climb in November to an adjusted $2.033 trillion annual rate. Most of the spending gain was in auto sales. Spending for other goods and services went up just 0.3% in November.

Called a "continuing tragedy" by President Reagan, the unemployment rate for November jumped to 10.8%, the highest in 42 years, as layoffs at major manufacturing companies continued to mount. The 0.4 percentage point hike in the jobless rate from October translates to 12 million total people out of work, up 440,000 from October. The Labor Department said that the number of people working fell only 61,000 because about 4/5 of the increase in unemployed people was due to people re-entering the labor force, such as students or housewives.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS NO CHANGE IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's employment rate remained at 10.8% in November. This represents 159,600 jobless individuals, a slight rise from the October level. The state's labor market picture looked very similar to that of a month earlier. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.8% in November.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

November 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,472,400	1,479,700	1,419,400	183,470	183,110	173,060
Total Employment	1,312,800	1,320,400	1,292,200	167,310	166,810	158,330
Total Unemployment	159,600	159,300	127,200	16,160	16,300	14,730
Unemployment Rate	10.8	10.8	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	197,200	196,260	189,650	296,050	296,660	286,860
Total Employment	183,240	182,070	177,290	265,490	266,260	263,920
Total Unemployment	13,960	14,190	12,360	30,560	30,400	22,940
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.2	6.5	10.3	10.2	8.0

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DECLINES IN NOVEMBER

Influenced by seasonal reductions, South Carolina's female nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped a minute 700 workers to 532,600 in November. The service division was the controlling factor in this month's downturn, particularly in tourist-related and recreational industries. Manufacturing decreased a slight 800 workers to 147,100. The employment rise in the predominantly female women's and misses' outerwear industry was not enough to offset layoffs throughout the rest of the durable- and nondurable-good sectors.

On the positive side, retail trade gained 600 women on the strength of a pickup in general merchandise stores where retailers were gearing up for the start of the Christmas buying season. Construction also gained 100 workers, reversing normal November developments. Neither transportation and public utilities, nor finance, insurance and real estate showed any monthly change.

The government sector added 900 women to its payrolls, pushing the total to 127,500. The expansion of staff in state and local education, primarily substitute teachers and extra CETA workers, was responsible for the upturn.

MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS RISE

Production workers earned more in November than in October from manufacturers in South Carolina, as weekly earnings were up $5.35 to $268.77, while hourly earnings averaged $.05 higher to $6.77 per hour. For durable-good workers, weekly earnings climbed $2.72 in November to $289.92. Average hourly earnings, boosted by a $.15 per hour increase for workers in instruments and related products, rose $.05 in November to $7.23 per hour. Production workers in the nondurable sector realized a gain of $6.28 in weekly earnings to average $259.91 in November. Also showing an upturn in November, average hourly earnings in the soft-good sector advanced $.06 to $6.58 per hour.

Nationally, manufacturing production workers averaged $4.06 more per week in November to reach $337.90. Average hourly earnings were up $.06 in November to $8.62. Both the hard- and soft-good sectors contributed to the overall increases with similar hikes of their own. Weekly earnings in hard goods rose $4.32 in November to $362.22 while hourly earnings averaged up $.04 to $9.17 per hour. Soft-good workers gained $3.88 per week in November as weekly earnings climbed to $305.74. Meanwhile, nondurable earnings grew $.08 to $7.88 over the month.

SUMMARY OF NOVEMBER EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.77	$ 6.72	$ 6.40	$ 7.70	$ 7.31	$ 7.09
Average Weekly Earnings	$268.77	$263.42	$257.92	$295.68	$277.05	$275.09
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.67	$ 89.72	$ 91.98	$100.85	$ 94.36	$100.91

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.59	$ 6.51	$ 6.20	$ 6.45	$ 6.42	$ 6.28
Average Weekly Earnings	$258.33	$250.64	$244.28	$251.55	$249.74	$254.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 88.11	$ 85.37	$ 87.12	$ 85.79	$ 85.06	$ 90.93

NEW LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Effective December 1, 1982, the U.S. Department of Labor designated Greenville City and the Balance of Greenville County (Greenville County less Greenville City) as Labor Surplus Areas! These areas will be eligible to receive preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts through May 31, 1983. For more information concerning Labor Surplus Areas, contact Sam McClary at 803-758-8983.

LONGER FACTORY WORKWEEK

Production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers worked an average of 0.5 hour longer per week in November than in October. Increases were realized in both the hard- and soft-good sectors as the manufacturing workweek reached 39.7 hours.

The 40.1 average hours worked in durable goods resulted from an over-the-month 0.1 pickup. Individual hard-good industries showed varying trends, but the single biggest change was a gain of 1.3 hours in instruments and related products. The only major decline was a loss of 0.8 hour in fabricated metal products.

In the soft-good sector, the workweek surpassed October's level by 0.6 hour, and grew to 39.5 hours, the highest figure in 11 months. Positive workweek movements were noted in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. On the downside were food and kindred products, and printing and publishing, off over the month 3.0 and 3.1 hours, respectively.

Production workers nationally worked an average of 39.2 hours in November, up 0.2 over October. The durable workweek was up 0.3 hour while workers for manufacturers of nondurable goods gained 0.1 hour on average.

MANHOUR INDEX EDGES UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index inched up 0.8 point to 100.9 in November. The increase was caused by a 0.5 point gain in average weekly hours. The November index was 11.9 points less than the year-ago figure of 112.8.

	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	100.9	100.1	112.8
Durable Good Manhour Index	120.2	121.7	136.9
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	94.5	93.0	104.9
Textile Manhour Index	72.4	71.9	85.5
Apparel Manhour Index	104.8	101.5	107.0

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Red Roof Inns, Inc.	Columbia	Unknown	Two motels to be built in the Columbia area. One opened in December and the other should be completed by February, 1983.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA (CONTINUED)

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Dennison Manufacturing, Inc.	Clinton	30 initially	The plant, which produces labels for household and cosmetic items, should be completed by late March or early April. Eventually, employment should top 300 people.
Marriott Corporation	N. Charleston	Unknown	The 303-room hotel is scheduled for completion by mid-1983.
National Wilders Supply Company	Calhoun Co.	20	Will produce oxygen, nitrogen, and argon used in filling electric light bulbs.
Rom Automotive Company	Columbia	20	Company to manufacture professional race cars. Will begin production in the fall, 1983.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Cashier	10	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Core Setter	14	None	N/A	16	X		$ 8,500	X		Union
Computer Operator	03	Data Control Clerk	36	14	X		$10,000		X	Columbia
Electrical Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$20,800		X	Orangeburg
Lab Tester	48	Funeral Attendant	12	12	X		$15,000	X		Georgetown
Mechanical Drafter	48	None	N/A	15	X		$16,600		X	Rock Hill
Clerk, General Office	53	None	N/A	14	X		$ 9,360	X		Chester
Accountant	78	None	N/A	17	X		$16,000	X		Florence
Shipping Supervisor	99	Warehouse Supervisor	99	12	X		$15,000	X		Greenville
Surgeon Assistant	99	None	N/A	13	X		$ 9,360		X	Kingstree
Boilermaker	54	None	N/A	13	X		$24,000	X		Walterboro
Bookkeeper	30	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Office Manager	68	Accountant	68	16	X		$18,000	X		Clinton

* There are currently more than 106,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1982

Industry	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Net Change From: Oct., 1982	Net Change From: Nov., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1178.9	1178.8	1197.7	+ 0.1	- 18.8
Construction	67.0	65.6	68.6	+ 1.4	- 1.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	11.0	11.5	0.0	- 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	3.8	3.8	4.3	0.0	- 0.5
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.1	7.2	7.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	32.1	32.0	32.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical Work	6.1	6.0	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Manufacturing	355.6	356.4	385.0	- 0.8	- 29.4
Durable Goods	103.5	105.0	117.4	- 1.5	- 13.9
Nondurable Goods	252.1	251.4	267.6	+ 0.7	- 15.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.2	54.2	54.4	0.0	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	13.0	12.9	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Water Transportation	2.3	2.4	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Communication	15.1	15.1	14.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.5	14.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Electric Services	10.4	10.4	10.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.7	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	238.0	237.5	233.3	+ 0.5	+ 4.7
Wholesale Trade	49.6	49.8	50.1	- 0.2	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.0	27.9	27.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.5	12.5	12.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.6	21.8	22.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.7	6.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade	188.4	187.7	183.2	+ 0.7	+ 5.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	26.3	27.2	+ 1.4	+ 0.5
Department Stores	20.0	18.7	19.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.3
Food Stores	33.0	32.9	34.1	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Grocery Stores	31.7	31.6	32.5	+ 0.1	- 0.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Nov., 1982	Oct,. 1982	Nov., 1981	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.8	52.1	49.9	- 0.3	+ 1.9
Banking	15.1	15.0	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	14.9	14.4	0.0	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.2	11.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	6.2	6.3	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Services and Mining	174.3	176.5	168.3	- 2.2	+ 6.0
Health Services	38.6	38.6	37.2	0.0	+ 1.4
Hospitals	14.3	14.3	13.5	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	21.2	21.0	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.5	13.3	10.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Total Government	238.0	236.5	238.2	+ 1.5	- 0.2
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.0	37.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	73.5	73.2	74.4	+ 0.3	- 0.9
State Education	31.2	30.9	31.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Other State Government	42.3	42.3	42.6	0.0	- 0.3
Total Local Government	127.4	126.3	126.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.6
Local Education	74.1	73.2	74.3	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Other Local Government	53.3	53.1	52.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1982

Industry	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Net Change From: Oct., 1982	Net Change From: Nov., 1981
Manufacturing	355.6	356.4	385.0	- 0.8	- 29.4
Durable Goods	103.5	105.0	117.4	- 1.5	- 13.9
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	13.0	13.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.3	9.2	10.4	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	2.9	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.0	2.1	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.9	6.9	7.3	0.0	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	12.9	13.1	14.8	- 0.2	- 1.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.2	2.3	3.4	- 0.1	- 1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.2	5.5	6.1	- 0.3	- 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	25.8	26.2	30.1	- 0.4	- 4.3
Construction and Related Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.2	4.3	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.3	8.7	0.0	- 1.4
General Industrial Machinery	4.3	4.6	5.9	- 0.3	- 1.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.4	18.7	21.6	- 0.3	- 3.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.4	2.4	2.8	0.0	- 0.4
Household Appliances	3.0	3.0	3.4	0.0	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.5	6.7	8.1	- 0.2	- 1.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.0	4.2	5.1	- 0.2	- 1.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	6.0	0.0	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.0	3.2	3.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	252.1	251.4	267.6	+ 0.7	- 15.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.3	14.3	14.4	0.0	- 0.1
Meat Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	119.2	120.0	131.5	- 0.8	- 12.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.1	34.7	38.9	- 0.6	- 4.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.4	37.0	41.3	- 0.6	- 4.9
Knitting Mills	10.3	10.3	11.0	0.0	- 0.7

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1982

Industry	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Net Change From: Oct., 1982	Net Change From: Nov., 1981
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.4	17.4	18.2	0.0	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.8	8.7	9.3	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	8.1	8.0	8.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.7	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.2	9.7	0.0	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.6	7.6	8.0	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.2	47.2	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.3	9.9	0.0	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.4	7.3	7.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	15.6	16.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.7	5.5	5.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.3	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.6	7.5	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.2	7.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	12.1	13.9	+ 1.5	- 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	2.2	3.7	+ 1.4	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.1	4.0	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.0	8.0	8.2	0.0	- 0.2
Newspapers	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	30.9	30.9	31.9	0.0	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.3	17.4	18.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.0	19.1	19.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.1	8.6	0.0	- 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1982

	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
Industry	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.9	154.0	153.3	179.6	179.6	182.1	258.9	259.0	269.5
Construction	10.4	10.5	9.8	9.0	9.0	8.6	14.0	14.2	16.4
Manufacturing	18.7	17.7	20.6	24.6	24.9	27.2	93.2	93.6	101.9
Durable Goods	9.4	9.3	10.9	11.9	12.1	11.9	26.4	26.9	29.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.7	1.9	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.6	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	11.0	11.2	13.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	1.9	2.0	2.1	6.4	6.6	6.8
Other Durable Goods	4.7	4.7	5.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	4.2	4.3	5.1
Nondurable Goods	9.3	8.4	9.7	12.7	12.8	15.3	66.8	66.7	72.0
Food and Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.5	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.2	2.3	2.7	33.6	33.6	36.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.3	9.2	10.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.9	12.0	13.9
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.3	2.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	4.0	4.3
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	9.1	9.1	9.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	2.0	1.9
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	---	---	---	7.4	7.4	8.1
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.8	2.8	3.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	8.3	8.5
Other Nondurable Goods	3.8	2.9	4.0	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.2	10.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.5	33.4	33.4	36.9	36.7	37.7	55.1	55.0	55.4
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.3	7.2	10.1	10.0	10.6	14.0	14.1	14.4
Retail Trade	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.8	26.7	27.1	41.1	40.9	41.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.1	7.1	6.7	14.7	14.9	14.4	10.5	10.4	10.2
Services and Mining	28.8	29.0	26.6	28.6	28.6	28.5	40.0	39.9	39.1
Total Government	47.4	47.4	47.0	56.1	55.8	56.2	37.0	36.7	36.5
Total Federal Government	18.6	18.7	18.5	8.0	7.8	8.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total State Government	12.9	12.9	12.6	30.5	30.5	31.3	11.6	11.4	11.3
Total Local Government	15.9	15.8	15.9	17.6	17.5	16.9	23.8	23.7	23.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1982

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
MANUFACTURING	279.9	281.0	303.7	268.77	263.42	257.92	39.7	39.2	40.3	6.77	6.72	6.40
DURABLE GOODS	81.3	82.5	92.1	289.92	287.20	264.37	40.1	40.0	40.3	7.23	7.18	6.56
Lumber and Wood Products	10.4	10.6	11.0	259.14	256.88	219.60	42.0	41.5	40.0	6.17	6.19	5.49
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	3.9	180.95	179.61	201.05	32.9	33.2	37.3	5.50	5.41	5.39
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.6	7.5	8.5	324.28	312.42	312.18	42.5	41.6	43.6	7.63	7.51	7.16
Fabricated Metal Products	10.6	10.7	12.7	253.50	255.91	237.12	39.0	39.8	39.0	6.50	6.43	6.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.8	19.2	22.2	361.24	356.58	289.87	42.3	42.4	41.0	8.54	8.41	7.07
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.3	6.3	279.26	276.10	280.06	39.5	39.5	41.8	7.07	6.99	6.70
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.3	14.6	16.7	222.46	217.98	243.19	35.2	34.6	40.6	6.32	6.30	5.99
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.7	255.84	241.72	235.79	40.1	38.8	40.1	6.38	6.23	5.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.6	198.5	211.6	259.91	253.63	255.10	39.5	38.9	40.3	6.58	6.52	6.33
Food and Kindred Products	8.8	8.8	8.7	225.59	242.02	211.36	38.3	41.3	38.5	5.89	5.86	5.49
Textile Mill Products	101.9	102.7	112.7	238.94	234.52	245.84	39.3	38.7	40.5	6.08	6.06	6.07
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.4	30.8	34.6	246.85	240.98	248.02	40.6	39.7	41.2	6.08	6.07	6.02
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.8	33.3	37.2	248.35	248.62	260.57	37.8	37.9	41.1	6.57	6.56	6.34
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.2	8.8	231.47	216.97	215.51	39.5	37.8	38.9	5.86	5.74	5.54
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.7	12.6	13.2	257.68	252.40	256.36	40.2	39.5	40.5	6.41	6.39	6.33
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.1	2.4	243.21	251.51	235.22	40.4	42.2	39.8	6.02	5.96	5.91
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.1	8.5	206.85	200.69	202.16	39.4	38.3	38.0	5.25	5.24	5.32
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.9	37.7	39.3	185.28	177.85	176.18	38.6	37.6	38.3	4.80	4.73	4.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.2	8.8	162.69	164.22	160.08	35.6	35.7	36.3	4.57	4.60	4.41
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.7	13.2	176.55	158.36	153.72	40.4	37.0	36.6	4.37	4.28	4.20
Paper and Allied Products	9.6	8.5	9.8	417.05	406.40	390.51	42.6	42.6	41.9	9.79	9.54	9.32
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.1	275.48	297.11	259.08	36.2	39.3	38.1	7.61	7.56	6.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.2	20.3	21.0	380.49	371.11	358.28	39.8	38.9	40.9	9.56	9.54	8.76

Note: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

NOVEMBER, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
All Manufacturing	295.68	277.05	275.09	38.4	37.9	38.8	7.70	7.31	7.09
Durable Goods	278.85	270.97	251.56	39.0	38.6	38.0	7.15	7.02	6.62
Nondurable Goods	315.63	284.53	303.31	37.8	37.0	39.7	8.35	7.69	7.64

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
All Manufacturing	258.33	250.64	244.28	39.2	38.5	39.4	6.59	6.51	6.20
Durable Goods	246.52	241.78	240.12	38.7	38.5	39.3	6.37	6.28	6.11
Fabricated Metal Products	284.89	278.63	232.26	44.1	43.4	38.2	6.46	6.42	6.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	275.72	255.36	266.79	41.4	38.0	40.3	6.66	6.72	6.62
Nondurable Goods	269.56	258.72	247.67	39.7	38.5	39.5	6.79	6.72	6.27
Textile Mill Products	228.15	219.63	240.70	39.0	37.1	41.5	5.85	5.92	5.80
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	159.58	161.93	155.70	36.6	38.1	37.7	4.36	4.25	4.13

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
All Manufacturing	251.55	249.74	254.97	39.0	38.9	40.6	6.45	6.42	6.28
Durable Goods	259.29	259.39	265.52	38.7	38.6	40.6	6.70	6.72	6.54
Machinery, Except Electrical	280.74	286.88	288.54	38.3	39.9	42.0	7.33	7.19	6.87
Nondurable Goods	248.28	245.07	250.91	39.1	38.9	40.6	6.35	6.30	6.18
Textile Mill Products	239.90	238.68	248.68	39.2	39.0	40.7	6.12	6.12	6.11
Weaving Mills, Cotton	239.99	244.82	249.87	39.8	40.4	41.3	6.03	6.06	6.05
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	241.01	235.25	255.82	38.5	37.7	40.8	6.26	6.24	6.27
Knitting Mills	218.59	215.03	219.41	36.8	36.2	37.0	5.94	5.94	5.93
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	249.08	247.60	247.46	40.9	40.0	40.5	6.09	6.19	6.11
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	167.99	164.98	168.82	36.6	36.5	37.6	4.59	4.52	4.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	145.77	146.54	154.58	33.9	34.0	35.7	4.30	4.31	4.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	314.28	310.90	288.67	40.5	40.8	40.6	7.76	7.62	7.11

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1982

Industry	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Net Change From Oct., 1982	Net Change From Nov., 1981
Total Female Employment	532.6	533.3	537.4	- 0.7	- 4.8
Construction	4.8	4.7	5.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Manufacturing	147.1	147.9	159.3	- 0.8	- 12.2
Durable Goods	31.3	31.7	35.6	- 0.4	- 4.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	2.1	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	2.7	2.8	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.6	8.7	- 0.1	- 1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.3	10.5	12.1	- 0.2	- 1.8
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.7	4.0	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	115.8	116.2	123.7	- 0.4	- 7.9
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	50.6	50.9	55.9	- 0.3	- 5.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.0	14.2	16.0	- 0.2	- 2.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	16.4	16.7	18.6	- 0.3	- 2.2
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.1	7.6	0.0	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.2	38.2	39.9	0.0	- 1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.6	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.6	14.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.7	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	- 0.4
Communication	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.6	108.9	105.8	+ 0.7	+ 3.8
Wholesale Trade	11.7	11.7	11.8	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade.	97.9	97.2	94.0	+ 0.7	+ 3.9
General Merchandise Stores	20.3	19.2	19.9	+ 1.1	+ 0.4
Food Store	12.5	12.5	12.9	0.0	- 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.1	29.1	27.8	0.0	+ 1.3
Banking	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Services and Mining	101.5	103.1	98.8	- 1.6	+ 2.7
Health Services	32.6	32.7	31.5	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	12.7	12.5	10.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Total Government	127.5	126.6	128.1	+ 0.9	- 0.6
Total Federal Government	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.4	37.3	37.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
State Education	16.2	16.1	16.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Other State Government	21.2	21.2	21.3	0.0	- 0.1
Total Local Government	79.7	78.9	79.9	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Local Education	54.1	53.4	54.7	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Other Local Government	25.6	25.5	25.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	Total Wage and Salary			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
Counties	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	6,400	6,480	6,570	3,770	3,840	4,000	2,630	2,640	2,570
AIKEN---------	35,300	36,000	37,700	18,500	19,200	20,300	16,800	16,800	17,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,560	2,560	2,900	930	930	1,000	1,630	1,630	1,900
ANDERSON------	44,580	44,580	47,450	21,410	21,380	22,740	23,170	23,200	24,710
BAMBERG-------	4,400	4,410	4,770	1,690	1,690	1,830	2,710	2,720	2,940
BARNWELL------	6,570	6,560	6,650	2,950	2,930	3,110	3,620	3,630	3,540
BEAUFORT------	20,850	20,870	21,180	1,060	1,050	1,330	19,790	19,820	19,850
BERKELEY------	16,900	17,000	17,500	5,500	5,500	5,700	11,400	11,500	11,800
CALHOUN-------	3,870	3,980	4,060	2,190	2,290	2,270	1,680	1,690	1,790
CHARLESTON----	120,800	119,800	123,100	10,200	9,300	11,600	110,600	110,500	111,500
CHEROKEE------	14,240	14,200	14,640	7,020	6,990	7,240	7,220	7,210	7,400
CHESTER-------	11,610	11,550	12,150	7,090	7,030	7,490	4,520	4,520	4,660
CHESTERFIELD--	10,790	10,870	12,060	5,870	5,940	6,840	4,920	4,930	5,220
CLARENDON-----	5,890	5,840	6,030	1,550	1,520	1,710	4,340	4,320	4,320
COLLETON------	8,350	8,310	8,500	2,440	2,400	2,500	5,910	5,910	6,000
DARLINGTON----	18,770	18,720	19,940	8,050	8,010	8,750	10,720	10,710	11,190
DILLON--------	8,200	8,220	8,220	3,450	3,510	3,190	4,750	4,710	5,030
DORCHESTER----	17,200	17,200	11,700	3,000	2,900	2,900	14,200	14,300	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,480	4,440	4,830	2,460	2,430	2,690	2,020	2,010	2,140
FAIRFIELD-----	5,780	5,760	6,390	2,050	2,050	2,090	3,730	3,710	4,300
FLORENCE------	41,640	41,900	43,750	12,080	12,290	12,950	29,560	29,610	30,800
GEORGETOWN----	14,190	13,560	13,600	4,160	3,500	4,330	10,030	10,060	9,270
GREENVILLE----	143,800	144,400	149,800	46,400	46,700	51,200	97,400	97,700	98,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,000	26,110	27,860	12,490	12,510	14,210	13,510	13,600	13,650
HAMPTON-------	4,940	4,900	4,910	1,890	1,860	1,910	3,050	3,040	3,000
HORRY---------	36,370	37,450	37,270	6,370	6,500	7,420	30,000	30,950	29,850
JASPER--------	2,990	2,980	3,030	260	250	260	2,730	2,730	2,770
KERSHAW-------	13,990	13,930	14,500	7,410	7,400	7,630	6,580	6,530	6,870
LANCASTER-----	18,280	18,370	19,600	10,750	10,850	11,850	7,530	7,520	7,750
LAURENS-------	17,080	17,280	18,010	8,090	8,200	8,590	8,990	9,080	9,420
LEE-----------	2,730	2,740	2,810	1,120	1,130	1,110	1,610	1,610	1,700
LEXINGTON-----	40,200	40,300	41,700	12,500	12,600	13,800	27,700	27,700	27,900
MCCORMICK-----	2,060	2,080	2,100	1,070	1,070	1,080	990	1,010	1,020
MARION--------	10,820	10,990	10,800	4,740	4,900	4,820	6,080	6,090	5,980
MARLBORO------	8,400	8,110	8,950	4,240	3,950	4,710	4,160	4,160	4,240
NEWBERRY------	10,500	10,570	11,170	5,180	5,280	5,760	5,320	5,290	5,410
OCONEE--------	17,400	17,300	18,420	8,480	8,390	9,320	8,920	8,910	9,100
ORANGEBURG----	23,860	23,800	25,070	8,010	7,970	8,490	15,850	15,830	16,580
PICKENS-------	31,000	31,000	32,200	11,400	11,600	12,600	19,600	19,400	19,600
RICHLAND------	139,400	139,300	140,500	12,100	12,300	13,500	127,300	127,000	127,000
SALUDA--------	2,920	2,930	2,970	1,180	1,190	1,210	1,740	1,740	1,760
SPARTANBURG---	84,100	83,600	87,500	35,400	35,300	38,100	48,700	48,300	49,400
SUMTER--------	26,680	26,620	27,360	8,440	8,380	8,860	18,240	18,240	18,500
UNION---------	8,960	8,970	10,450	5,120	5,110	6,520	3,840	3,860	3,930
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,160	8,120	8,780	2,960	2,930	3,260	5,200	5,190	5,520
YORK----------	37,640	37,700	38,830	12,830	12,930	13,900	24,810	24,770	24,930

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
November, 1982

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981	Nov., 1982	Oct., 1982	Nov., 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	9,800	9,780	9,690	1,160	1,040	1,210	11.8	10.6	12.5
AIKEN---------	45,500	46,140	42,040	5,240	6,060	3,550	11.5	13.1	8.4
ALLENDALE-----	3,690	3,780	3,880	530	510	490	14.4	13.5	12.6
ANDERSON------	61,760	61,830	61,220	7,070	6,990	5,660	11.4	11.3	9.2
BAMBERG-------	7,270	7,350	7,290	820	730	650	11.3	9.9	8.9
BARNWELL------	9,670	9,840	9,220	1,050	1,120	920	10.9	11.4	10.0
BEAUFORT------	28,520	23,530	27,150	2,510	2,360	2,020	8.8	8.3	7.4
BERKELEY------	40,320	40,270	37,960	3,500	3,560	3,110	8.7	8.8	8.2
CALHOUN-------	7,650	7,790	7,350	840	720	580	11.0	9.2	7.9
CHARLESTON----	118,330	118,040	111,680	10,680	10,710	9,650	9.0	9.1	8.6
CHEROKEE------	23,510	23,490	22,820	2,420	2,390	2,090	10.3	10.2	9.2
CHESTER-------	15,230	15,360	15,140	1,860	2,040	1,810	12.2	13.3	12.0
CHESTERFIELD--	18,850	19,170	18,930	2,490	2,500	1,480	13.2	13.0	7.8
CLARENDON-----	12,430	12,750	11,870	1,520	1,480	1,210	12.2	11.6	10.2
COLLETON------	13,100	13,330	12,710	1,620	1,720	1,570	12.4	12.9	12.4
DARLINGTON----	27,850	28,160	27,280	3,480	3,420	2,650	12.5	12.1	9.7
DILLON--------	14,440	14,610	13,510	1,920	1,720	1,600	13.3	11.8	11.8
DORCHESTER----	24,810	24,800	23,400	1,970	2,030	1,960	7.9	8.2	8.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,340	8,590	8,880	560	770	920	6.7	9.0	10.4
FAIRFIELD-----	9,903	9,960	10,190	1,110	1,140	890	11.2	11.4	8.7
FLORENCE------	51,040	52,110	49,630	5,640	5,690	4,180	11.1	10.9	8.4
GEORGETOWN----	20,290	20,040	18,470	2,910	3,240	2,560	14.3	16.2	13.9
GREENVILLE----	150,190	150,870	143,710	15,870	16,160	10,110	10.6	10.7	7.0
GREENWOOD-----	28,780	29,070	27,890	3,970	3,470	2,580	13.8	11.9	9.3
HAMPTON-------	7,780	7,880	7,200	930	970	720	12.0	12.3	10.0
HORRY---------	54,940	56,070	51,500	7,610	6,570	5,300	13.9	11.7	10.3
JASPER--------	6,190	6,260	5,950	680	680	620	11.0	10.9	10.4
KERSHAW-------	18,220	18,280	17,920	1,920	2,020	1,790	10.5	11.1	10.0
LANCASTER-----	24,050	24,110	23,770	2,980	2,930	2,200	12.4	12.2	9.3
LAURENS-------	23,380	23,400	22,360	3,330	3,060	2,180	14.2	13.1	9.7
LEE-----------	7,530	7,970	7,220	850	1,060	720	11.3	13.3	10.0
LEXINGTON-----	67,840	67,410	65,710	5,120	5,090	4,750	7.5	7.6	7.2
MCCORMICK-----	3,710	3,650	3,520	660	540	560	17.8	14.8	15.9
MARION--------	16,540	17,070	15,590	2,200	2,260	1,900	13.3	13.2	12.2
MARLBORO------	12,870	13,250	12,090	3,010	3,540	2,100	23.4	26.7	17.4
NEWBERRY------	16,700	17,080	16,510	1,460	1,530	1,060	8.7	9.0	6.4
OCONEE--------	22,240	21,530	20,670	3,950	3,300	2,170	17.8	15.3	10.5
ORANGEBURG----	37,930	38,310	37,420	4,530	4,600	4,090	11.9	12.0	10.9
PICKENS-------	40,430	40,410	39,700	3,440	3,310	2,910	8.5	8.2	7.3
RICHLAND------	129,370	128,860	123,940	8,840	9,100	7,610	6.8	7.1	6.1
SALUDA--------	7,180	7,460	6,870	900	1,000	770	12.5	13.4	11.2
SPARTANBURG---	105,430	105,390	103,450	11,250	10,940	9,920	10.7	10.4	9.6
SUMTER--------	35,310	35,640	34,460	3,760	3,870	3,650	10.6	10.9	10.6
UNION---------	14,360	14,810	13,860	3,620	3,930	1,920	25.2	26.5	13.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,030	17,170	17,550	2,250	1,990	2,520	13.2	11.6	14.4
YORK----------	52,170	52,100	50,220	5,620	5,500	4,300	10.8	10.6	8.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Lynn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. Box 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

DECEMBER 1982

SLIGHT EMPLOYMENT IMPROVEMENT IN DECEMBER

SEASONAL TRENDS INFLUENCE NONAGRICULTURAL JOB COUNT

Due to a holiday-related upturn in wholesale and retail trade, total wage and salary employment in South Carolina rose 1,000 in December. The trade increase counteracted losses of note in manufacturing and services. Despite the minor over-the-month improvement, nonagricultural employment remained 15,700 below year-ago levels.

CHRISTMAS SEASONAL JOBS PRODUCE PRIVATE SECTOR GAIN

Employment in South Carolina's private sector grew to 941,300 in December, a climb of 1,100. The advance could be traced to activity in the wholesale and retail trade industry where employees were added for the peak holiday buying season. Most of the 4,300 monthly expansion lay on the retail side, but wholesale trade also recorded a small 400 pickup in December. Although the number of Christmas jobs created in trade was about normal for that time of year, employment in wholesale and retail trade reached the highest level in the state's history. As might be expected, much of the trade growth occurred in general merchandise stores, up 2,600.

Elsewhere in the private sector, news was not so positive. The manufacturing workforce fell 2,000 during the month as temporary layoffs were scattered throughout many industries. These widespread worker reductions caused manufacturing employment to shrink to the lowest figure since September, 1975. Although both durable and nondurable goods witnessed declines, the latter group saw most of the downturn. Nondurables' 1,400 job loss was concentrated in textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products. The problems in textile products were really centered in weaving mills, synthetics, where employment was cut 800. Meanwhile, the continued slide in men's and boys' furnishings was responsible for apparel's troubles. In fact, men's and boys' furnishings fell to the lowest monthly job count since March, 1975 while apparel's December employment was the least number of workers since February, 1977. Adding to nondurable developments was an over-the-month decrease in chemicals and allied products. This industry also sank to a level not seen since February, 1977. The durable side of the picture was not much better off. Small turndowns in employment were evident throughout durable-good industries with electrical and electronic equipment recording the largest dip of 300. Still, the overall effect of the numerous layoffs was the lowest figure for employment for any month in durable goods in almost six years.

The year-ending drop in service-connected jobs was not surprising. December is normally the month for the remnants of tourist-related employment to be weeded out, and 1982 was no exception. Between November and December, some 900 jobs were eliminated in services, practically all of which were related to tourism, such as amusement and lodging places. There were, however, positive developments in health services, up 200 in December and 1,500 over the year.

Construction employment fell 300 during the month as the approach of winter weather conditions slowed somewhat the promise of lower interest rates. The next few months in the industry should show a definite upswing thanks to the infusion of gas tax income for highways, the relatively lower cost of money for home building, and the acceleration of employment in major construction projects previously announced.

Two other major industries were unchanged in December. Employment was stable in both finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The only major occurrence in either industry was a nominal 100 gain in electric, gas, and sanitary services which pushed this industry's employment to its highest level in history.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT STEADY IN DECEMBER

The job count in the public sector stood at 238,100 in December in South Carolina. This reflected a minor 100 reduction from the previous month's employment. Within government, the number of workers in federal and local jobs increased slightly while state government employment was off 400.

JANUARY'S OUTLOOK - GENERAL SEASONAL DOWNTURN

Following historical patterns, nonagricultural wage and salary employment should post a fairly significant slide in the first month of 1983. No major industry division is expected to record an expansion of jobs during the month; in fact, most, if not all, are expecting declines. The biggest loser should be wholesale and retail trade as temporary Christmas jobs disappear. Government will also show a drop as educational employment decreases between semesters. Negative job movements of a less extent are expected in manufacturing, construction, and services. The remaining primary industries should be essentially in line with December's levels.

U.S. ECONOMY STILL SHAKY

The leading index of national economic indicators increased 0.8% in November, the seventh rise in the past eight months. A welcomed hike in factory orders (0.7%) combined with a 1.1% reduction in inventories during November to produce a positive effect on industrial production. The nation's industrial output slowed 0.1% during December after falling 0.4% the previous month. December's drop was the fifteenth monthly decline since the current recession began in July, 1981.

Consumer prices declined a seasonally adjusted 0.3% in December after November's 0.1% expansion. This downturn, reflecting the recession-induced weakness of the economy, was only the second monthly drop since August, 1965. Americans' personal income advanced a modest 0.6% during December, and for the entire year of 1982, personal income grew at its slowest rate since 1963.

Consumer lack of confidence produced an adverse effect on December's retail sales. A lackluster holiday shopping season and lower car sales resulted in a 0.4% decline in retail sales during December. In spite of extensive price cutting at stores, consumers were cautious throughout most of the Christmas shopping season. Predictions are that once joblessness stops increasing (possibly in the spring), consumers will likely step up their buying.

Overall in 1982, U.S. industrial output contracted 1.8%, its worst record in 36 years. Inflation rose 6.0% as unemployment spiralled above 10%, the highest since 1941. Forecasts for 1983 are very uncertain. Economists predict that the unemployment rate will probably remain above 9.0% throughout the year. The 10.0% personal-income-tax cut set for July 1 should go through on schedule, and it is hoped that consumer spending will be stimulated.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonagricultural employment in the Charleston metropolitan area edged upward by 500 in December, led by Christmas hiring in the wholesale and retail trade sector. The retail trade area displayed the greatest strength during the month as an additional 600 workers were added to payrolls on a temporary basis. All other industry divisions were fairly stable in comparison with November employment levels. In the manufacturing arena, the 200 loss in jobs was concentrated in durable goods. Employment in Charleston's durable-good industries has been hit hard by the recession, and with the December drop, the number of workers was reduced to a level 1,400 below a year earlier. The onslaught of less suitable building weather caused construction jobs to dip by 100 in December. Also losing 100 employees over the month was finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment in service-related industries was unchanged from November; however, the job count in this division was 2,100 higher than in December, 1981. Registering a slight 100 gain in the last month of 1982 were both government, and transportation and public utilities. Government benefited from a small pickup in federal employment. Overall, Charleston-North Charleston wage and salary employment was in the best shape of any metropolitan area in the state in comparison with year-earlier developments - Charleston was the only area to have more workers in December, 1982 than in December, 1981 as jobs increased 2,000 over that period.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Government employment increases keyed the upturn of nonagricultural jobs in the Columbia metro area in December. Total wage and salary employment in the Capital City and its environs rose 1,000 over the November figure with government contributing 70% of the growth. The advance in the public sector was centered in state education due to additional work-study students. Also aiding in the uptrend in total jobs was wholesale and retail trade. The climb of 400 in trade was the result of Christmas seasonal hiring. Manufacturing was involved in the boost in workers as well with the work force expanding in this industry by 300 in December. Despite this slight positive movement, the number of people employed in manufacturing in the Columbia area was off 2,000 from the same period in 1982. Construction, on the other hand, actually increased over year-ago levels by 400 although the industry's job count declined between November and December by 100. Columbia metropolitan building activity has been supported by several major construction projects in the downtown area and a relatively consistent demand for housing. Another industry which reduced its employment over the month was transportation and public utilities. The number of workers in this sector dipped from 9,700 to 9,500 in December. Services, too, were on the downside compared with November as 100 fewer jobs were filled. Finally, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate held constant for the second month in a row.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Wage and salary jobs remained depressed in December in the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area as employment tumbled another 200. After the monthly drop, nonagricultural employment fell to 10,900 below year-earlier levels. December's problems were caused primarily by negative developments in manufacturing, a mainstay in the area. All of the 500 loss could be found in nondurable goods which was influenced by a 300 slide in apparel and other textile products due to indefinite layoffs. Outside of manufacturing, conditions were not as bleak. A substantial pickup in retail trade to handle the holiday rush produced an overall trade employment expansion of 300. In addition, both total government, and transportation and public utilities managed moderate gains of 200 and 100, respectively. Construction was not so lucky, however, as some 200 jobs were eliminated between November and December. Also down slightly during the month was the number of service-related workers. Employment in services slid below the 40,000 level to 39,900. The remaining major industry division, finance, insurance, and real estate, was unchanged in December.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up to 11.1% in December. This represents 163,900 jobless individuals, a rise of 4,300 from the November level. The rise in unemployment is attributed to short-term holiday layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.8% in December.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

December 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,474,100	1,472,400	1,413,700	184,380	183,450	171,500
Total Employment	1,310,200	1,312,800	1,283,400	168,540	167,320	158,290
Total Unemployment	163,900	159,600	130,300	15,840	16,130	13,210
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.8	9.2	8.6	8.8	7.7

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	198,130	197,180	189,010	297,300	296,000	288,270
Total Employment	184,640	183,250	177,460	266,260	265,500	262,450
Total Unemployment	13,490	13,930	11,550	31,040	30,500	25,820
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.1	6.1	10.4	10.3	9.0

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM IN DECEMBER

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs, at 534,200, rose 1,300 in December. The increase in the female workforce was centered in the trade division of the private sector. Seasonal hiring in retail trade for the Christmas rush accounted for 68% of the total trade gain of 2,800. All other major industry divisions in the private sector, except services and manufacturing, remained constant at November's levels.

Service-related employment (-500) was influenced by minute downturns in educational services. Manufacturing, under the effects of plant closings and shorter workweeks, dropped 1,200 women in December. The majority (-1,000) of the downturn was in plants producing nondurable goods. Jobs for women producing apparel and other textile products; and textile mill products decreased 400 and 300, respectively, during December. Reductions in the durable-good sector (-200) were mainly concentrated in electrical and electronic equipment. The number of women employed in manufacturing occupations, at 145,900, was considerably less (-12,400) this December than in the comparable period of 1981.

Female employment in the government sector (127,500) edged upward 100 during the month. Both federal and local government expanded their female workforces by 100 each. On the negative side, 100 women working in state government positions lost their jobs during December. The quantity of women in the government workforce was 300 less this December than in the same year-ago period.

MANHOUR INDEX RISES SLIGHTLY

The manufacturing production worker manhour index crept upward 0.3 point to 100.6 in December. The gain was caused by the 0.4 increase in average weekly hours. The December index was 9.8 points less than the year-ago figure of 110.4.

	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Production Worker Manhour Index	100.6	100.3	110.4
Durable Good Manhour Index	121.4	120.8	131.8
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	94.0	93.5	103.3
Textile Manhour Index	72.8	72.2	81.8
Apparel Manhour Index	99.4	100.7	107.8

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED No. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Marathon Boat Co., Inc.	Kershaw	50 initially	Will manufacture 20 to 28 foot cabin cruisers.
Marriott Corp.	Greenville	300	The 250 room hotel to be completed early 1984.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT DOWN, EARNINGS UP

Although South Carolina's production workforce in manufacturing declined in December, those employees still on the job benefited from higher hourly and weekly earnings on average. The number of production workers fell 1,900 from November as layoffs were especially evident in nondurable goods. Textile mill products accounted for 600 of nondurable's 1,500 employee reduction. While production jobs decreased, hourly earnings rose $.09 to $6.92. Hourly increases were widespread in both durable and nondurable goods. Several relatively large hikes in hourly rates were noted in textile mill products, up $.17; chemicals and allied products, up $.17; and food and kindred products, up $.14. These rate upturns resulted from overtime, piece work payments, and end-of-the-year raises. Average weekly earnings also showed improvement in December thanks to pickups in both hourly earnings and hours worked. The state's average manufacturing production worker took home a paycheck of $276.11 in the last month of 1982. Weekly earnings for employees in nondurable goods advanced $8.09 between November and December while the comparable durable increase was $4.92.

Similar trends were evident for earnings of manufacturing production workers on a national level. Average hourly pay reached $8.69 in December, a difference of $.08 above November. Both hard-good and soft-good workers contributed to the growth as hourly earnings for these groups registered at $9.24 and $7.95, respectively. Weekly earnings for U.S. employees in manufacturing rose $6.62 in December with durables outdistancing nondurables in the amount of increase. Also following South Carolina's lead, the number of production workers edged downward during the month from 12,315,000 to 12,195,000.

SUMMARY OF DECEMBER EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
December 1982

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.92	$ 6.83	$ 6.42	$ 7.87	$ 7.70	$ 7.19
Average Weekly Earnings	$276.11	$269.79	$258.73	$322.67	$296.45	$284.72
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.56	$ 92.02	$ 92.04	$110.50	$101.11	$101.29

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.64	$ 6.59	$ 6.22	$ 6.62	$ 6.45	$ 6.30
Average Weekly Earnings	$264.27	$256.35	$252.53	$263.48	$251.55	$254.52
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 90.50	$ 87.43	$ 89.84	$ 90.23	$ 85.79	$ 90.54

STATE'S WORKWEEK INCREASES FOR THIRD MONTH IN A ROW

For the first time in a year, South Carolina's average workweek in manufacturing approached the 40-hour level. The average 39.9 hours worked in December topped the previous month's figure by 0.4 hour. However, despite the improvement, the workweek was still running below year-ago production levels. On the durable-good side, the advance to 40.6 average hours was contributed to by instruments and related products, and lumber and wood products. Biggest losses in hard goods occurred in furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products. In nondurables, most industry groups recorded workweek pickups as the average climbed from 39.2 to 39.7. Extensive overtime was responsible for the increases in the two most significant components--printing and publishing, and paper and allied products.

The national workweek was also on the rise in December as the average for U.S. manufacturing moved from 39.3 to 39.7. Durable-good industries produced most of this growth as the hard-good workweek reached 40.1. Hours worked on average in nondurable goods advanced a meager 0.2 hour over November's 38.9 level.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Secondary Teacher, Math	99	None	N/A	16	X		$11,000	X		Walterboro
Mechanical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$38,000	X		Spartanburg
Production Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Kingstree
Chemical Lab Technician	99	Flight Instructor	99	16	X	X	$20,000	X		Greenwood
Loom Fixer	36	None	N/A	10	X		$10,400	X		Chester
Bookkeeper	99	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000		X	Rock Hill
Dog Groomer	60	Bookkeeper	60	13	X		$ 8,000	X		Georgetown
Manager, Motel	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Conway
Maintenance Machinist	72	Supervisor, Fabrication	36	13	X		$15,000	X		Bennettsville
Admininstrative Assistant	42	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Aiken
Millwright	99	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Union
Security Guard	03	Cashier	42	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Biologist	48	Lab Assistant	12	16	X		$11,000	X		Seneca

* There are currently more than 103,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1982

Industry	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Net Change From: Nov., 1982	Net Change From: Dec., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1179.4	1178.4	1195.1	+ 1.0	- 15.7
Construction	66.7	67.0	67.9	- 0.3	- 1.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.7	11.0	11.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	3.7	3.8	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.0	7.1	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	32.3	32.2	32.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.9	8.8	8.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical Work	6.1	6.1	6.8	0.0	
Manufacturing	352.9	354.9	381.7	- 2.0	- 28.8
Durable Goods	103.1	103.7	115.8	- 0.6	- 12.7
Nondurable Goods	249.8	251.2	265.9	- 1.4	- 16.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.3	54.3	54.5	0.0	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	13.0	13.0	13.8	0.0	- 0.8
Water Transportation	2.3	2.3	3.1	0.0	- 0.8
Communication	15.1	15.1	14.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	11.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.6	15.5	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electric Services	10.4	10.4	10.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	242.2	237.9	235.8	+ 4.3	+ 6.4
Wholesale Trade	50.0	49.6	50.0	+ 0.4	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.2	28.0	27.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.6	12.5	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.8	21.6	22.5	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.6	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Groceries, General Line	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.3	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade	192.2	188.3	185.8	+ 3.9	+ 6.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	30.3	27.7	29.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.9
Department Stores	21.8	20.0	21.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.4
Food Stores	32.9	33.0	33.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Grocery Stores	31.5	31.7	31.9	- 0.2	- 0.4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP (continued)

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1982

Industry	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Net Change From: Nov., 1982	Net Change From: Dec., 1981
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.9	51.9	50.0	0.0	+ 1.9
Banking	15.1	15.1	14.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	15.0	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.9	7.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.2	11.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	173.3	174.2	167.2	- 0.9	+ 6.1
Health Services	38.8	38.6	37.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Hospitals	14.4	14.3	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services	21.0	21.2	17.2	- 0.2	+ 3.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.4	13.5	10.0	- 0.1	+ 3.4
Total Government	238.1	238.2	238.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total Federal Government	37.3	37.2	37.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	73.3	73.7	73.6	- 0.4	- 0.3
State Education	31.2	31.4	30.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Other State Government	42.1	42.3	42.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Total Local Government	127.5	127.3	127.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Local Education	74.1	74.0	74.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Other Local Government	53.4	53.3	52.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1982

Industry	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Net Change From: Nov., 1982	Net Change From: Dec., 1981
Manufacturing	352.9	354.9	381.7	- 2.0	- 28.8
Durable Goods	103.1	103.7	115.8	- 0.6	- 12.7
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.8	13.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.1	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.3	9.3	10.4	0.0	- 1.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.8	6.9	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.2	13.0	14.8	+ 0.2	- 1.6
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.3	2.3	3.3	0.0	- 1.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.3	6.1	0.0	- 0.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	25.6	25.8	29.7	- 0.2	- 4.1
Construction and Related Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	4.1	4.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.4	7.3	8.7	+ 0.1	- 1.3
General Industrial Machinery	4.3	4.3	5.7	0.0	- 1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.1	18.4	21.2	- 0.3	- 3.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.8	0.0	- 0.5
Household Appliances	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.4	6.5	8.1	- 0.1	- 1.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	4.1	4.0	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.9	3.0	3.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Nondurable Goods	249.8	251.2	265.9	- 1.4	- 16.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.2	14.3	14.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Meat Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.6	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	118.4	119.0	130.9	- 0.6	- 12.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.2	34.1	38.6	+ 0.1	- 4.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	35.6	36.4	41.5	- 0.8	- 5.9
Knitting Mills	10.4	10.3	11.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1982

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.3	18.1	0.0	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.7	8.7	9.2	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.9	8.0	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.2	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.8	7.6	7.8	+ 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	45.3	47.0	- 0.4	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.2	9.8	- 0.3	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.8	7.3	7.6	- 0.5	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.9	15.9	15.9	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.7	5.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.2	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.4	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.4	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	13.5	13.6	13.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.6	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.0	8.0	8.2	0.0	- 0.2
Newspapers	3.7	3.6	3.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial Printing	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	30.7	30.9	31.8	- 0.2	- 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	17.3	18.1	- 0.2	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.6	18.8	19.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.6	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	8.0	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE THREE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1982

Industry	Charleston-North Charleston			Columbia			Greenville-Spartanburg		
	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	155.5	155.0	153.5	181.0	180.0	182.6	259.0	259.2	268.0
Construction	10.3	10.4	9.7	8.9	9.0	8.5	13.8	14.0	16.3
Manufacturing	18.4	18.6	20.2	24.9	24.6	26.9	93.0	93.5	100.7
Durable Goods	9.1	9.3	10.5	12.0	11.9	12.0	26.5	26.5	29.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lumber and Furniture	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	0.6	---	---	---
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	---	---	---
Primary Metal Industries	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1.7	---	---	---
Fabricated Metal Products	---	---	---	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.1	4.0	3.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	11.0	11.0	13.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	---	---	---	1.9	1.9	2.1	6.3	6.4	6.8
Other Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	5.4	1.7	1.7	1.1	4.3	4.3	5.1
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.7	12.7	12.7	14.9	66.5	67.0	70.8
Food and Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Textile Mill Products	---	---	---	2.2	2.2	2.7	33.5	33.6	36.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.4	9.4	10.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.7	11.9	13.7
Knitting Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.3	2.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	3.9	4.2
Floor Covering Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	1.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.7	1.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	8.8	9.1	9.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	2.0	1.9
Paper and Allied Products	---	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.8	3.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	---	---	---	7.5	7.3	7.8
Chemicals and Petroleum	---	---	---	2.9	2.8	3.0	---	---	---
Printing and Publishing	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	---	---	---
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	8.3	8.5
Other Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.0	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.2	33.5	34.0	37.6	37.2	37.8	55.4	55.1	56.1
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.3	7.2	10.2	10.1	10.6	13.8	14.0	14.3
Retail Trade	26.8	26.2	26.8	27.4	27.1	27.2	41.6	41.1	41.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.0	7.1	6.5	14.8	14.8	14.5	10.5	10.5	10.2
Services and Mining	28.7	28.7	26.6	28.5	28.6	28.6	39.9	40.0	38.7
Total Government	47.9	47.8	47.1	56.8	56.1	56.8	37.2	37.0	36.3
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.7	18.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Total State Government	13.2	13.2	12.6	31.0	30.5	31.5	11.6	11.6	11.1
Total Local Government	15.9	15.9	16.0	17.8	17.6	17.2	23.9	23.8	23.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.
Dashes denote either an inadequate sample which prohibits the publication of data for certain industries, or total industry employment in that area of less than 500.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1982

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981
MANUFACTURING	277.7	279.6	301.5	276.11	269.79	258.73	39.9	39.5	40.3	6.92	6.83	6.42
DURABLE GOODS	81.1	81.5	91.0	295.57	290.65	270.91	40.6	40.2	40.8	7.28	7.23	6.64
Lumber and Wood Products	10.3	10.4	10.7	273.31	260.37	232.96	43.8	42.2	41.6	6.24	6.17	5.60
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.0	176.89	180.62	202.69	31.7	32.9	38.1	5.58	5.49	5.32
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.6	7.6	8.5	315.05	323.51	318.43	41.4	42.4	43.8	7.61	7.63	7.27
Fabricated Metal Products	10.8	10.7	12.1	253.76	254.02	241.96	39.1	39.2	38.9	6.49	6.48	6.22
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.7	18.9	21.9	368.94	359.97	284.38	43.0	42.2	40.8	8.58	8.53	6.97
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.3	6.2	264.10	273.15	267.46	38.0	38.8	39.8	6.95	7.04	6.72
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.1	14.3	16.4	225.98	222.46	245.81	35.7	35.2	40.9	6.33	6.32	6.01
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.6	265.63	252.33	237.01	41.7	39.8	39.9	6.37	6.34	5.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.6	198.1	210.5	268.77	260.68	253.43	39.7	39.2	40.1	6.77	6.65	6.32
Food and Kindred Products	8.7	8.8	8.7	233.22	225.42	224.58	39.0	38.6	39.4	5.98	5.84	5.70
Textile Mill Products	101.2	101.8	112.2	252.33	241.86	243.01	39.8	39.2	40.3	6.34	6.17	6.03
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.5	30.4	34.4	260.16	247.46	248.02	41.1	40.7	41.2	6.33	6.08	6.02
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.0	32.8	37.4	260.94	248.62	254.74	38.6	37.9	40.5	6.76	6.56	6.29
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.3	8.8	222.71	231.47	222.20	38.2	39.5	40.4	5.83	5.86	5.50
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.5	12.5	13.1	266.59	258.56	253.71	40.7	40.4	40.4	6.55	6.40	6.25
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.2	2.3	240.34	243.21	246.19	39.4	40.4	41.1	6.10	6.02	5.99
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.3	224.95	207.23	197.16	40.9	39.1	37.2	5.50	5.30	5.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	37.8	39.3	175.85	178.19	174.26	37.1	37.2	38.3	4.74	4.79	4.55
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.8	8.2	8.7	163.19	163.66	158.54	35.4	35.5	36.7	4.61	4.61	4.32
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.0	13.0	156.71	158.84	153.09	36.7	36.6	36.8	4.27	4.34	4.16
Paper and Allied Products	9.5	9.6	9.6	442.56	419.76	407.04	44.3	42.4	42.4	9.99	9.90	9.60
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.1	303.03	276.02	259.04	39.0	35.8	36.9	7.77	7.71	7.02
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.1	20.3	20.9	403.35	400.19	365.50	41.2	41.6	41.3	9.79	9.62	8.85

Note: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

DECEMBER, 1982

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982
All Manufacturing	322.67	296.45	284.72	41.0	38.5	39.6	7.87	7.70	7.19
Durable Goods	297.14	279.96	259.07	41.5	39.1	38.9	7.16	7.16	6.66
Nondurable Goods	350.67	316.09	316.30	40.4	37.9	40.5	8.68	8.34	7.81

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982
All Manufacturing	264.27	256.35	252.53	39.8	38.9	40.6	6.64	6.59	6.22
Durable Goods	253.76	245.50	248.27	39.9	38.6	40.7	6.36	6.36	6.10
Fabricated Metal Products	288.47	285.29	249.48	45.5	44.3	41.1	6.34	6.44	6.07
Machinery, Except Electrical	261.36	275.31	255.65	39.6	41.4	38.1	6.60	6.65	6.71
Nondurable Goods	274.22	266.17	256.59	39.8	39.2	40.6	6.89	6.79	6.32
Textile Mill Products	225.06	228.74	249.52	37.2	39.1	42.8	6.05	5.85	5.83
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	159.32	157.90	162.08	37.4	36.3	38.5	4.26	4.35	4.21

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1982
All Manufacturing	263.48	251.55	254.52	39.8	39.0	40.4	6.62	6.45	6.30
Durable Goods	265.04	259.96	253.36	39.5	38.8	38.8	6.71	6.70	6.53
Machinery, Except Electrical	289.74	280.74	274.51	39.8	38.3	39.9	7.28	7.33	6.88
Nondurable Goods	263.60	248.04	254.61	40.0	39.0	41.0	6.59	6.36	6.21
Textile Mill Products	258.32	239.90	250.71	40.3	39.2	41.1	6.41	6.12	6.10
Weaving Mills, Cotton	261.17	239.99	255.73	41.0	39.8	42.2	6.37	6.03	6.06
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	267.45	241.01	254.78	40.4	38.5	40.7	6.62	6.26	6.26
Knitting Mills	222.32	218.59	214.54	35.8	36.8	36.8	6.21	5.94	5.83
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	255.04	249.08	251.73	40.1	40.9	41.2	6.36	6.09	6.11
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	170.46	165.43	173.70	37.3	36.2	38.6	4.57	4.57	4.50
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	154.16	145.77	153.28	34.8	33.9	35.4	4.43	4.30	4.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	316.80	314.28	303.88	40.0	40.5	41.4	7.92	7.70	7 34

Note: See technical notes on final page.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1982

Industry	Dec., 1982	Nov., 1982	Dec., 1981	Net Change From Nov., 1982	Net Change From Dec., 1981
Total Female Employment	534.2	532.9	537.4	+ 1.3	- 3.2
Construction	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	- 0.1
Manufacturing	145.9	147.1	158.3	- 1.2	- 12.4
Durable Goods	31.2	31.4	35.1	- 0.2	- 3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.5	8.6	0.0	- 1.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.2	10.3	11.9	- 0.1	- 1.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	114.7	115.7	123.2	- 1.0	- 8.5
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	50.2	50.5	55.7	- 0.3	- 5.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.0	14.0	15.8	0.0	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	16.0	16.4	18.7	- 0.4	- 2.7
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.1	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	38.2	39.7	- 0.4	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.5	9.1	- 0.4	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.2	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.4	6.5	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	112.5	109.6	108.0	+ 2.9	+ 4.5
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.7	11.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.6	6.5	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	100.7	97.9	96.2	+ 2.8	+ 4.5
General Merchandise Stores	22.2	20.3	21.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
Food Stores	12.5	12.5	12.7	0.0	- 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29.1	29.1	27.9	0.0	+ 1.2
Banking	11.2	11.2	10.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Services and Mining	101.4	101.9	97.9	- 0.5	+ 3.5
Health Services	32.9	32.6	31.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.1	12.0	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	12.5	12.7	10.4	- 0.2	+ 2.1
Total Government	127.5	127.4	127.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Total Federal Government	10.5	10.4	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	37.3	37.4	37.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
State Education	16.2	16.3	16.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Other State Government	21.1	21.1	21.4	0.0	- 0.3
Total Local Government	79.7	79.6	79.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Local Education	54.1	54.0	54.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Other Local Government	25.6	25.6	25.3	0.0	+ 0.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
December, 1982

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
ABBEVILLE	6,410	6,400	6,510	3,780	3,770	3,940	2,630	2,630	2,570
AIKEN	35,900	35,400	37,500	19,000	18,600	20,100	16,900	16,800	17,400
ALLENDALE	2,520	2,560	2,730	890	930	970	1,630	1,630	1,760
ANDERSON	44,800	44,660	47,330	21,060	21,110	22,690	23,740	23,550	24,640
BAMBERG	4,400	4,390	4,580	1,680	1,680	1,810	2,720	2,710	2,770
BARNWELL	6,570	6,550	6,630	2,950	2,920	3,110	3,620	3,630	3,520
BEAUFORT	20,660	20,880	21,350	970	1,210	1,310	19,690	19,670	20,040
BERKELEY	16,700	17,000	17,300	5,300	5,500	5,500	11,400	11,500	11,800
CALHOUN	3,910	3,870	4,110	2,230	2,190	2,330	1,680	1,680	1,780
CHARLESTON	121,400	120,800	123,500	10,300	10,200	11,400	111,100	110,600	112,100
CHEROKEE	14,280	14,240	14,230	7,030	7,010	6,830	7,250	7,230	7,400
CHESTER	11,330	11,490	12,290	6,830	6,970	7,620	4,500	4,520	4,670
CHESTERFIELD	10,780	10,780	12,000	5,850	5,860	6,790	4,930	4,920	5,210
CLARENDON	5,920	5,890	6,000	1,590	1,550	1,690	4,330	4,340	4,310
COLLETON	8,360	8,320	8,500	2,450	2,420	2,480	5,910	5,900	6,020
DARLINGTON	18,740	18,750	19,590	8,040	8,050	8,410	10,700	10,700	11,180
DILLON	8,170	8,190	8,190	3,450	3,440	3,170	4,720	4,750	5,020
DORCHESTER	17,400	17,200	12,100	2,800	2,900	3,300	14,600	14,300	8,800
EDGEFIELD	4,460	4,460	4,850	2,480	2,460	2,710	1,980	2,000	2,140
FAIRFIELD	5,580	5,610	6,340	2,030	2,050	2,090	3,550	3,560	4,250
FLORENCE	41,460	41,580	43,570	11,890	12,060	12,740	29,570	29,520	30,830
GEORGETOWN	14,860	14,860	13,550	4,140	4,160	4,220	10,720	10,700	9,330
GREENVILLE	143,900	144,000	149,000	46,600	46,600	50,500	97,300	97,400	98,500
GREENWOOD	25,910	25,960	27,860	12,370	12,430	14,230	13,540	13,530	13,630
HAMPTON	4,950	4,940	4,860	1,890	1,890	1,860	3,060	3,050	3,000
HORRY	35,880	36,330	36,970	6,330	6,340	7,430	29,550	29,990	29,540
JASPER	2,990	2,990	3,020	260	260	260	2,730	2,730	2,760
KERSHAW	13,910	13,910	14,490	7,330	7,330	7,620	6,580	6,580	6,870
LANCASTER	18,030	18,290	20,140	10,460	10,750	12,380	7,570	7,540	7,760
LAURENS	16,370	17,000	17,990	7,410	7,980	8,560	8,960	9,020	9,430
LEE	2,730	2,750	2,810	1,110	1,120	1,100	1,620	1,630	1,710
LEXINGTON	40,200	40,400	41,100	12,200	12,500	13,800	28,000	27,900	27,300
MCCORMICK	2,060	2,070	2,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	990	1,000	1,000
MARION	11,130	10,890	10,470	5,060	4,810	4,490	6,070	6,080	5,980
MARLBORO	8,390	8,410	8,540	4,250	4,250	4,280	4,140	4,160	4,260
NEWBERRY	10,470	10,500	11,150	5,180	5,180	5,780	5,290	5,320	5,370
OCONEE	17,410	17,380	18,460	8,470	8,450	9,340	8,940	8,930	9,120
ORANGEBURG	23,890	23,900	25,040	8,080	8,060	8,410	15,810	15,840	16,630
PICKENS	30,800	31,000	31,800	11,300	11,400	12,400	19,500	19,600	19,400
RICHLAND	140,800	139,600	139,000	12,700	12,100	13,500	128,100	127,500	125,500
SALUDA	2,910	2,920	2,970	1,170	1,180	1,200	1,740	1,740	1,770
SPARTANBURG	84,300	84,200	87,200	35,100	35,500	37,800	49,200	48,700	49,400
SUMTER	26,660	26,650	27,460	8,380	8,390	8,950	18,280	18,260	18,510
UNION	8,970	8,830	10,410	5,150	5,000	6,490	3,820	3,830	3,920
WILLIAMSBURG	8,150	8,150	8,790	2,940	2,960	3,260	5,210	5,190	5,530
YORK	36,790	37,120	38,970	12,450	12,780	13,940	24,340	24,340	25,030

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
December, 1982

Counties	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
ABBEVILLE-----	9,900	9,800	9,660	1,250	1,160	1,290	12.6	11.8	13.4
AIKEN---------	46,190	45,720	41,950	5,730	5,520	3,290	12.4	12.1	7.8
ALLENDALE-----	3,670	3,680	3,680	630	520	520	17.2	14.1	14.9
ANDERSON------	61,920	61,750	61,090	6,890	7,060	5,810	11.1	11.4	9.5
BAMBERG-------	7,350	7,270	6,900	990	820	610	13.5	11.3	8.8
BARNWELL------	9,530	9,670	9,070	1,010	1,050	900	10.6	10.9	9.9
BEAUFORT------	28,610	28,520	27,650	2,860	2,510	2,400	10.0	8.8	8.7
BERKELEY------	40,560	40,320	37,750	3,470	3,500	2,900	8.6	8.7	7.7
CALHOUN-------	7,620	7.650	7,340	820	840	570	10.8	11.0	7.8
CHARLESTON----	118,900	118,320	110,560	10,450	10,660	8,550	8.8	9.0	7.7
CHEROKEE------	23,550	23,510	23,130	2,370	2,420	3,030	10.1	10.3	13.1
CHESTER-------	15,100	15,230	15,250	2,060	1,860	1,810	13.6	12.2	11.9
CHESTERFIELD--	18,640	18,860	18,650	2,400	2,490	1,430	12.9	13.2	7.7
CLARENDON-----	12,080	12,430	11,540	1,420	1,520	1,260	11.8	12.2	10.9
COLLETON------	13,120	13,100	12,570	1,730	1,620	1,560	13.2	12.4	12.4
DARLINGTON----	27,480	27,850	26,770	3,370	3,480	2,850	12.3	12.5	10.6
DILLON--------	13,880	14,430	13,460	1,650	1,910	1,850	11.9	13.2	13.7
DORCHESTER----	24,930	24,810	23,200	1,920	1,970	1,760	7.7	7.9	7.6
EDGEFIELD-----	8,260	8,340	8,310	570	560	400	6.9	6.7	4.8
FAIRFIELD-----	9,470	9,930	10,150	950	1,100	940	10.0	11.1	9.3
FLORENCE------	50,550	51,040	48,890	5,760	5,630	4,180	11.4	11.0	8.5
GEORGETOWN----	21,400	20,280	19,020	3,280	2,900	3,240	15.3	14.3	17.0
GREENVILLE----	150,430	150,170	143,010	15,720	15,840	10,150	10.5	10.5	7.1
GREENWOOD-----	29,080	28.770	27,570	4,310	3,960	2,310	14.8	13.8	8.4
HAMPTON-------	7,770	7,780	7,090	980	930	750	12.6	12.0	10.6
HORRY---------	54,660	54,930	51,250	8,320	7,600	5,880	15.2	13.8	11.5
JASPER--------	6,230	6,190	5,850	770	680	600	12.4	11.0	10.3
KERSHAW-------	18,430	18,230	18,400	2,200	1,920	2,330	11.9	10.5	12.7
LANCASTER-----	24,080	24,040	24,270	3,270	2,970	2,130	13.6	12.4	8.8
LAURENS-------	23,930	23,380	22,540	4,740	3,330	2,440	19.8	14.2	10.8
LEE-----------	7,320	7,530	7,160	820	850	860	11.2	11.3	12.0
LEXINGTON-----	68,300	67,830	65,200	5,110	5,110	4,180	7.5	7.5	6.4
MCCORMICK-----	3,800	3,700	3,470	770	650	570	20.3	17.6	16.4
MARION--------	17,020	16,530	14,940	2,490	2,190	1,890	14.6	13.2	12.7
MARLBORO------	12,730	12,870	11,960	2,990	3,010	2,540	23.5	23.4	21.2
NEWBERRY------	16,700	16,700	16,340	1,600	1,460	1,060	9.6	8.7	6.5
OCONEE--------	21,720	22,230	20,950	3,400	3,940	2,460	15.7	17.7	11.7
ORANGEBURG----	38,170	37,920	36,540	5,110	4,520	3,710	13.4	11.9	10.2
PICKENS-------	40,800	40,420	41,860	3,700	3,430	5,270	9.1	8.5	12.6
RICHLAND------	129,820	129,350	123,810	8,370	8,820	7,370	6.4	6.8	6.0
SALUDA--------	7,120	7,180	6,660	930	900	660	13.1	12.5	9.9
SPARTANBURG---	106,070	105,410	103,420	11,620	11,230	10,410	11.0	10.7	10.1
SUMTER--------	35,080	35,310	33,980	3,690	3,760	3,280	10.5	10.6	9.7
UNION---------	14,330	14,360	13,760	3,560	3,620	1,870	24.8	25.2	13.6
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,730	17,030	17,180	2,260	2,250	2,490	13.5	13.2	14.5
YORK----------	51,180	52,160	49,950	5,630	5,610	3,920	11.0	10.8	7.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1981 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and the self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandra Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Lynn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JANUARY, 1983

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DECREASE IN JANUARY

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SLIPS DOWNWARD

South Carolina nonagricultural employment dropped 19,700 in January. Sharp seasonal losses in trade, construction, and government were the major contributors to the slide in total nonfarm wage and salary jobs although all other industry divisions also registered declines. The job count for nonagricultural employment was down 23,200 from the January, 1982 level of 1,163,200.

PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERIENCES DOWNTURN IN EMPLOYMENT

Private sector employment fell 17,400 to 907,100 over the month. The biggest loser in private industry was trade. The large reduction of 10,800 in the number of jobs in wholesale and retail trade resulted from a seasonal downturn in part-time employment. The retail trade job count fell 9,300 to 176,900 in January. Key contributors to this decrease were part-time persons separated from their jobs in general merchandise stores, and eating and drinking places after the Christmas buying season. The wholesale trade employment level lessened 1,500 over the month, and 2,900 below the year-ago figure.

Construction employment receded from 65,600 to 62,900 in January. However, after removing seasonal influences, the construction employment level actually rose 1,500 from December, 1982. Plagued by less business activity and layoffs, special trade contractors reported the largest employment drop (1,100) in January.

(Continued on page 3)

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State-wide Employment (Continued)

Slumps of 600 and 500 were posted in finance, insurance, and real estate, and transportation and public utilities. Within the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, a 200 increase in banking was more than offset by the seasonal declines in insurance carriers, and real estate. The decrease in transportation was centered in trucking and warehousing, which moved downward 400 to 13,300.

Responding to staff reductions in both durable and nondurable goods, manufacturing employment fell 2,500 to 348,600. This was the lowest level for manufacturing employment since July, 1975. The nondurable-good employee count was lowered to 243,800 from 245,300 in December. Most of the loss was centered in textile mill products, where 1,200 persons were placed on suspension from pay status. The decline was scattered throughout the textile industry. Employment losses were also posted in the paper and rubber industries. Running against the negative trend in soft goods was a 200 increase in apparel and other textile products where persons returned to their jobs after a brief layoff.

Durable-good employment moved downward 1,000, influenced by declines in most industry groups. Machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment posted decreases of 300 each.

Seasonal layoffs of work-study students and nonfaculty personnel in colleges and universities caused services to edge downward 300 in January. Also contributing to this decline were minor dips in all industry groups, except personal services.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT DWINDLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

During January, the number of persons employed in the government sector was reduced by 2,300. This loss in employment was the result of seasonal dips in school employment. The total monthly drop was a combined effort of state and local government, while federal employment level remained constant at 37,100.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN FEBRUARY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to advance in February. Services and government will be the main recipients of the upturn as work-study students and nonfaculty educational staff become reemployed. All other industry divisions should remain fairly stable, including manufacturing where recalls are not expected to outnumber layoffs.

FACTORY WORKWEEK SLIPS

Production workers in South Carolina's factories experienced a slightly shorter workweek in January as average weekly hours slipped 0.1 hour to 39.7 hours. Workers engaged in the production of durable goods fared slightly better in January as their workweek averaged up 0.1 hour to 40.1 hours. Within durables, however, some noticeable variations did occur. Furniture and fixtures rose 3.2 hours; lumber and wood fell 2.3 hours; and instruments and related products dropped 2.5 hours. Nondurable-good workers lost 0.2 hour in January, and worked only 39.6 hours per week. Significant changes among nondurables were led by paper and allied products with a decline of 3.3 hours, followed by textile finishing, except wool, down 2.9 hours; and printing and publishing, where workers lost 2.2 hours per week in January.

Nationally, manufacturing production workers mirrored South Carolina's workweek registering 39.7 hours per week, an increase over December of 0.8 hour weekly. Those in durable goods worked 40.1 hours per week in January up 0.9 hour from December. Among producers of nondurable goods, production workers gained 0.7 hour and realized a workweek averaging 39.2 hours for the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT FALTERS DURING JANUARY

Influenced by seasonal downturns, female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 525,800, decreased 9,000 in January. Approximately 70% of the monthly decline was in the trade sector as retail-trade merchants, responding to the post-Christmas slowdown, trimmed their payrolls of 5,800 women. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate, plagued by the economically-depressed housing industry, dismissed 200 and 400 women workers during January, respectively.

The number of females in manufacturing occupations, dropping 900, slid to 144,300 in January. The majority of the descent was in the production of nondurable goods (-600). Plants producing textile mill products were negatively affected by plant shutdowns and shortened workweeks causing female employment to slip 400. In the durable sector, losses of 100 each in lumber and wood products; fabricated metal products; and electrical and electronic equipment pulled employment down to 33,300 during the period. On the plus side, female employment rose in transportation and public utilities (+100); and services (+200). The number of government positions occupied by women edged downward to 130,500 between December and January. The majority of the 1,500 drop was the result of seasonal reductions in educational employment.

In comparison with year-ago totals, female employment in South Carolina receded 9,300. Notable gains in nonmanufacturing industries could not completely offset the loss of 13,700 jobs for women in manufacturing.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Energy Conservation Corp.	Hampton	76	A new plant will produce 20 million gallons of ethyl alchol a year.
Borden, Inc.	Spartanburg	88	This expansion will include a potato-chip production line and a new warehouse.
T. J. Maxx	Columbia	100	This new store will sell brand-name merchandise at discount prices.
National Twist Drill and Tool, Inc.	Lexington	150	This new plant will take over the Allis-Chalmers building and will manufacture products for airplanes and automobiles.

U.S. SHOWING SIGNS OF RECESSION'S END

In what is considered to be the best sign yet that the recession is ending, the nation's factory production jumped 0.9% in January. Automobile and steel production, with help from defense and space industries, fueled most of the upturn. Auto output registered the sharpest improvement with a 10% rise, as production in January increased in every category except business equipment, which slipped 0.1%.

Manufacturers operated at 67.8% of capacity in January, up a half percentage point from December's record low of 67.3%. The weak operating rate reflects the impact of the recession, which has dampened demand for goods.

Unusually mild weather in January combined with lower interest rates and strengthening home sales to trigger the biggest one-month rise in housing starts since the Commerce Department began keeping such records in 1959. Work began on new homes in January at an adjusted annual rate of 1,716,000 units, up from 1,263,000 in December, an increase of almost 36%.

Housing starts jumped in every region of the country in January, paced by a 55.0% rise in the North Central area. There was an increase of 40.0% in the South, where the number of homes which began construction outstripped the rest of the country by a two-to-one margin.

Personal income of Americans rose less than 0.1% in January and was the poorest performance since a 0.1% decrease in December 1981. Income figures were restrained by farm owner's income, which dropped 32.1% in January, because of large advance payments made by the federal government for price support and land set-aside programs. These payments declined in January. More encouraging was a robust 1.0% rise in wages and salaries, the most important source of personal income. Wages in manufacturing industries rose 1.0%, the first increase in seven months.

Retail sales rose 0.1% in January, a smaller increase than many economists expected, as consumers reduced spending on autos and auto parts. Excluding autos, retail sales went up 0.8% in January following a 0.1% rise in December.

Sales of building materials improved by a hefty 6.3% over the month, and department store sales increased 1.1%. Consumers still are inhibited by high unemployment and lofty consumer loan rates as evidenced by a 1.1% drop in furniture sales. Sales of durable goods fell 1.0% in January following a decline of 3.0% the month before. A slight rebound was felt in nondurables from December's 0.3% slide as January's sales grew by 0.6%. Sales of existing single-family homes jumped a record 15.5% in January, the fifth consecutive monthly increase for resales.

The nation's unemployment rate decreased to 10.4% of the civilian work force in January from 10.8% in the preceeding month. Many feel the jobless rate may climb in the next several months because the expected slow pace of factory hiring won't absorb all of the people likely to reenter the labor force as job prospects improve.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Charleston area of the state dropped 2,300 in January. The largest seasonal decline was centered in retail trade (-1,200), where part-time persons were laid off after the holiday season. Wholesale trade employment was unchanged at 7,400 over the month, but rose 300 above the year-ago figure of 7,100. As a result of reductions in nonfaculty staff members, government employment fell 500 from 43,800 in December. Seasonal declines in trucking and water transportation caused a 400 downturn in transportation and public utilities. Other notable losses were recorded by construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The total construction decrease was 300, while the comparable drop in the latter industry was 100. The only major industry with an advance in employment was services. This industry division increased 200 during January, but was 1,200 less than the January, 1982 employment level of 25,600. Manufacturing employment remained constant at 19,200, as both durable and nondurable goods were unchanged at 10,100 and 9,100, respectively.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of persons employed in wage and salary jobs in the Columbia area was reduced by 2,100 in January. The slump in nonagricultural employment was primarily caused by seasonal dips in government, and wholesale and retail trade. Due to a decline in nonfaculty personnel, government employment fell 1,100 to 54,500 over the month but advanced 1,300 above the year-ago figure of 53,200. Following seasonal layoffs of part-time employees, retail trade moved down 500, causing the total decline in wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing employees reported the third largest drop in employment in January. The 400 curtailment in hard-good employment responded to downturns in both durable and nondurable goods. Layoffs continued to push hard-good sector employment down from 12,300 in December to 12,000 in January. Other decreases were registered in construction; transportation and public utilities; and services. All of these industry divisions experienced downturns of 100 each. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only major industry to report no change in employment over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in Greenville-Spartanburg declined 3,500 during January to a level of 253,800, as all industry divisions reported seasonal losses. The largest drop occurred in retail trade, where 2,300 people were laid off following the holiday season. The moderate increase in wholesale trade employment was more than offset during the month. Construction employment fell 400 from a month ago and 2,400 from January, 1982 level of 15,800. Manufacturing employment overall fell 300 to 93,400. However, the nondurable-good sector reported reductions of 600 as a result of a substantial decrease in textile mill products. The bulk of the job loss in textiles was centered in weaving mills, synthetics (-1,000). Seasonal layoffs in state and local government employment resulted in a 300 downturn in total government employment. Also experiencing negative employment movements were services, and transportation and public utilities. Finance, insurance, and real estate jobs were lowered by 300 in January, reflecting the decline in real estate employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 11.6% in January. This represents 171,100 jobless individuals, a rise of 7,200 from the December level. The rise in unemployment is attributed mainly to seasonal cutbacks in trade and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.4% in January.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

January 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,473,800	1,474,100	1,409,200	177,860	178,060	173,660
Total Employment	1,302,700	1,310,200	1,245,300	161,880	163,680	158,940
Total Unemployment	171,100	163,900	163,900	15,980	14,380	14,720
Unemployment Rate	11.6	11.1	11.6	9.0	8.1	8.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	198,260	198,160	191,640	293,200	292,530	289,780
Total Employment	183,640	184,720	178,960	260,590	261,840	261,250
Total Unemployment	14,620	13,440	12,680	32,610	30,690	28,530
Unemployment Rate	7.4	6.8	6.6	11.1	10.5	9.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

SLIGHT DIP NOTED IN FACTORY EARNINGS

Payrolls of South Carolina manufacturers dipped slightly in January as production workers earned $0.69 less per week, although hourly earnings remained unchanged at $6.87.

Workers in the hard-good sector saw their weekly earnings shrink $4.50 over the month, primarily because of an average hourly loss of $0.13. Meanwhile, the average weekly earnings of nondurable-good production workers rose $0.63 to $269.28 in January. An average increase of $0.05 per hour pushed earnings **slightly** ahead of December's level.

Across the nation, production workers received somewhat smaller paychecks as average weekly earnings dropped $4.82 to $340.17 in January. Although hourly earnings for neither durable nor nondurable goods decreased, production workers lost ground on weekly earnings because of a drop in hours worked. Hard-good payrolls showed decreases averaging $4.62 less than December's level, slipping to $365.90 over the month. Workers in the soft-good sector lost $3.62 in January and earned an average $307.62 for a week's work.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
January, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.87	$ 6.87	$ 6.63	$ 8.26	$ 8.38	$ 7.48
Average Weekly Earnings	$272.74	$273.43	$210.83	$326.27	$356.99	$294.71
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.37	$ 93.64	$ 74.86	$111.70	$122.26	$ 94.33

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.49	$ 6.58	$ 6.33	$ 6.69	$ 6.61	$ 6.86
Average Weekly Earnings	$253.11	$261.23	$200.66	$264.26	$263.08	$198.25
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 86.65	$ 89.46	$ 71.13	$ 90.47	$ 90.10	$ 70.28

SPECIAL FEATURE

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK - MARCH 6-12, 1983

How has history treated South Carolina women? Were they pretty "southern belles" protected by their husbands from hard work? Or were they hard workers whose achievements helped to settle and build the Palmetto State? A new annual event has been initiated to answer such questions. The observance of Women's History Week in South Carolina should help to erase some stereotypes and recognize the accomplishments of women in the state.

Governor Richard W. Riley proclaimed the week of March 8-14, 1981 to be observed as the first annual Women's History Week in South Carolina. This year, the event will be observed during the week of March 6-12. Several communities in our state have planned special events for this week, including film presentations, performing arts programs, and displays of documents, articles, and books on women. Women's History Week is also being observed in at least 16 other states across the country.

Other issues concerning women, particularly those in the work force, are addressed in a recent ESC Research and Analysis publication entitled Women in the Labor Force: Changing Roles and Goals. This report includes information on such subjects as women in the population and labor force, and male-female earnings gap, nontraditional occupations, and legislation and special programs of interest to women.

For more information concerning Women's History Week, please contact the S. C. Commission on Women, 2221 Devine Street/307, Columbia, S.C., 29205; (803) 758-3779. For information on women in the labor force in South Carolina and across the nation, contact Vicki Boylston of Research and Analysis, S.C. Employment Security Commission, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C. 29202; (803) 758-8983.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM

Labor Market Information (LMI) describes the dynamics of employment opportunities and the work force. LMI is obtained by measuring and evaluating different factors that influence the supply and demand of workers in specific labor market areas. LMI is comprised of four major elements, which are as follows:

1) Labor force information-includes employment data, unemployment data, and demographic data;
2) Occupational information-includes characteristics of occupations and jobs;
3) Placement assistance information-includes various information for use in finding employment; and
4) Program administration information-includes data that result from the operation of Department of Labor programs and activities, and which are used for program management purposes.

LMI is used at local, state, and national levels by both the public and private sectors. Locally, LMI is utilized by employers, job seekers, students, and those responsible for serving these groups. Included in this last group are planners in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Administration (CETA) and the new Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs. Also included are counselors in vocational education and rehabilitation settings, Job Service placement specialists, and staffs of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees.

On a national level, LMI is used by business associations, labor unions, public interest groups, and the Federal Government. The information is used for economic analysis, policy development, research on labor market topics, and planning for education, training, and other services. The Federal Government uses LMI in allocating program funds and in determining an area's eligibility for certain programs.

The LMI program was originally mandated by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933. Currently some 20 federal laws and executive orders govern the LMI program, covering such activites as indentifying labor surplus areas and "triggering on" the Unemployment Insurance (UI) extended benefit programs. Two agencies within the U.S. Department of Labor are charged with administering the LMI program. These are the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The majority of LMI is developed through the State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's). The SESA's, through their research and analysis unites, are responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of LMI in accordance with ETA policies and BLS technical direction. The SESA's also provide technical assistance and other services to LMI users.

In South Carolina, the Research and Analysis Section of the South Carolina Employment Secuirty Commission is responsible for the development and dissemination of LMI to a variety of users. The South Carolina Labor Market Information Directory is published every two years to assist users in identifying and obtaining pertinent publications. Major data sources available through Research and Analysis are listed and described briefly. Also iisted are related data sources available through other agencies, along with the addresses of the agencies responsible for their production.

Any questions or request for LMI should be addressed to, S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C., 29202; (803) 758-8983.

NATIONAL "EMPLOY THE OLDER WORKER" WEEK

March 13-19, 1983 will be observed as National Employ the Older Worker Week by Employment Service offices across the country. The Employment Service has participated in annual observances of this event since 1959. The sponsoring organization for the event is the American Legion.

The objectives of this campaign are two-fold. One goal is to remind employers of the maturity, experience, and many work-related skills that can be found among unemployed and underemployed older workers. In addition, the campaign serves to inform middle-aged and older job seekers of the year-round assistance available through the Employment Service and other agencies.

For over two decades, Employment Service offices have voluntarily joined with local American Legion posts, state and area agencies on aging, Senior Community Service Employment Program projects, and other organizations during this special week to inform the public of the many available services for older citizens.

MANHOUR INDEX DECLINES

The manufacturing production worker manhour index slipped back 1.0 point to 98.4 in January. The decrease was caused by a 2.3-point drop in manufacturing production worker employment, coupled with a slight 0.1 loss in average weekly hours. The January index was 12.4 points greater than the year-ago figure of 86.0.

TABLE 3

	January, 1983	December, 1982	January, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	98.4	99.4	86.0
Durable Good Manhour Index	117.9	118.3	108.2
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	92.1	93.4	78.4
Textile Manhour Index	69.2	69.9	59.0
Apparel Manhour Index	99.1	98.0	72.7

NEW LOOK FOR S. C. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

With the January, 1983 issue of "S. C. Employment Trends," several changes have been incorporated into the format of the publication. The most obvious revision is the new heading design on the cover page. Another major addition is the availability of nonagricultural employment statistics by industry for the state's newly designated metropolitan areas - Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill. These three areas met the qualifications of being metropolitan statistical areas based on population shifts noted in the 1980 Census. They join Columbia, Charleston-North Charleston, and Greenville-Spartanburg in being termed metropolitan areas, and the employment statistics for all six areas can be found monthly on Tables 6 and 7. Another new feature introduced in this issue is an index of tables. This index will allow users easier access to the data found on the tables. Each month, the index will be printed on page 2 of the "S. C. Employment Trends." Finally, several of the tables are either totally new or are somewhat revised due to additions or deletions to or from industry data series. Comments on the usefulness of this publication as well as suggestions for improvements are welcomed. Any correspondence should be mailed to the return address printed on the back cover sheet.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Computer Programmer	13	Chemist	18	16	X		$20,000	X		Greenwood
Draftsman	07	Industrial Mechanic	24	14	X		$14,540		X	Orangeburg
Dental Assistant	60	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000		X	Walterboro
Secretary	58	None	N/A	14	X		$10,280		X	Rock Hill
Supply Clerk	06	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Georgetown
Chemical Lab Technician	47	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400	X		Aiken
Production Machine Operator	65	None	N/A	10	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Counselor, School	19	None	N/A	18	X		$10,000	X		Florence
Architect	99	Structural Designer	99	15	X		$24,000	X		Greenville
Forester	12	Forest Ecologist	12	16	X		$10,000	X		Sumter
Medical Secretary	10	Medical Records Technician	60	13	X		$13,520		X	Bennettsville
Stumper, Logging	18	None	N/A	10	X		$12,480	X		Marion
Cloth Spreader	40	None	N/A	13	X	X	$ 8,008		X	Kingstree

* **There are currently more than** 110,500 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience-** "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1983

Industry	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Net Change From: Dec., 1982	Net Change From: Jan., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1140.0	1159.7	1163.2	- 19.7	- 23.2
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	62.9	65.6	61.1	- 2.7	+ 1.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	9.7	10.4	9.6	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	3.8	4.2	3.2	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	5.9	6.2	6.4	- 0.3	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	30.3	31.4	29.1	- 1.1	+ 1.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	7.9	8.1	8.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Electrical Work	6.4	6.7	6.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	348.6	351.1	379.4	- 2.5	- 30.8
Durable Goods	104.8	105.8	116.6	- 1.0	- 11.8
Nondurable Goods	243.8	245.3	262.8	- 1.5	- 19.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	53.6	54.1	53.7	- 0.5	- 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	13.3	13.7	13.0	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.0	3.1	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Communication	14.2	14.2	14.8	0.0	- 0.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.6	10.6	11.1	0.0	- 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.6	15.5	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electric Services	10.5	10.4	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	223.5	234.3	223.8	- 10.8	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade	46.6	48.1	49.5	- 1.5	- 2.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.0	25.9	27.0	- 0.9	- 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.6	11.1	11.9	- 0.5	- 1.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.6	22.2	22.5	- 0.6	- 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Groceries, General Line	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1983

Industry	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Net Change From:	
				Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
Retail Trade	176.9	186.2	174.3	- 9.3	+ 2.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.6	7.9	7.7	- 0.3	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	24.8	28.3	27.1	- 3.5	- 2.3
Department Stores	17.6	20.1	19.7	- 2.5	- 2.1
Food Stores	33.6	34.0	32.9	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Grocery Stores	32.0	32.3	31.5	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	49.3	49.9	47.5	- 0.6	+ 1.8
Banking	15.1	14.9	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.8	14.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.3	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.9	7.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	10.7	10.8	10.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Life Insurance	5.6	5.7	5.6	- 0.1	0.0
Services	167.5	167.8	163.8	- 0.3	+ 3.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.5	13.6	13.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Health Services	38.6	38.7	36.9	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Hospitals	13.8	13.9	13.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	17.5	17.7	16.2	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.2	10.4	8.9	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Total Government	232.9	235.2	232.2	- 2.3	+ 0.7
Total Federal Governmentt	37.1	37.1	36.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Total State Government	69.8	71.0	70.6	- 1.2	- 0.8
State Education	27.8	29.0	28.3	- 1.2	- 0.5
Other State Government	42.0	42.0	42.3	0.0	- 0.3
Total Local Government	126.0	127.1	125.4	- 1.1	+ 0.6
Local Education	74.4	75.0	73.7	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Other Local Government	51.6	52.1	51.7	- 0.5	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
Manufacturing	348.6	351.1	379.4	- 2.5	- 30.8
Durable Goods	104.8	105.8	116.6	- 1.0	- 11.8
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.0	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.1	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.2	10.3	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	12.5	12.7	14.4	- 0.2	- 1.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	3.1	0.0	- 0.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.4	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.1	26.4	30.9	- 0.3	- 4.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.5	2.9	- 0.5	- 0.9
Metalworking Machinery	3.6	3.5	4.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	8.2	0.0	- 1.1
General Industrial Machinery	4.8	4.8	6.3	0.0	- 1.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.9	19.2	22.7	- 0.3	- 3.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	- 0.2
Household Appliances	2.6	2.7	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.6	6.8	8.9	- 0.2	- 2.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	5.4	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.5	2.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.2	4.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	243.8	245.3	262.8	- 1.5	- 19.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.8	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Meat Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1983

Industry	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Net Change From: Dec., 1982	Net Change From: Jan., 1982
Textile Mill Products	111.4	112.6	127.8	- 1.2	- 16.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.7	32.3	38.4	- 0.6	- 6.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.7	35.0	39.9	- 0.3	- 5.2
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	10.0	0.0	- 2.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.6	17.0	18.1	- 0.4	- 1.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.5	8.7	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.5	7.6	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	9.8	0.0	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.3	5.2	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.2	45.8	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.2	10.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.0	7.6	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.6	8.2	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	6.8	7.0	0.0	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.3	14.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.6	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.4	31.4	32.7	0.0	- 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	17.1	18.4	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.1	18.2	18.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	8.0	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

January, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1983	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	253.8	257.3	262.0	180.1	182.2	179.4
Construction	13.4	13.8	15.8	8.9	9.0	8.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.0	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.8	7.9	8.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	93.4	93.7	100.7	25.0	25.4	26.5
Durable Goods	27.1	26.9	29.6	12.0	12.3	12.8
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	1.0	.8
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.7
Primary and Fabricated Metals	.6	.6	.7	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.0	13.0	2.7	2.7	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.9	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.3	6.7	2.0	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	66.3	66.9	71.1	13.0	13.1	13.7
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.8	33.5	36.6	2.2	2.2	2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.3	9.4	10.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.7	11.7	13.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.9	4.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.0	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	8.8	9.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	1.7	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.2	7.1	7.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.9	3.8	4.1	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	1.9	2.0	1.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.6	7.7	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.6	5.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	8.3	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.7	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.9	4.0	4.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.4	55.4	53.3	37.6	38.1	37.5
Wholesale Trade	14.1	13.8	14.1	10.5	10.5	10.8
Retail Trade	39.3	41.6	39.2	27.1	27.6	26.7
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.1	6.7	4.1	4.5	4.4
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.1	4.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.2	10.5	10.0	14.3	14.3	14.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	39.5	39.6	37.6	30.0	29.9	29.8
Business Services	-	-	-	6.3	6.2	6.6
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.1
Total Government	34.5	34.8	34.6	54.5	55.6	53.2
Total Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.5	7.5	7.6
Total State Government	9.0	9.2	8.9	30.0	30.9	28.7
Total Local Government	23.8	23.9	24.0	17.0	17.2	16.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

January, 1983

Industry	CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	149.6	151.9	150.4	37.3	37.5	38.3
Construction	10.8	11.1	10.9	1.7	1.7	1.3
Manufacturing	19.2	19.2	20.6	12.3	12.4	14.1
Durable Goods	10.1	10.1	10.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.4	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.0	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	9.8	10.4	10.5	12.2
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.5	7.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	.9
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.4	9.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.8	35.0	33.2	6.4	6.4	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.4	7.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	26.4	27.6	26.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.7	6.8	6.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.8	26.6	25.6	5.6	5.6	5.1
Total Government	43.3	43.8	44.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Total Federal Government	16.7	16.7	17.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.5	11.8	11.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.1	15.3	15.0	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	45.8	46.1	46.2	41.9	42.2	43.1
Construction	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.5	3.1
Manufacturing	21.1	21.3	22.4	12.1	12.1	12.9
Durable Goods	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.5
Nondurable Goods	16.8	16.8	17.8	7.1	7.1	7.3
Textile Mill Products	9.8	9.8	10.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.7	9.7	9.7	9.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services	4.8	4.8	4.6	6.2	6.2	5.9
Total Government	6.5	6.6	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1983

Industry	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Net Change From Dec., 1982	Net Change From Jan., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	525.8	534.8	535.1	- 9.0	- 9.3
Construction	4.8	5.0	4.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	144.3	145.2	158.0	- 0.9	- 13.7
Durable Goods	33.3	33.6	38.0	- 0.3	- 4.7
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.0	3.1	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.0	7.0	8.2	0.0	- 1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.6	10.7	12.8	- 0.1	- 2.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	111.0	111.6	120.0	- 0.6	- 9.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	47.2	47.6	54.4	- 0.4	- 7.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.3	13.6	16.1	- 0.3	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.3	15.4	17.6	- 0.1	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.5	7.0	0.0	- 1.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.2	38.3	39.5	- 0.1	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.5	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.6	13.5	- 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.6	7.1	0.0	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.6	0.0	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plactics Products	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.6	12.5	12.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Communication	6.8	6.8	7.0	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	104.3	110.6	103.8	- 6.3	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade	11.5	12.0	12.4	- 0.5	- 0.9
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.2	6.5	6.8	- 0.3	- 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.5	5.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Retail Trade	92.8	98.6	91.4	- 5.8	+ 1.4
General Merchandise Stores	18.0	20.6	19.6	- 2.6	- 1.6
Food Stores	14.5	14.7	14.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	30.9	31.3	29.7	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Banking	11.4	11.4	10.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	98.3	98.1	95.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0
Health Services	32.2	32.2	30.8	0.0	+ 1.4
Hospitals	11.4	11.5	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	10.5	10.5	9.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Total Government	130.5	132.0	130.3	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.5	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	36.3	36.9	36.7	- 0.6	- 0.4
State Education	13.6	14.2	13.9	- 0.6	- 0.3
Other State Government	22.7	22.7	22.8	0.0	- 0.1
Total Local Government	82.8	83.6	82.5	- 0.8	+ 0.3
Local Education	55.0	55.5	54.6	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	27.8	28.1	27.9	- 0.3	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
MANUFACTURING	272.8	275.1	298.4	272.74	273.43	210.83	39.7	39.8	31.8	6.87	6.87	6.63
DURABLE GOODS	79.7	80.2	88.5	282.30	286.80	221.43	40.1	40.0	33.0	7.04	7.17	6.71
Lumber and Wood Products	9.7	9.8	9.4	260.80	255.35	193.49	41.2	43.5	34.8	6.33	5.87	5.56
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	4.0	4.0	223.29	202.06	170.89	38.9	35.7	32.8	5.74	5.66	5.21
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.8	7.8	8.0	309.06	312.98	285.57	40.4	41.4	38.8	7.65	7.56	7.36
Fabricated Metal Products	10.2	10.2	11.7	270.14	251.41	202.25	40.2	39.1	31.9	6.72	6.43	6.34
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.5	18.5	21.9	300.40	289.50	221.49	40.0	38.6	30.3	7.51	7.50	7.31
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	5.6	283.29	267.78	163.27	39.9	38.2	24.7	7.10	7.01	6.61
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.3	14.6	17.1	244.46	230.74	212.54	37.9	36.8	34.9	6.45	6.27	6.09
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	4.1	247.40	262.06	157.80	38.9	41.4	25.7	6.36	6.33	6.14
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.1	194.9	209.9	269.28	268.65	206.27	39.6	39.8	31.3	6.80	6.75	6.59
Food and Kindred Products	9.7	9.8	9.4	226.04	227.62	196.38	37.3	38.0	33.8	6.06	5.99	5.81
Textile Mill Products	95.9	97.1	110.4	253.37	249.94	175.81	39.9	39.8	29.4	6.35	6.28	5.98
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	28.1	33.4	270.67	260.16	170.77	41.9	41.1	28.7	6.46	6.33	5.95
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.9	31.1	35.6	257.52	252.83	179.32	38.9	38.6	29.3	6.62	6.55	6.12
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	8.9	250.62	228.89	192.59	41.7	39.6	34.7	6.01	5.78	5.55
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.2	13.5	14.3	249.10	266.59	192.94	37.8	40.7	30.1	6.59	6.55	6.41
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.1	247.20	240.34	206.36	40.0	39.4	33.5	6.18	6.10	6.16
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.2	8.6	223.56	223.85	138.85	40.5	40.7	26.1	5.52	5.50	5.32
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.5	36.6	37.7	182.30	177.28	120.72	37.9	37.4	26.3	4.81	4.74	4.59
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.2	8.9	168.27	160.62	97.83	35.5	35.3	21.5	4.74	4.55	4.55
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.9	12.7	161.93	157.50	122.40	38.1	36.8	28.8	4.25	4.28	4.25
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	10.0	9.9	432.96	463.54	393.33	44.0	47.3	40.3	9.84	9.80	9.76
Printing and Publishing	4.7	4.7	4.7	260.57	277.85	217.14	35.5	37.7	30.2	7.34	7.37	7.19
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	21.3	22.2	395.81	399.27	356.51	39.9	40.7	39.7	9.92	9.81	8.98

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

JANUARY, 1983

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
All Manufacturing	19.2	19.2	20.6	326.27	356.99	294.71	39.5	42.6	39.4	8.26	8.38	7.48
Durable Goods	10.1	10.1	10.8	324.28	342.71	289.67	41.1	43.0	39.9	7.89	7.97	7.26
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	9.8	329.00	374.74	299.15	37.6	42.2	38.6	8.75	8.88	7.75

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
All Manufacturing	25.0	25.4	26.5	253.11	261.23	200.66	39.0	39.7	31.7	6.49	6.58	6.33
Durable Goods	12.0	12.3	12.8	245.07	252.33	197.50	38.9	39.8	31.6	6.30	6.34	6.25
Fabricated Metal Products	2.5	2.6	2.6	261.86	288.47	220.20	42.1	45.5	30.8	6.22	6.34	6.50
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	2.7	3.0	256.13	261.36	217.32	38.4	39.6	32.1	6.67	6.60	6.77
Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.7	260.68	269.68	204.48	39.2	39.6	31.9	6.65	6.81	6.41
Textile Mill Products	2.2	2.2	2.7	229.74	225.06	161.88	38.1	37.2	28.3	6.03	6.05	5.72
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	2.4	2.3	2.4	161.33	159.16	110.09	36.5	37.1	26.4	4.42	4.29	4.17

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982	Jan., 1983	Dec., 1982	Jan., 1982
All Manufacturing	93.4	93.7	100.7	264.26	263.08	198.25	39.5	39.8	28.9	6.69	6.61	6.86
Durable Goods	27.1	26.8	29.6	261.61	263.70	166.73	38.7	39.3	24.7	6.76	6.71	6.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.0	13.0	270.80	291.67	183.23	37.3	39.9	25.1	7.26	7.31	7.30
Nondurable Goods	66.3	66.9	71.1	265.47	263.86	188.19	39.8	40.1	30.6	6.67	6.58	6.15
Textile Mill Products	32.8	33.5	36.6	258.00	258.08	172.39	40.0	40.2	28.4	6.45	6.42	6.07
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.3	9.4	10.9	265.51	261.17	163.39	41.1	41.0	27.6	6.46	6.37	5.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	10.7	11.7	13.1	267.47	267.45	178.46	40.1	40.4	28.6	6.67	6.62	6.24
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.2	2.3	246.76	222.32	143.57	39.8	35.8	24.5	6.20	6.21	5.86
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.9	4.1	218.77	255.04	197.49	35.4	40.1	31.7	6.18	6.36	6.23
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	9.2	8.8	9.4	171.21	170.54	106.12	37.3	37.4	23.9	4.59	4.56	4.44
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	1.7	2.1	155.05	154.16	76.64	35.0	34.8	17.3	4.43	4.43	4.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.6	7.7	8.1	345.46	317.60	214.83	39.8	40.0	38.5	8.68	7.94	5.58

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,330	6,360	6,330	3,700	3,680	3,700	2,630	2,680	2,630
AIKEN---------	36,100	36,700	37,700	17,500	18,200	19,400	18,600	18,500	18,300
ALLENDALE-----	2,630	2,660	2,710	1,010	1,020	1,020	1,620	1,640	1,690
ANDERSON------	45,830	46,070	46,180	21,130	21,260	22,420	24,700	24,810	23,760
BAMBERG-------	4,720	4,590	4,460	1,760	1,750	1,720	2,960	2,840	2,740
BARNWELL------	6,530	6,500	6,580	2,700	2,690	2,970	3,830	3,810	3,610
BEAUFORT------	21,830	21,940	19,530	1,000	1,040	1,150	20,830	20,900	18,380
BERKELEY------	18,600	19,200	18,500	5,900	5,900	6,000	12,700	13,300	12,500
CALHOUN-------	3,880	3,880	3,910	2,210	2,150	2,260	1,670	1,730	1,650
CHARLESTON----	119,200	120,900	120,200	10,400	10,400	11,400	108,800	110,500	108,800
CHEROKEE------	13,440	13,670	13,830	6,570	6,640	7,080	6,870	7,030	6,750
CHESTER-------	11,120	11,270	11,500	6,550	6,660	6,990	4,570	4,610	4,510
CHESTERFIELD--	10,880	10,930	11,460	6,060	6,070	6,640	4,820	4,860	4,820
CLARENDON-----	6,320	6,240	5,880	1,750	1,680	1,650	4,570	4,560	4,230
COLLETON------	8,430	8,480	8,290	2,350	2,430	2,640	6,080	6,050	5,650
DARLINGTON----	18,990	19,110	18,980	8,180	8,230	8,500	10,810	10,880	10,480
DILLON--------	8,210	8,160	7,860	3,180	3,110	3,050	5,030	5,050	4,810
DORCHESTER----	11,800	11,800	11,700	2,900	2,900	3,200	8,900	8,900	8,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,640	4,550	4,760	2,410	2,390	2,610	2,230	2,160	2,150
FAIRFIELD-----	5,780	5,710	6,270	2,050	1,990	1,930	3,730	3,720	4,340
FLORENCE------	41,910	42,160	43,060	12,110	12,060	12,870	29,800	30,100	30,190
GEORGETOWN----	14,990	15,270	12,510	3,930	4,100	4,450	11,060	11,170	8,060
GREENVILLE----	142,100	142,700	146,100	46,100	46,600	49,700	96,000	96,100	96,400
GREENWOOD-----	24,720	24,600	27,260	11,230	11,170	13,750	13,490	13,430	13,510
HAMPTON-------	4,770	4,800	4,720	1,730	1,730	1,830	3,040	3,070	2,890
HORRY---------	39,780	40,880	35,350	5,740	6,450	7,340	34,040	34,430	28,010
JASPER--------	3,140	3,130	3,040	220	220	250	2,920	2,910	2,790
KERSHAW-------	14,470	14,530	14,360	7,650	7,690	7,820	6,820	6,840	6,540
LANCASTER-----	18,040	18,060	18,860	10,410	10,450	11,660	7,630	7,610	7,200
LAURENS-------	17,290	16,760	18,040	8,160	7,680	8,840	9,130	9,080	9,200
LEE-----------	2,840	2,890	2,880	1,050	1,050	1,060	1,790	1,840	1,820
LEXINGTON-----	40,700	41,200	40,600	12,600	12,700	13,600	28,100	28,500	27,000
MCCORMICK-----	1,960	1,980	1,960	960	960	940	1,000	1,020	1,020
MARION--------	10,770	11,330	10,420	5,140	5,320	4,490	5,630	6,010	5,930
MARLBORO------	8,570	8,560	8,840	4,200	4,180	4,480	4,370	4,380	4,360
NEWBERRY------	10,510	10,640	10,650	4,930	4,940	5,320	5,580	5,700	5,330
OCONEE--------	17,320	17,390	17,650	8,470	8,430	9,320	8,850	8,960	8,330
ORANGEBURG----	24,040	24,050	23,820	8,050	8,040	8,190	15,990	16,010	15,630
PICKENS-------	27,900	27,600	28,600	11,300	11,300	12,200	16,600	16,300	16,400
RICHLAND------	139,400	141,000	138,800	12,400	12,700	12,900	127,000	128,300	125,900
SALUDA--------	2,720	2,730	2,690	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,720	1,730	1,640
SPARTANBURG---	83,800	86,000	87,300	36,000	36,800	38,800	47,800	49,200	48,500
SUMTER--------	26,200	26,330	26,460	8,440	8,470	8,820	17,760	17,860	17,640
UNION---------	8,930	8,960	10,090	4,890	4,900	6,010	4,040	4,060	4,080
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,310	8,310	8,160	2,860	2,860	2,780	5,450	5,450	5,380
YORK----------	37,310	37,520	38,260	12,260	12,360	14,130	25,050	25,160	24,130

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
January, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,840	9,770	9,840	1,320	1,250	1,520	13.4	12.8	15.4
AIKEN---------	45,730	45,850	43,200	5,780	5,560	4,300	12.6	12.1	10.0
ALLENDALE-----	3,860	3,830	3,830	710	650	670	18.4	17.0	17.5
ANDERSON------	63,760	63,060	62,660	7,640	6,890	7,350	12.0	10.9	11.7
BAMBERG-------	7,940	7,520	7,060	1,190	950	790	15.0	12.6	11.2
BARNWELL------	9,610	9,380	9,410	1,190	1,010	1,120	12.4	10.8	11.9
BEAUFORT------	29,560	29,500	25,800	2,450	2,340	2,150	8.3	7.9	8.3
BERKELEY------	39,210	39,340	38,350	3,590	3,320	3,370	9.2	8.4	8.8
CALHOUN-------	7,460	7,510	7,270	750	810	670	10.1	10.8	9.2
CHARLESTON----	114,530	114,500	111,620	10,370	9,180	9,350	9.1	8.0	8.4
CHEROKEE------	22,560	22,500	22,720	2,630	2,340	2,660	11.7	10.4	11.7
CHESTER-------	14,910	14,850	15,690	2,210	2,040	2,830	14.8	13.7	18.0
CHESTERFIELD--	18,880	18,740	18,950	2,500	2,360	2,060	13.2	12.6	10.9
CLARENDON-----	12,630	12,510	11,670	1,430	1,420	1,400	11.3	11.4	12.0
COLLETON------	13,290	13,200	12,750	1,880	1,740	1,770	14.1	13.2	13.9
DARLINGTON----	28,140	27,760	26,790	3,840	3,370	3,080	13.6	12.1	11.5
DILLON--------	13,710	13,560	14,060	1,700	1,630	2,790	12.4	12.0	19.8
DORCHESTER----	24,120	24,210	23,700	2,020	1,870	2,000	8.4	7.7	8.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,610	8,400	8,930	600	560	970	7.0	6.7	10.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,840	9,590	10,370	1,060	950	1,050	10.8	9.9	10.1
FLORENCE------	51,510	50,890	49,850	6,500	5,720	4,660	12.6	11.2	9.3
GEORGETOWN----	22,000	21,820	18,890	3,700	3,250	3,820	16.8	14.9	20.2
GREENVILLE----	148,440	148,020	144,880	16,600	15,540	12,700	11.2	10.5	8.8
GREENWOOD-----	27,330	27,600	28,320	3,760	4,220	3,000	13.8	15.3	10.6
HAMPTON-------	7,590	7,540	7,240	1,060	980	930	14.0	13.0	12.8
HORRY---------	60,740	60,320	51,270	9,850	8,150	6,980	16.2	13.5	13.6
JASPER--------	6,530	6,460	6,060	850	790	670	13.0	12.2	11.1
KERSHAW-------	19,240	19,050	18,350	2,420	2,220	2,030	12.6	11.7	11.1
LANCASTER-----	24,080	23,970	24,070	3,290	3,240	2,770	13.7	13.5	11.5
LAURENS-------	24,250	24,170	23,780	4,120	4,750	3,170	17.0	19.7	13.3
LEE-----------	7,600	7,520	7,460	990	840	920	13.0	11.2	12.3
LEXINGTON-----	68,540	68,420	65,950	5,690	5,200	4,700	8.3	7.6	7.1
MCCORMICK-----	3,530	3,640	3,530	660	750	760	18.7	20.6	21.5
MARION--------	16,800	17,210	15,820	2,820	2,540	2,560	16.8	14.8	16.2
MARLBORO------	12,780	12,790	12,850	2,880	2,920	2,890	22.5	22.8	22.5
NEWBERRY------	16,780	16,830	17,480	1,690	1,600	2,530	10.1	9.5	14.5
OCONEE--------	21,460	21,540	20,890	3,270	3,350	2,800	15.2	15.6	13.4
ORANGEBURG----	37,920	38,070	36,080	4,860	5,050	4,090	12.8	13.3	11.3
PICKENS-------	40,450	40,270	41,010	4,140	3,790	4,610	10.2	9.4	11.2
RICHLAND------	129,730	129,740	125,690	8,940	8,240	7,980	6.9	6.4	6.3
SALUDA--------	6,690	6,690	6,630	940	930	1,050	14.1	13.9	15.8
SPARTANBURG---	104,310	104,250	103,890	11,870	11,370	11,220	11.4	10.9	10.8
SUMTER--------	34,320	34,240	33,850	3,580	3,440	3,540	10.4	10.0	10.5
UNION---------	14,080	14,190	14,250	3,400	3,520	2,450	24.1	24.8	17.2
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,720	16,670	16,020	2,280	2,230	2,130	13.6	13.4	13.3
YORK----------	52,290	51,810	51,010	6,120	5,580	4,700	11.7	10.8	9.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandy Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Evelyn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

FEBRUARY, 1983

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS IN FEBRUARY

Recovering from general seasonal declines in January, South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded in February by rising 4,600 to 1,146,800. Increases occurred in all major industry divisions, except wholesale and retail trade. The level of nonfarm employment was 14,800 less than the February, 1982 level of 1,161,600.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT REVIVES DURING MONTH

The increase in South Carolina's government work force amounted to 3,200 from 233,300 in January. State and local jobholders accounted for the rise in government employment. The advance in state employment of 1,400 occurred primarily because of the return of work-study students, some school officials, and legislative personnel after a brief break in their schedules. In the local government sector, employment jumped from 126,100 in January to 128,000 in February. Most of this surge occurred in local education, where staff members were added to help complete the school year. In contrast, federal employment was lowered by 100 to 37,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR EXPANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Services led all industry divisions in employment advances during February in the state. As a result of slight seasonal increases in education, and hotels and other lodging places, services registered an employment upturn of 2,600 over the month. Educational services produced a 1,400 increase in employment

(Continued on page 3)

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as students returned to school after spring break. Enjoying an upturn of 300 was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. All groups within this industry realized slight advances. Increased activity in water transportation produced a jump in transportation and public utilities.

With easing interest rates, construction employment moved upward 400 to 63,300. The total rise was concentrated in residential activity. Construction workers managed a 500 increase in employment from a year earlier.

Manufacturing employment expanded 200 to stand at 349,300 in February, but remained 24,000 below February, 1982's level. Gains in nondurable goods were primarily responsible for the rise in manufacturing. Recalls and new hires overcame some layoffs during February, causing the 300 climb in soft-good employment. Nondurable industry groups which benefited from employment upturns were textile mill products; paper and allied products; and chemicals and allied products. Within the textile industry, the only industry group to record a downturn in employment was weaving mills, synthetics. Divergent trends among industry groups resulted in an employment loss of 100 for durable manufacturers. The largest drop was in machinery, except electrical, where a 200 layoff in special industry machinery helped to pull employment down.

Seasonal forces caused wholesale and retail trade jobholders to be reduced by 2,200. The overall trade drop was centered in the retail trade sector. The decline was concentrated in food stores and general merchandise stores. Wholesale trade employment remained constant at 46,600 from January to February.

MARCH EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK PROMISING

During March, seasonal influences in the service industry should cause a surge in nonfarm employment in South Carolina. These influences are expected to be registered in tourist-related industry groups. The construction sector is expected to show sizeable advances in employment in view of lower interest rates and better weather conditions. Notable growth in the trade industry should also help heighten the employment job count. Only minor work force increases are expected to appear in transportation and public utilities; government; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Resulting in part from recalls and a slight rise in business activities, jobs in manufacturing establishments are expected to advance in March.

1982 ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT SERIES NOW AVAILABLE

Monthly employment data for the years 1982 and 1981 on a 1982 benchmark are now available upon request for all industry series. These series may also be requested for hours worked, hourly earnings, and weekly earnings. Geographic areas covered include South Carolina state-wide, Columbia, Charleston-North Charleston, and Greenville-Spartanburg. All requests for any of the above employment data series should be directed to Henry Clay at 803-758-8983 or mailed to the return address listed on the back cover sheet.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

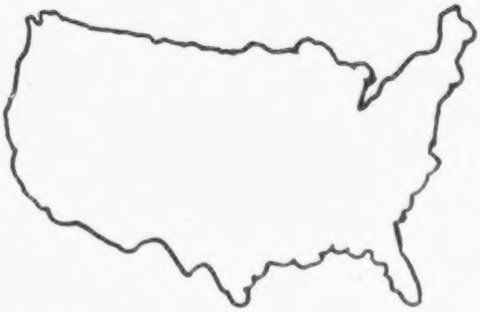
Influenced by seasonal upturns, Charleston-North Charleston nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 500 in February. Over-the-month gains were recorded in government, and transportation and public utilities. The number of government employees advanced 600 to 44,400. This increase resulted as nonfaculty staff members and work-study students returned to their positions following a brief mid-winter break. State and local government wage earners witnessed employment gains of 400 and 200, respectively. The federal employment job count was unchanged at 17,000 in February. Employment in transportation and public utilities climbed from 9,000 in January to 9,100 in February. This rise can be attributed to a slight upturn in water transportation. Mixed movements among components caused manufacturing employment to remain stable at 19,100. As layoffs continued to plague the hard-good sector, employment dropped 100 to 10,000. Seasonal advances in food and kindred products resulted in an increase of 100 in nondurable-good employment. Despite seasonal effects, jobs in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services held steady at January's levels during February. In spite of the easing of interest rates and favorable weather conditions, construction employment fell 200 from 10,800 a month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm wage and salary employment quickened by 500 in February. The upward climb in total employment resulted from gains in services, government, and manufacturing. The number of service employees advanced by 500 from January's level of 29,300. Due to a hike in state jobholders, government employment jumped from 54,500 to 54,800 in February. The federal and local employment counts remained constant at 7,500 and 17,000, respectively. A minor upturn of 100 was reported by manufacturing employees over the month. The total rise was centered in the hard-good sector. Nondurable-good employment held steady at 13,000, as no changes were noticed among its components. Employment downturns of 100 each were registered in construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation and public utilities; and wholesale and retail trade. The declines in trade and transportation, and public utilities were responsive to seasonal layoffs in wholesale trade and trucking.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The Greenville-Spartanburg Statistical Area scored a 600 surge in nonagricultural employment in February, as a result of a major increase in the government sector. The number of employees in government rose 800, spurred by advances in the state and local sectors. The largest growth was recorded in local government, where 500 workers were added. The state employment level advanced 300, as work-study students returned to positions following a break. Reporting gains of 200 employees each were the services and manufacturing industries. Seasonal hiring caused the service employment level to reach 39,700 during February. Due to a hefty increase in nondurable goods, manufacturing employment advanced from 93,400 to 93,600 over the month. Nondurable-good employment moved up 300, responding to increases in all industry groups except paper and allied products. The durable-good employment level was lowered by 100 to 3,800. Jobs in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector were reduced by 100 in February. Employment in wholesale and retail trade continued to decline for the second consecutive month. The trade industry decreased 500 to 52,900. This drop was centered totally in retail trade, reflecting seasonal downturns in general merchandise stores. In spite of the lowering of interest rates, construction employment fell 200 over the month. Mixed movement among the components of transportation and public utilities caused that employment level to stabilize at 9,100 in February.



RECOVERY LACKS MOMENTUM IN U.S.

The nation's industrial output rose for a third straight month in February, but the 0.3% gain was much smaller than in January. Industrial production is expected to continue to gain strength, though more slowly than in previous recoveries because of continuing high interest rates and weak export demand.

February gains were recorded for output of cars and other consumer goods, for construction materials, and for defense and space equipment. Production of consumer goods rose 0.5% over the month, including the third straight gain for new cars. In February, output of products rose 0.1%, while production of materials gained 0.5% as output of basic metals and parts for consumer durable goods advanced sharply. Production of business equipment continued to decline.

Housing starts, continuing to show surprising strength, rose 2.9% in February to the highest level since September, 1979. The February boost in housing starts was accompanied by a 1.0% rise in building permits issued, the sixth consecutive monthly expansion. The strong positive showing of these two indicators combined to suggest an enormous amount of activity in the construction industry. A 25.4% spurt in starts of multi-family units in February more than offset an 8.5% decline in single-family housing starts, pushing the level of activity to the highest since September, 1979. Housing starts in the Northeast in February climbed 63% to the highest level since February, 1974. Activity picked up also in the North Central U.S. and the West, but fell about 10% in the South.

The nation's unemployment rate, unchanged in February from January at 10.4% of the labor force, continues to indicate that the recession has ended. The unchanged jobless rate masks moderate improvement in the overall employment situation since late 1982. Total employment actually declined in February, but didn't offset all the gains reported in January.

Personal income in the U.S. edged up 0.1% in February, and economists expect stronger income rises in the next few months to more than outpace price increases. Total wages and salaries declined 0.1% over the month after rising 0.1% in January. Factory payrolls increased 0.5% in February after a 1.5% gain the month before. Nearly two thirds of the February increase occurred in manufacturing payrolls, which tend to rise sooner than other payrolls at the beginning of recoveries.

Retail sales declined in February, dampening expectations of a strong start to economic recovery this year. January's sales figures, earlier estimated as a 0.1% increase, were sharply revised to show a drop of 0.5% for that month. Thus sales in February showed their third consecutive monthly decline following strong growth last November when the latest round of factory-subsidized auto-financing programs began. Sales of durable goods fell 0.9% in February after falling 1.5% the month before. Nondurable-good sales were down 0.2% for the month after sliding 0.1%

in January. Excluding autos, total retail sales were unchanged in February from January after rising 0.2% in January.

Consumer spending, and thus retail sales, could remain weak for another month or two because of the extraordinarily high consumer loan rates and psychological effect of continuing high unemployment. Big tax refunds coming in the spring and the tax cut in July are needed to really give retail sales a boost.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS NO CHANGE IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 11.6% in February representing 172,000 jobless individuals. February's labor picture was characterized by seasonal variations. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.4% in February.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

February, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,483,200	1,472,200	1,439,800	179,910	177,650	173,770
Total Employment	1,311,200	1,301,100	1,291,100	163,850	161,680	160,550
Total Unemployment	172,000	171,100	148,700	16,060	15,970	13,220
Unemployment Rate	11.6	11.6	10.3	8.9	9.0	7.6

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	200,050	198,030	194,210	293,760	292,870	292,130
Total Employment	185,040	183,420	180,770	262,370	260,280	264,500
Total Unemployment	15,010	14,610	13,440	31,390	32,590	27,630
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.4	6.9	10.7	11.1	9.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ON THE PLUS SIDE IN FEBRUARY

Female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 529,200, increased 2,700 during February. Expansion in the government sector accounted for over 78% of the total monthly gain. Cyclical additions of nonfaculty personnel after semester break created 500 and 1,300 jobs for women in state and local government education, respectively.

In the private sector, all major industry divisions, except wholesale and retail trade, experienced growth over the month. Services, influenced by hiring in educational services, and hotels and other lodging places, picked up 1,400 females in February. Manufacturers, on the strength of gains in the production of nondurable goods, added 200 women workers to their payrolls. Finance, insurance and real estate reported a slight upturn (+100), while construction, and transportation and public utilities remained unchanged from January's level. On the negative side, layoffs in wholesale and retail trade (-1,100) were related to the winding down of both the Christmas shopping season and after-Christmas clearance sales.

South Carolina had 5,500 fewer women working in February, 1983 than in the same month a year earlier. Jobs for women in manufacturing plants dwindled 1,100 since the comparable year-ago period.

FACTORY WORKWEEK GAINS

South Carolina's production workers in the manufacturing industry saw their average workweek grow by 0.3 hour in February to 39.9 hours. This rise consisted of a 0.9 hour gain in the hard-good sector and a 0.1 increase being registered among nondurable-good workers.

The increased workweek in durable goods resulted from gains by every group except fabricated metal products, where workers lost an average 0.5 hour weekly. On the plus side, the most appreciable advances were noted in special industry machinery (up 5.0 hours), and lumber and wood products (up 2.5 hours).

The overall 0.1 hour gain in nondurables was produced by an almost equal number of gains and declines among the industry groups. The greatest increase showed up in floor covering mills where workers were on the job 2.2 hours longer per week for the month. The most significant negative movement was found in paper and allied products where the workweek slipped 2.1 hours weekly in February.

On the national level, the average manufacturing workweek decreased 0.5 hour to 38.7. Workers in durable goods were more fortunate than their counterparts in nondurables averaging 39.2 hours worked compared with 38.1 in soft goods. However, both sectors' workweeks dropped 0.5 hour from January.

MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS RELATIVELY FLAT IN FEBRUARY

Average hourly earnings remained unchanged over the month in South Carolina at $6.86, and weekly earnings rose slightly to $273.71 from $271.66 in January for production workers among manufacturers.

For those workers in the hard-good sector, hourly earnings actually dropped slightly in February to $6.94 from $6.97. Within durables, the variations were mixed and small with the exception of a $0.20 per hour reduction for workers in electrical and electronic equipment. Weekly paychecks in durable factories averaged up $5.06 in February and stood at $280.38 thanks to an increase in hours worked. The largest single durable shift was in special industry machinery where workers earned $287.96 weekly on average in February, a jump of over $38 per week from the previous month.

Hourly and weekly earnings for workers in nondurable goods were relatively flat for February, and fluctuations within this category ran likewise. Average hourly earnings for production workers managed a $.01 rise over the month to $6.83. Weekly earnings averaged $271.15 in February, up $1.08 from January.

Hourly earnings for production workers in manufacturing in United States were up slightly between January and February. Average hourly pay increased from $8.71 to $8.75 per hour with both durable and nondurable goods registering $.04 gains. On the other hand, weekly earnings fell in both sectors leading to an overall drop for manufacturing from $341.43 to $338.63.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.86	$ 6.86	$ 6.48	$ 8.27	$ 8.24	$ 7.56
Average Weekly Earnings	$273.71	$271.66	$254.02	$339.90	$328.78	$303.91
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.64	$ 93.00	$ 89.79	$116.28	$112.56	$ 95.89

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.51	$ 6.48	$ 6.29	$ 6.64	$ 6.65	$ 6.40
Average Weekly Earnings	$260.40	$252.72	$242.16	$262.94	$262.68	$255.36
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 89.09	$ 86.52	$ 89.46	$ 89.96	$ 89.93	$ 90.27

MANHOUR INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker manhour index gained 0.7 point in February. The increase was caused by a 0.3 point rise in average weekly hours. The February index was 5.6 points less than the year-ago figure of 104.5.

TABLE 3

	February, 1983	January, 1983	February, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	98.9	98.2	104.5
Durable Good Manhour Index	116.7	116.1	124.1
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	92.6	92.3	97.8
Textile Manhour Index	69.4	69.3	77.9
Apparel Manhour Index	98.6	96.7	100.1

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES IN 1982

In the midst of a nationwide recession, South Carolina showed signs of economic uncertainty throughout 1982. Nevertheless, local Job Service offices in the state continued to provide high levels of job-related services to applicants during the year.

A total of 224,256 job referrals were transacted by Job Service in 1982, resulting in 106,777 placements. The vast majority (85%) of placements were in nonagricultural jobs, with 57% expected to last more than three days. Job Service also conducted 19,986 counseling sessions, administered 41,896 tests, and enrolled 6,287 individuals in training. In addition to these services, 47,270 job development contacts were made by Job Service in 1982.

Job Service received a total of 119,597 job openings during 1982. The services industry accounted for the largest portion of job openings received with 43%. Manufacturing was second with 12%, followed by retail trade with 9%. Considering occupational categories, one third of all job openings received fell in the professional, technical, and managerial grouping. Other occupational categories accounting for considerable amounts of total job openings received were farming, forestry, and fishing (13%); and services (12%).

VISIT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Medical Secretary	36	None	N/A	16	X		$ 10,400		X	Clinton
Tool Maker	96	None	N/A	12	X	X	$ 20,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Typesetting Machine Tender	46	None	N/A	15	X		$ 7,200	X		Union
Drafter, Structural	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 12,000		X	Florence
Social Group Worker	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ 8,840		X	Rock Hill
Credit Manager	36	Asst. Credit Manager	99	16	X		$ 10,400		X	Columbia
Mechanical Engineer	46	Instructor, Vocational School	10	18	X		$ 30,000	X		Orangeburg
Architect	99	Supervisor, Architect Design	99	16	X		$ 18,000	X		Greenville
Dental Assistant	52	Receptionist	58	12	X		$ 6,968	X		Kingstree
Electronics Technician	17	Desk Clerk	96	14	X		$ 12,500		X	Liberty
Insurance Clerk	26	Sales Clerk	30	13	X		$ 7,280		X	Hartsville
Accountant	12	None	N/A	16	X		$ 14,000	X		Seneca
Mechanical Design Engineer	18	None	N/A	16	X		$ 23,000	X		Spartanburg

* There are currently more than 112,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1983

Industry	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Net Change From: Jan., 1983	Net Change From: Feb., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1146.8	1142.2	1161.6	+ 4.6	-14.8
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	63.3	62.9	62.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	3.7	3.8	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.0	5.9	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	30.2	30.3	29.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	7.8	7.9	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electrical Work	6.1	6.4	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	349.3	349.1	373.3	+ 0.2	-24.0
Durable Goods	105.0	105.1	113.8	- 0.1	- 8.8
Nondurable Goods	244.3	244.0	259.5	+ 0.3	-15.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.9	54.8	53.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Trucking and Warehousing	13.3	13.3	13.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.2	3.0	3.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Communication	14.2	14.3	14.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.6	10.6	11.1	0.0	- 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.6	15.6	14.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Electric Services	10.5	10.5	10.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	221.3	223.5	221.8	- 2.2	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade	46.6	46.6	49.2	0.0	- 2.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.0	25.0	27.0	0.0	- 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.6	10.6	12.0	0.0	- 1.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.6	21.6	22.2	0.0	- 0.6
Groceries and Related Products	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Groceries, General Line	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1983

Industry	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Net Change From: Jan., 1983	Net Change From: Feb., 1982
Retail Trade	174.7	176.9	172.6	- 2.2	+ 2.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	23.8	24.8	25.8	- 1.0	- 2.0
Department Stores	16.8	17.6	18.6	- 0.8	- 1.8
Food Stores	32.4	33.6	32.7	- 1.2	- 0.3
Grocery Stores	30.8	32.0	31.3	- 1.2	- 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	49.6	49.3	47.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Banking	15.2	15.1	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.1	15.0	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	5.8	0.0	+ 0.6
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	7.9	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	10.8	10.7	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Life Insurance	5.7	5.6	5.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Services	170.2	167.6	164.8	+ 2.6	+ 5.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.2	13.5	14.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Health Services	38.8	38.7	37.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	13.9	13.8	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	18.9	17.5	17.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	11.5	10.2	10.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
Total Government	236.5	233.3	235.2	+ 3.2	+ 1.3
Total Federal Government	37.0	37.1	36.0	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State Government	71.5	70.1	72.4	+ 1.4	- 0.9
State Education	29.1	28.1	29.6	+ 1.0	- 0.5
Other State Government	42.4	42.0	42.8	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Total Local Government	128.0	126.1	126.8	+ 1.9	+ 1.2
Local Education	76.2	74.5	74.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.3
Other Local Government	51.8	51.6	51.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1983

Industry	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Net Change From:	
				Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982
Manufacturing	349.3	349.1	373.3	+ 0.2	-24.0
Durable Goods	105.0	105.1	113.8	- 0.1	- 8.8
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.7	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.2	10.2	9.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.2	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	12.5	12.5	14.4	0.0	- 1.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	3.1	0.0	- 0.7
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.3	6.1	0.0	- 0.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	25.9	26.2	29.5	- 0.3	- 3.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.9	2.0	2.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Metalworking Machinery	3.7	3.6	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.1	7.3	- 0.2	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	4.9	4.9	6.2	0.0	- 1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.0	18.9	22.6	+ 0.1	- 3.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.7	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Household Appliances	2.7	2.6	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical Components and Accessories	6.6	6.6	8.8	0.0	- 2.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.9	4.8	5.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.9	0.0	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	244.3	244.0	259.5	+ 0.3	-15.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.7	14.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Meat Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1983

Industry	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Net Change From: Jan., 1983	Net Change From: Feb., 1982
Textile Mill Products	112.1	111.8	125.0	+ 0.3	-12.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.4	32.0	37.4	+ 0.4	- 5.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.3	34.7	39.4	- 0.4	- 5.1
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	9.1	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.8	16.7	17.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.6	8.5	9.0	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.6	7.6	8.0	0.0	- 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	7.9	8.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.3	5.3	5.8	0.0	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.3	44.3	45.3	0.0	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.3	7.2	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.3	15.4	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.2	5.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	1.8	1.9	2.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	7.7	7.6	8.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.8	6.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.1	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.5	3.6	3.5	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.4	31.3	32.8	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.3	17.1	18.5	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.1	18.1	18.9	0.0	- 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.9	8.6	0.0	- 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	254.4	253.8	261.5	180.2	179.7	180.1
Construction	13.2	13.4	16.0	8.8	8.9	8.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.8	7.8	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	93.6	93.4	99.1	25.1	25.0	26.1
Durable Goods	27.0	27.1	28.3	12.1	12.0	12.8
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	.9	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.7
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.2	4.4	4.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.5	12.0	2.7	2.7	2.9
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	66.6	66.3	70.8	13.0	13.0	13.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.9	32.8	36.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	10.3	10.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.5	10.7	13.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.3	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.6	4.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.0	2.0	1.7	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.3	9.2	9.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.3	7.2	7.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.9	4.1	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.9	4.8	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.5	3.4	4.0	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	4.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	52.9	53.4	52.8	37.6	37.7	36.7
Wholesale Trade	14.1	14.1	14.1	10.5	10.6	10.5
Retail Trade	38.8	39.3	38.7	27.1	27.1	26.2
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.6	6.5	4.0	4.1	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.3	4.1	4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.3	10.2	10.0	14.4	14.5	14.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	39.7	39.5	38.8	29.8	29.3	30.2
Business Services	-	-	-	6.2	6.3	6.4
Health Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.4	6.1
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total Government	35.3	34.5	34.9	54.8	54.5	54.6
Total Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.5	7.5	7.6
Total State Government	9.3	9.0	9.0	30.3	30.0	30.1
Total Local Government	24.3	23.8	24.2	17.0	17.0	16.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1983

Industry	CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	150.3	149.8	150.7	37.5	37.3	38.2
Construction	10.6	10.8	11.2	1.7	1.7	1.4
Manufacturing	19.1	19.1	20.1	12.5	12.2	14.0
Durable Goods	10.0	10.1	10.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.0	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.0	9.6	10.6	10.3	12.0
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.7	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.5	5.3	6.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	.9
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	9.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.8	33.8	32.8	6.4	6.4	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.4	7.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	26.4	26.4	25.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.7	6.7	6.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.6	26.6	25.8	5.6	5.6	5.2
Total Government	44.4	43.8	45.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
Total Federal Government	17.0	17.0	17.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.0	11.6	11.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.4	15.2	15.6	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	45.6	45.8	45.5	41.9	41.9	43.0
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.5	3.1
Manufacturing	20.9	21.1	21.7	12.1	12.1	12.8
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.4
Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.7	17.7	7.1	7.1	7.4
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.8	10.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.0	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services	4.8	4.8	4.6	6.2	6.2	6.0
Total Government	6.6	6.5	6.4	7.4	7.4	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1983

Industry	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Net Change From Jan., 1983	Net Change From Feb., 1982
Total Female Employment	529.2	526.5	534.7	+ 2.7	- 5.5
Construction	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	144.7	144.5	155.7	+ 0.2	-11.0
Durable Goods	33.4	33.4	37.3	0.0	- 3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.0	3.0	3.6	0.0	- 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.0	7.0	7.9	0.0	- 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.6	10.6	12.8	0.0	- 2.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	111.3	111.1	118.4	+ 0.2	- 7.1
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.7	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	47.5	47.4	53.1	+ 0.1	- 5.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.6	13.5	15.7	+ 0.1	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.1	15.3	17.3	- 0.2	- 2.2
Knitting Mills	5.6	5.5	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.1	39.3	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.6	9.2	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.4	13.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.6	7.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.2	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plactics Products	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.6	12.6	12.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	6.8	6.8	7.0	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	103.3	104.4	102.6	- 1.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade	11.6	11.5	12.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	91.7	92.9	90.3	- 1.2	+ 1.4
General Merchandise Stores	17.4	18.1	18.7	- 0.7	- 1.3
Food Stores	13.9	14.5	14.1	- 0.6	- 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.0	30.9	29.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Banking	11.4	11.4	11.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	99.7	98.3	97.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.8	9.4	9.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Health Services	32.3	32.2	30.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	11.5	11.4	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	11.1	10.5	10.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Total Government	133.0	130.9	132.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.9
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	37.2	36.5	37.6	+ 0.7	- 0.4
State Education	14.3	13.8	14.5	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Other State Government	22.9	22.7	23.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Total Local Government	84.4	83.0	83.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.0
Local Education	56.4	55.1	55.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.0
Other Local Government	28.0	27.9	28.0	+ 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982	Feb., 1983	Jan., 1983	Feb., 1982
MANUFACTURING	272.9	273.0	293.3	273.71	271.66	254.02	39.9	39.6	39.2	6.86	6.86	6.48
DURABLE GOODS	79.3	79.5	86.1	280.38	275.32	256.62	40.4	39.5	39.0	6.94	6.97	6.58
Lumber and Wood Products	9.7	9.7	9.4	264.60	246.27	217.49	44.1	41.6	38.7	6.00	5.92	5.62
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	3.9	3.9	234.77	223.08	195.20	40.9	39.0	36.9	5.74	5.72	5.29
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.7	7.8	7.3	339.71	336.80	297.51	42.2	42.1	42.2	8.05	8.00	7.05
Fabricated Metal Products	10.0	10.0	11.5	259.23	264.53	254.40	39.1	39.6	40.0	6.63	6.68	6.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.2	18.5	21.0	289.74	282.85	284.57	39.8	38.8	39.8	7.28	7.29	7.15
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.9	287.96	249.57	261.46	40.5	35.5	39.2	7.11	7.03	6.67
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.3	14.3	17.0	233.13	234.14	241.59	37.3	36.3	39.8	6.25	6.45	6.07
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	252.86	244.53	236.81	40.2	39.0	39.6	6.29	6.27	5.98
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.6	193.5	207.2	271.15	270.07	252.84	39.7	39.6	39.2	6.83	6.82	6.45
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.7	9.2	232.37	225.38	223.87	38.6	37.5	38.4	6.02	6.01	5.83
Textile Mill Products	96.5	96.3	108.1	253.53	252.73	238.55	39.8	39.8	39.3	6.37	6.35	6.07
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.2	27.9	32.6	261.29	265.56	239.60	40.7	41.3	39.8	6.42	6.43	6.02
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	30.9	35.1	257.91	258.45	244.33	38.9	39.1	39.6	6.63	6.61	6.17
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.0	8.1	225.01	234.03	219.85	39.2	40.7	39.4	5.74	5.75	5.58
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.4	13.2	14.1	265.32	251.74	246.33	39.6	38.2	39.1	6.70	6.59	6.30
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.1	264.17	247.20	256.44	42.2	40.0	43.1	6.26	6.18	5.95
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.6	217.33	223.82	204.12	39.3	40.4	37.8	5.53	5.54	5.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.6	36.5	37.5	176.34	176.86	167.44	37.6	37.0	36.4	4.69	4.78	4.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.9	172.13	166.73	163.99	35.2	35.4	36.2	4.89	4.71	4.53
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.7	12.8	160.50	157.01	157.38	37.5	36.6	36.6	4.28	4.29	4.30
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	432.65	446.00	392.76	42.5	44.6	40.7	10.18	10.00	9.65
Printing and Publishing	4.6	4.7	4.6	276.76	275.96	254.53	37.4	37.7	35.9	7.40	7.32	7.09
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	21.2	22.3	409.61	400.72	364.26	41.5	40.6	40.7	9.87	9.87	8.95

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

February. 1983

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.3	14.2	15.0	339.90	328.78	303.91	41.1	39.9	40.2	8.27	8.24	7.56
Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	8.1	343.63	321.88	307.09	42.9	40.9	41.0	8.01	7.87	7.49
Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.5	6.9	335.87	337.08	299.88	39.1	38.7	39.2	8.59	8.71	7.65

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
All Manufacturing	18.5	18.4	19.0	260.40	252.72	242.16	40.0	39.0	38.5	6.51	6.48	6.29
Durable Goods	8.8	8.8	9.2	250.67	244.44	238.85	39.6	38.8	38.4	6.33	6.30	6.22
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.9	2.0	252.73	261.86	240.91	39.8	42.1	38.3	6.35	6.22	6.29
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.8	263.04	256.13	254.25	38.4	38.4	37.5	6.85	6.67	6.78
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.6	9.8	269.20	260.68	245.11	40.3	39.2	38.6	6.68	6.65	6.35
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	231.33	229.74	228.98	38.3	33.1	40.6	6.04	6.03	5.64
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	169.54	161.33	156.88	38.1	36.5	36.4	4.45	4.42	4.31

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
All Manufacturing	70.5	70.7	75.5	262.94	262.68	255.36	39.6	39.5	39.9	6.64	6.65	6.40
Durable Goods	20.0	20.5	21.1	262.00	260.94	264.00	38.7	38.6	40.0	6.77	6.76	6.60
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	8.0	8.3	281.69	271.17	284.89	38.8	37.3	39.9	7.26	7.27	7.14
Nondurable Goods	50.4	50.2	54.4	263.34	262.28	251.54	39.9	39.8	39.8	6.60	6.59	6.32
Textile Mill Products	28.2	28.2	31.5	258.24	258.00	242.99	40.1	40.0	39.9	6.44	6.45	6.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.2	9.6	251.37	265.51	239.20	39.4	41.1	39.8	6.38	6.46	6.01
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.6	11.7	266.40	270.68	250.57	40.0	40.4	39.9	6.66	6.70	6.28
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.8	238.23	246.76	227.71	38.3	39.8	37.7	6.22	6.20	6.04
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.4	251.65	221.04	232.23	40.2	36.0	38.9	6.26	6.14	5.97
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	175.19	171.12	174.26	37.9	37.2	37.8	4.62	4.60	4.61
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.0	155.76	155.56	156.16	35.4	34.8	35.9	4.40	4.47	4.35
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.8	330.88	321.19	310.68	40.9	39.8	40.4	8.09	8.07	7.69

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)

February, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,320	6,320	6,350	3,700	3,700	3,680	2,620	2,620	2,670
AIKEN---------	36,200	36,100	37,400	17,800	17,600	19,200	18,400	18,500	18,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,530	2,580	2,680	960	1,000	1,010	1,570	1,580	1,670
ANDERSON------	45,620	45,780	45,490	20,930	21,070	21,690	24,690	24,710	23,800
BAMBERG-------	4,570	4,590	4,510	1,630	1,640	1,740	2,940	2,950	2,770
BARNWELL------	6,480	6,510	6,610	2,680	2,700	2,930	3,800	3,810	3,680
BEAUFORT------	21,010	21,370	20,080	920	1,000	1,160	20,090	20,370	18,920
BERKELEY------	18,800	18,700	18,800	5,900	5,900	5,800	12,900	12,800	13,000
CALHOUN-------	3,840	3,860	4,040	2,190	2,200	2,320	1,650	1,660	1,720
CHARLESTON----	119,600	119,300	120,200	10,300	10,300	11,100	109,300	109,000	109,100
CHEROKEE------	13,350	13,370	13,720	6,520	6,540	7,000	6,830	6,830	6,720
CHESTER-------	11,250	11,140	11,540	6,680	6,580	7,070	4,570	4,560	4,470
CHESTERFIELD--	10,890	10,910	11,320	6,050	6,070	6,540	4,840	4,840	4,780
CLARENDON-----	6,370	6,320	5,910	1,800	1,750	1,640	4,570	4,570	4,270
COLLETON------	8,410	8,450	8,320	2,300	2,340	2,610	6,110	6,110	5,710
DARLINGTON----	18,950	18,990	19,030	8,160	8,200	8,540	10,790	10,790	10,490
DILLON--------	8,140	8,170	7,950	3,150	3,180	3,090	4,990	4,990	4,860
DORCHESTER----	11,900	11,800	11,700	2,900	2,900	3,200	9,000	8,900	8,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,630	4,640	4,800	2,410	2,410	2,620	2,220	2,230	2,180
FAIRFIELD-----	5,770	5,770	6,360	2,050	2,050	1,950	3,720	3,720	4,410
FLORENCE------	41,930	41,940	43,030	12,090	12,060	12,770	29,840	29,880	30,260
GEORGETOWN----	15,220	15,070	12,120	3,970	4,010	3,990	11,250	11,060	8,130
GREENVILLE----	142,400	142,100	145,600	46,300	46,100	49,400	96,100	96,000	96,200
GREENWOOD-----	24,800	24,670	27,210	11,200	11,150	13,560	13,600	13,520	13,650
HAMPTON-------	4,770	4,780	4,710	1,710	1,720	1,820	3,060	3,060	2,890
HORRY---------	38,710	38,850	35,920	5,730	5,740	7,080	32,980	33,110	28,840
JASPER--------	3,150	3,140	3,020	220	220	240	2,930	2,920	2,780
KERSHAW-------	14,420	14,440	14,090	7,630	7,630	7,610	6,790	6,810	6,480
LANCASTER-----	17,960	18,040	18,610	10,350	10,410	11,490	7,610	7,630	7,120
LAURENS-------	17,480	17,430	18,190	8,250	8,160	8,930	9,230	9,270	9,260
LEE-----------	2,840	2,840	2,870	1,050	1,050	1,020	1,790	1,790	1,850
LEXINGTON-----	40,900	40,700	40,600	12,700	12,600	13,600	28,200	28,100	27,000
MCCORMICK-----	1,940	1,960	1,980	940	960	950	1,000	1,000	1,030
MARION--------	10,450	10,810	10,470	4,800	5,140	4,420	5,650	5,670	6,050
MARLBORO------	8,580	8,640	8,930	4,210	4,230	4,600	4,370	4,410	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,530	10,560	10,330	4,910	4,930	5,000	5,620	5,630	5,330
OCONEE--------	17,240	17,360	17,620	8,410	8,490	9,180	8,830	8,870	8,440
ORANGEBURG----	23,840	23,920	23,800	7,970	8,000	8,110	15,870	15,920	15,690
PICKENS-------	28,000	27,900	28,900	11,200	11,300	11,400	16,800	16,600	17,500
RICHLAND------	139,300	139,000	138,800	12,400	12,400	12,900	126,900	126,600	125,900
SALUDA--------	2,730	2,720	2,700	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,730	1,720	1,650
SPARTANBURG---	84,000	83,800	87,000	36,100	36,000	38,300	47,900	47,800	48,700
SUMTER--------	26,150	26,140	26,360	8,440	8,440	8,780	17,710	17,700	17,580
UNION---------	8,920	8,930	10,030	4,880	4,890	5,920	4,040	4,040	4,110
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,300	8,310	8,160	2,870	2,860	2,740	5,430	5,450	5,420
YORK----------	37,530	37,270	38,220	12,490	12,250	14,030	25,040	25,020	24,190

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

February, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	10,030	9,830	9,750	1,460	1,320	1,340	14.6	13.4	13.7
AIKEN---------	46,220	45,670	43,980	5,810	5,860	4,790	12.6	12.8	10.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,060	3,850	3,970	970	710	790	23.9	18.4	19.9
ANDERSON------	64,310	63,680	61,900	8,080	7,630	7,000	12.6	12.0	11.3
BAMBERG-------	7,550	7,930	7,330	910	1,190	920	12.1	15.0	12.6
BARNWELL------	9,660	9,600	10,050	1,200	1,190	1,620	12.4	12.4	16.1
BEAUFORT------	29,090	29,530	26,490	2,790	2,450	1,950	9.6	8.3	7.4
BERKELEY------	39,600	39,170	38,490	3,540	3,590	3,160	8.9	9.2	8.2
CALHOUN-------	7,510	7,450	7,540	780	750	650	10.4	10.1	8.6
CHARLESTON----	115,830	114,390	111,500	10,400	10,360	8,200	9.0	9.1	7.4
CHEROKEE------	22,670	22,530	22,300	2,740	2,630	2,250	12.1	11.7	10.1
CHESTER-------	15,120	14,890	15,250	2,170	2,210	2,230	14.4	14.8	14.6
CHESTERFIELD--	19,230	18,860	18,740	2,690	2,500	1,900	14.0	13.3	10.1
CLARENDON-----	12,730	12,620	11,910	1,270	1,430	1,390	10.0	11.3	11.7
COLLETON------	13,560	13,280	12,890	2,050	1,880	1,750	15.1	14.2	13.6
DARLINGTON----	28,390	28,110	27,340	3,880	3,840	3,280	13.7	13.7	12.0
DILLON--------	13,780	13,690	13,560	1,680	1,700	1,980	12.2	12.4	14.6
DORCHESTER----	24,490	24,090	23,780	2,120	2,020	1,860	8.7	8.4	7.8
EDGEFIELD-----	8,670	8,600	8,600	570	600	480	6.6	7.0	5.6
FAIRFIELD-----	9,980	9,830	10,500	1,160	1,060	970	11.6	10.8	9.2
FLORENCE------	52,120	51,450	50,460	6,620	6,490	4,800	12.7	12.6	9.5
GEORGETOWN----	22,610	21,970	19,190	3,900	3,690	4,430	17.2	16.8	23.1
GREENVILLE----	148,680	148,280	146,180	15,940	16,590	12,360	10.7	11.2	8.5
GREENWOOD-----	27,780	27,300	28,210	3,980	3,760	2,740	14.3	13.8	9.7
HAMPTON-------	7,740	7,580	7,340	1,140	1,060	960	14.7	14.0	13.1
HORRY---------	59,530	60,680	52,360	9,480	9,850	6,860	15.9	16.2	13.1
JASPER--------	6,660	6,530	6,090	890	850	670	13.4	13.0	11.0
KERSHAW-------	19,390	19,220	18,340	2,510	2,420	2,200	12.9	12.6	12.0
LANCASTER-----	24,320	24,060	23,990	3,490	3,290	2,810	14.4	13.7	11.7
LAURENS-------	24,250	24,230	23,840	3,720	4,120	2,910	15.3	17.0	12.2
LEE-----------	7,810	7,590	7,470	1,100	990	860	14.1	13.0	11.5
LEXINGTON-----	69,170	68,460	67,480	5,840	5,680	5,610	8.4	8.3	8.3
MCCORMICK-----	3,530	3,530	3,510	660	660	680	18.7	18.7	19.4
MARION--------	16,360	16,790	16,280	2,600	2,820	2,790	15.9	16.8	17.1
MARLBORO------	12,830	12,760	12,270	2,810	2,880	2,090	21.9	22.6	17.0
NEWBERRY------	16,780	16,760	16,640	1,520	1,690	1,980	9.1	10.1	11.9
OCONEE--------	21,610	21,430	21,130	3,390	3,270	2,910	15.7	15.3	13.8
ORANGEBURG----	37,910	37,880	36,970	4,720	4,860	4,580	12.5	12.8	12.4
PICKENS-------	41,150	40,410	41,300	4,590	4,140	4,450	11.2	10.2	10.8
RICHLAND------	130,880	129,580	126,730	9,170	8,930	7,830	7.0	6.9	6.2
SALUDA--------	6,770	6,680	6,730	930	940	1,060	13.7	14.1	15.8
SPARTANBURG---	103,930	104,200	104,630	10,860	11,870	10,810	10.4	11.4	10.3
SUMTER--------	34,820	34,280	34,050	3,860	3,580	3,540	11.1	10.4	10.4
UNION---------	14,130	14,070	14,730	3,390	3,400	2,930	24.0	24.2	19.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,030	16,700	16,850	2,410	2,280	2,730	14.2	13.7	16.2
YORK----------	53,000	52,230	51,180	6,250	6,120	4,610	11.8	11.7	9.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT EDGES DOWNWARD DURING THIRD QUARTER, 1982

Negatively influenced by seasonal fluctuations, the number of employees covered by the South Carolina Employment Security Law, at 1,130,105, fell 19,535 in the third quarter of 1982.

The public sector, which consists of federal, state, and local government, seemed to bear the brunt of the quarterly downturn. Curtailments of nonfaculty personnel at the close of the school year in state and local government education accounted for 96% of the 18,500 workers lost in the government sector. In comparison with year-ago levels, state and federal government experienced reductions of 280 and 185, respectively. Meanwhile, local government added 1,495 covered employees to its payrolls.

Following the trend of employment, government wages, at over $722 million, recorded a reduction of $102,332,120 in the third quarter. Hikes in federal and state government wages could not offset the reduction (-$110,369,930) in local government quarterly wages. Federal government employees experienced the highest average weekly earnings at $409.65, followed by state government ($300.34) and local government ($214.31).

Covered employment in the private sector, slipping 1,040, fell to 927,650 on average from July to September, 1982. Substantial losses in manufacturing (-5,495) were not compensated by healthy gains elsewhere in the sector. Manufacturers of durable and nondurable goods, experiencing plant shutdowns and layoffs, trimmed their payrolls of 2,545 and 2,950 workers, respectively. Also on the downside were producers of seasonal agricultural crops as employment in agriculture, forestry, and fishing diminished 420 during the third quarter. All other major industry divisions in the private sector reported positive movement between quarters. Gains in trade (+2,910) and services (+1,435) were primarily due to increased tourist activity in resort areas of the state. Finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation and public utilities added 605 and 255 covered employees to their workforces, respectively.

Total wages for private sector workers, adding $22,771,865, rose to over $3 billion. Seven of the nine major industry divisions in the sector experienced sizable quarterly wage gains. The largest wage increments were in the trade (+$22,052,320) and services ($7,327,215) divisions. On the negative side were manufacturing (-$18,204,320), and agriculture, forestry and fishing (-$803,505) wages.

Average weekly earnings in the private sector, at $260.81, were up $2.18 from the previous quarter's level. Employees in transportation and public utilities had the highest level of average weekly earnings ($381.25). The lowest was reported in retail trade ($161.12). All major industry divisions experienced growth in earnings over the quarter.

TABLE 13 - EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
3RD QUARTER, 1982

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	1,130,110	65,540	359,515	50,390	236,485	48,740	152,310	202,455	14,675
Abbeville	6,130	195	3,735	95	635	100	345	1,010	15
Aiken	34,015	1,470	17,375	1,275	5,540	970	3,110	3,800	475
Allendale	2,660	150	1,085	60	445	45	125	620	130
Anderson	44,295	1,665	21,545	1,325	8,830	1,240	3,840	5,645	205
Bamberg	4,435	50	1,760	165	780	90	515	935	140
Barnwell	6,425	440	2,845	415	680	180	705	1,055	105
Beaufort	22,655	1,885	1,265	665	5,795	1,965	5,795	4,540	745
Berkeley	17,835	1,860	5,395	545	2,360	195	1,290	5,825	365
Calhoun	3,960	320	2,310	150	420	45	145	505	65
Charleston	114,345	6,720	10,465	7,395	28,805	6,175	20,900	33,060	825
Cherokee	13,245	540	6,705	830	2,035	265	940	1,805	125
Chester	11,105	240	6,960	175	1,575	160	450	1,510	35
Chesterfield	10,880	155	6,240	260	1,505	200	685	1,400	435
Clarendon	5,880	705	1,565	55	1,380	145	620	1,075	335
Colleton	8,285	350	2,630	260	1,790	390	1,235	1,400	230
Darlington	17,890	725	8,175	1,070	3,180	420	2,400	1,625	295
Dillon	8,050	100	3,155	95	1,960	150	1,005	1,365	220
Dorchester	11,220	720	3,095	380	2,790	310	1,295	2,340	290
Edgefield	5,065	90	2,370	105	535	65	325	715	860
Fairfield	5,870	D	2,060	D	695	110	565	950	1,490
Florence	40,605	2,555	12,225	1,735	9,895	1,620	5,785	6,455	335
Georgetown	13,345	1,130	3,785	355	3,275	435	1,275	2,725	365
Greenville	138,355	9,530	48,175	5,425	31,770	7,105	20,490	15,135	725
Greenwood	24,245	1,010	11,460	595	4,455	710	2,040	3,865	110
Hampton	4,815	350	1,805	75	1,030	115	345	920	175
Horry	45,910	2,370	6,980	1,175	15,300	2,270	12,345	5,165	305
Jasper	2,875	265	210	D	690	D	835	650	225
Kershaw	13,670	465	7,315	440	2,015	285	980	1,930	240
Lancaster	18,025	555	11,160	440	2,170	410	1,355	1,865	70
Laurens	16,305	365	7,625	270	2,205	355	1,430	3,870	185
Lee	2,810	50	1,045	65	530	65	205	625	225
Lexington	38,020	2,835	12,605	2,370	8,275	975	4,620	5,775	565
McCormick	1,915	D	975	25	145	D	70	570	130
Marion	11,245	310	4,875	185	1,650	380	1,545	1,795	505
Marlboro	8,535	115	4,475	130	1,255	130	610	1,600	220
Newberry	10,020	470	4,895	305	1,845	195	820	1,360	130
Oconee	16,570	D	8,325	D	1,920	480	1,295	2,215	2,335
Orangeburg	23,050	750	8,075	775	5,000	775	2,595	4,675	405
Pickens	25,695	1,135	12,085	285	4,280	530	2,475	4,750	155
Richland	132,210	5,750	12,585	6,990	28,570	13,200	22,050	42,500	565
Saluda	2,560	180	985	40	515	50	150	485	155
Spartanburg	81,985	4,055	37,100	2,900	15,885	2,170	9,510	9,600	765
Sumter	26,200	1,700	8,420	985	5,280	945	3,800	4,480	590
Union	9,035	135	5,365	145	1,225	165	510	1,470	20
Williamsburg	7,935	135	2,750	465	1,800	230	595	1,670	290
York	37,185	1,700	12,605	D	6,405	D	5,830	4,210	6,435
Unclassified	22,690	8,075	875	1,070	7,335	700	2,435	880	1,320

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries in various counties.

TABLE 14 - WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
3RD QUARTER, 1982

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State, & Local Government	All Other
State Total	$3,868,193,085	$247,625,865	$1,394,883,930	$249,730,830	$603,026,975	$176,808,420	$436,935,430	$722,961,680	$35,219,955
Abbeville	19,529,085	405,295	13,597,895	374,000	1,102,140	278,150	1,008,770	2,736,615	26,220
Aiken	145,456,575	7,186,440	91,329,410	6,727,020	13,112,550	3,154,775	7,699,860	14,233,245	2,013,275
Allendale	7,375,880	538,885	3,003,865	253,470	990,740	161,535	257,320	1,922,570	247,195
Anderson	146,449,130	4,983,025	81,035,015	6,780,190	20,411,705	4,352,155	11,524,835	16,740,960	621,295
Bamberg	11,774,530	101,100	4,706,550	842,750	1,584,370	239,935	1,336,835	2,766,845	196,325
Barnwell	21,682,390	2,265,690	9,408,405	2,040,300	1,303,855	455,135	2,874,865	3,158,870	175,270
Beaufort	67,596,655	6,713,985	3,561,640	2,669,745	13,086,580	7,706,825	17,286,820	15,041,800	1,529,260
Berkeley	66,813,660	7,643,725	26,814,045	2,254,480	5,200,420	562,700	4,481,985	18,944,535	911,770
Calhoun	16,129,660	1,365,475	11,265,050	638,650	910,190	104,705	277,420	1,411,425	156,745
Charleston	411,772,525	23,211,905	49,857,805	31,401,635	72,161,680	21,192,910	60,015,745	152,321,750	1,609,095
Cherokee	42,952,125	2,112,935	23,336,505	3,832,990	4,127,775	844,355	2,411,090	5,815,945	476,530
Chester	36,328,920	1,168,670	24,558,905	704,020	3,967,660	489,640	1,265,850	4,106,560	67,315
Chesterfield	31,949,930	353,500	20,466,970	1,113,320	3,356,270	537,535	1,420,225	3,795,505	903,655
Clarendon	14,343,990	1,288,355	4,191,920	203,235	2,940,710	419,545	1,254,630	2,963,375	482,130
Colleton	23,422,635	659,560	9,062,800	1,281,720	3,805,375	1,249,030	2,510,450	4,134,895	718,305
Darlington	63,869,865	2,210,745	35,290,510	6,392,540	6,804,020	1,332,435	6,366,750	4,757,370	715,395
Dillon	20,137,660	188,295	8,542,275	372,845	4,742,055	413,280	2,377,635	3,096,595	[illegible]
Dorchester	34,687,580	2,250,090	12,483,355	1,433,960	6,848,410	916,265	2,773,450	6,946,280	1,035,770
Edgefield	13,193,875	230,955	7,075,815	412,780	1,374,390	189,755	733,345	1,918,930	1,257,855
Fairfield	21,165,130	D	5,160,500	D	1,463,130	306,780	1,727,665	2,959,270	9,547,785
Florence	134,584,235	9,891,530	48,297,180	8,002,230	23,941,350	6,124,810	16,836,040	20,953,765	537,350
Georgetown	46,022,970	5,566,450	19,707,110	1,283,280	6,420,650	1,249,975	3,035,360	7,193,960	1,566,155
Greenville	517,473,165	42,741,870	198,360,980	27,540,615	92,166,830	28,463,260	70,158,445	55,345,780	2,675,325
Greenwood	82,627,585	3,437,745	46,018,405	2,537,015	10,248,965	2,447,915	6,001,425	11,639,505	296,610
Hampton	15,378,165	910,110	8,013,100	310,140	2,375,985	325,035	735,480	2,305,550	352,765
Horry	115,122,350	6,809,215	19,017,890	4,571,800	31,110,615	7,360,875	28,477,380	17,183,525	597,550
Jasper	6,503,700	789,690	486,405	D	1,283,525	D	1,394,745	1,723,755	825,590
Kershaw	50,575,165	1,656,970	32,318,655	1,993,715	4,011,980	826,755	2,507,185	6,616,820	643,255
Lancaster	59,701,295	1,697,480	39,738,170	1,961,875	4,710,740	1,290,415	3,729,465	6,311,355	261,795
Laurens	52,321,530	946,245	28,842,715	1,309,860	4,889,850	1,125,635	3,331,765	11,105,345	770,115
Lee	8,643,090	132,740	4,284,540	275,795	1,214,725	200,870	428,715	1,826,535	[illegible]
Lexington	130,327,805	9,472,800	53,206,950	11,760,580	20,384,765	3,357,605	11,577,370	18,514,945	1,752,790
McCormick	5,155,740	D	2,740,575	47,385	274,460	D	107,530	1,723,840	261,950
Marion	29,512,795	713,870	13,995,770	744,785	3,487,195	1,246,525	3,928,180	4,799,895	696,575
Marlboro	23,078,405	203,405	13,081,105	625,785	2,675,460	363,590	1,382,815	4,194,480	551,765
Newberry	29,769,410	1,510,450	15,907,040	1,234,800	4,053,980	559,755	2,004,540	4,141,560	357,295
Oconee	551,099,165	D	25,931,390	D	4,062,825	1,580,995	4,400,405	5,741,935	13,381,615
Orangeburg	68,693,990	2,125,325	28,085,405	3,213,535	10,696,915	2,436,605	6,619,880	14,672,990	843,335
Pickens	83,027,710	3,403,030	40,581,350	1,268,915	8,536,665	1,608,320	6,009,330	21,252,085	369,015
Richland	476,006,315	21,117,240	50,815,730	38,970,090	80,018,250	51,774,355	67,634,130	163,977,515	1,699,005
Saluda	6,343,055	429,505	2,584,530	126,135	1,060,370	143,595	295,645	1,402,110	301,165
Spartanburg	292,012,985	17,177,455	148,719,970	14,838,175	42,816,040	8,047,005	30,420,050	28,554,445	1,439,545
Sumter	76,386,045	5,363,080	27,453,500	4,018,900	13,080,985	3,134,450	9,884,580	12,557,555	892,995
Union	26,258,280	295,770	16,835,850	641,155	2,382,825	519,455	944,615	4,594,115	44,495
Williamsburg	21,701,145	284,080	8,524,120	2,013,775	3,891,760	717,545	1,120,445	4,953,135	196,285
York	135,838,920	6,647,615	52,259,835	D	15,889,400	D	14,073,485	14,458,465	32,510,120
Unclassified	103,283,600	33,322,745	4,326,425	4,713,185	38,045,840	3,005,460	10,240,875	5,139,690	4,489,380

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries in various counties.

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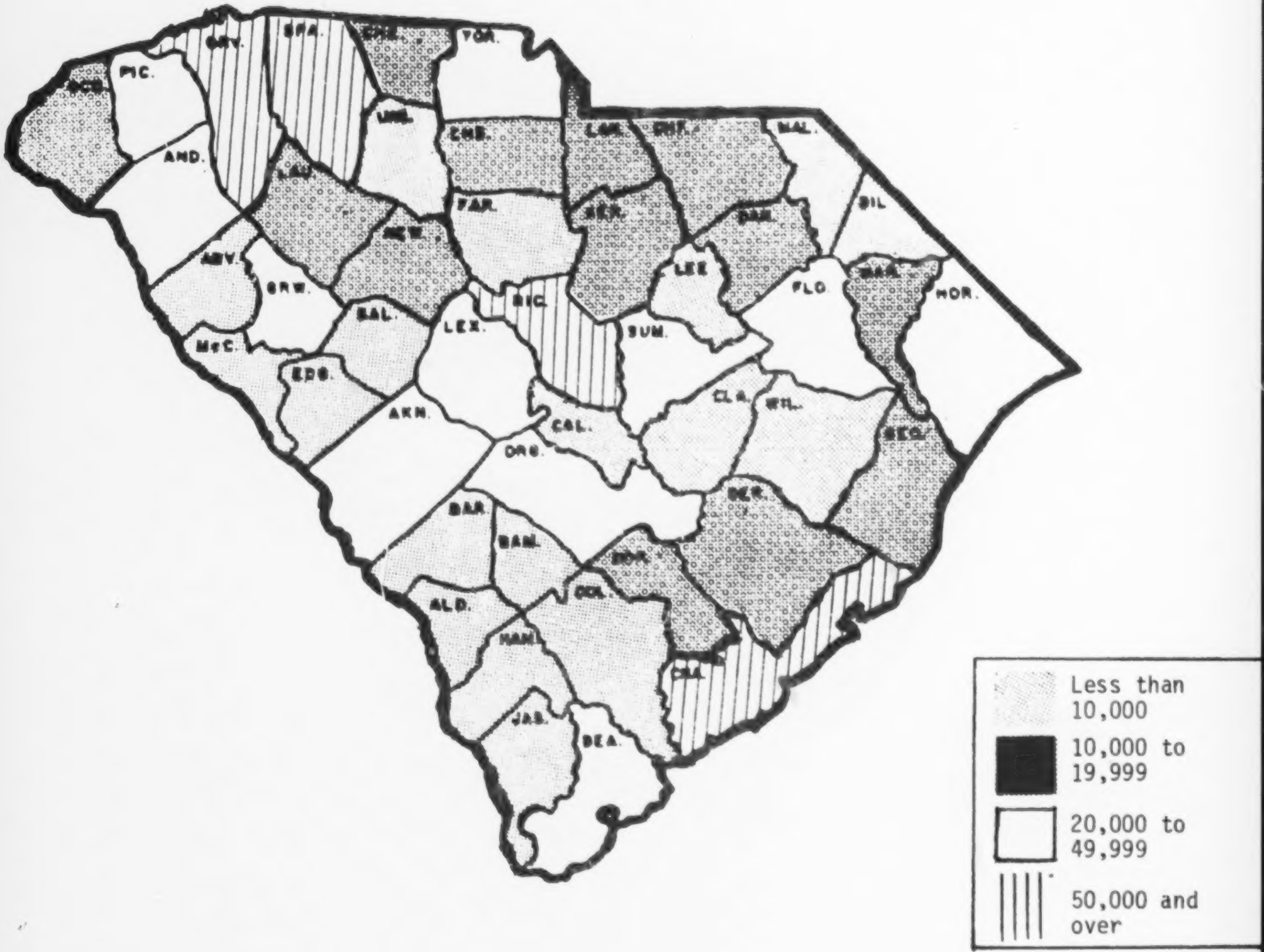
AVERAGE MONTHLY COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

3RD QUARTER, 1982


OCO.
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SUM.
McC.
EDG.
CLA.
WIL.
AKN.
CAL.
GEO.
ORG.
BAR.
BAM.
DOR.
BER.
ALD.
COL.
HAM.
CHA.
JAS.
BEA.
Less than 10,000
10,000 to 19,999
20,000 to 49,999
50,000 and over

NOTE: The map is based on employment data that are submitted by employers covered by the South Carolina Employment Security Law.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandy Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Evelyn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

5/2/83 S7155-2a

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

MARCH, 1983

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SHARP INCREASE

STATE-WIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SWINGS UPWARD

During March, South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary employment surged upward 7,100 to 1,154,800. This increase was spurred by moderate advances in all major industry divisions except manufacturing. Nonagricultural employment was 12,500 lower than a year earlier.

NOTABLE ADVANCES EVIDENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR WORK FORCE

Increased business activities and seasonal influences pushed private sector employment up 6,600. Due to a large seasonal upswing in tourist-related industries, wholesale and retail trade scored a 2,800 rise in employment during March. This upturn was centered in retail trade, which realized a rise of 2,600. All industry divisions of retail trade experienced employment gains over the month. The 200 hike in wholesale trade was experienced by jobholders in the hard-good area.

Influenced by seasonal hiring in hotels and other lodging places, service employment jumped from 169,300 in February to 171,900 in March. The level of the work force in services was 3,300 higher than the March, 1982 level of 168,600. Additions to the staff in the hotel/motel area accounted for 50% of the total increase in service jobs.

For the second consecutive month, workers in the construction sector realized a hike in employment. The overall climb was 1,000 above February's level of 62,900. The upturn reflects moderate gains in all industry groups as a result of lower interest rates and favorable weather conditions. Special trade contractors were responsible for the bulk of the total rise in construction.

(Continued on page 3)

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The number of workers in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities rose in March by 500 and 200, respectively. Both industry divisions moved upward primarily because of more business activity. Still depressed by layoffs and with only a spotty need for new orders, manufacturing employment was reduced by 500 to 348,900. Nondurable goods were primarily responsible for the decline. The skid in the soft-good work force of 800 was caused by layoffs which occurred in both textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products. Employment in textile mill products recorded a 700 drop from February to March. The only industry group to post an increase during the month was chemicals and allied products. Employment in the durable-good sector moved up 300 to 105,300. This rise reflected recalls from layoffs as employers realized an increase in orders. However, not all industry groups within this sector experienced positive trends during March. Declines in employment were posted by manufacturers of stone, clay, and glass products (-200); and transportation equipment (-100).

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

Responding to slight employment gains in the federal and local sectors, government employment reached a level of 237,400. Local government jobholders were increased by 300, with most of the growth centered in education. State government employment remained constant at 71,400 as mixed movements among the components were offsetting.

GAINS IN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS EXPECTED IN APRIL

Nonagricultural employment is expected to experience a healthy increase in April. The rise should be shared by all major industry divisions. Seasonal gains in services, and wholesale and retail trade should cause most of the marked advances in total employment. Minor contributors to the increase are expected to be made by government; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The outlook for manufacturing employment seems promising for April. Persons who are now on strike and temporary layoffs are expected to return to their positions, causing a slight climb in manufacturing employment.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD IN MARCH

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 2,900, rose to 532,700 in March. Increased activity in seasonally-influenced industries created over 82% of the additional jobs.

Tourism, affected by March's warmer weather, revived female employment in retail trade (+1,200) and services (+1,200). Women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate positions picked up 200 over the month. Smaller additions of 100 each were reported in construction; and transportation, and public utilities. On the negative side, manufacturing, at 144,700, dropped 200 during March. Additions in durable-good employment (+200) could not totally offset losses in the nondurable sector (-400). Producers of textile mill products; and apparel and other textile products reduced their work forces by 100 and 300, respectively.

In the government sector, female employment advanced 300 in March. Both federal (+100) and local government (+200) gained momentum during the month, while employment in state government remained unchanged at 37,100.

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the state this March was 3,700 less than the comparable year-ago period. Manufacturing (-8,500); construction (-200); and state government (-500) were the only major industry divisions that experienced decreases over the year.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Pushed upward by corresponding advances in services, government, and trade, Charleston-North Charleston nonagricultural wage and salary employment surged to 151,800 from 151,200 in February. Seasonal advances in amusement areas caused the 300 gain in services. This increase moved the services level of employment to 26,900 in March. Benefiting from upturns in the federal and local sectors, government employees posted a 300 jump in employment. The state government employment level was unchanged at 12,200 over the month. Like services and government, the trade industry realized a 300 increase in employment. Employees of the retail sector were responsible for the total advance in the major division. Another employment gainer was finance, insurance, and real estate, up 200 from the previous month. The largest loser was transportation and public utilities, where 300 jobs were deleted. Employment downturns were also felt in construction, and manufacturing. Construction registered a drop of 100 employees over the month and was down 800 below the year-ago level of 11,400. Spurred by a dip in nondurable goods, manufacturing employment was lowered by 100 in March. Jobholders in the hard-good sector recorded no change in employment during March.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Columbia Metropolitan Statistical area posted an 800 gain during March. The increase was attributed to rises in all industry divisions with the exception of manufacturing and construction. Wage earners in the trade industry experienced a 600 job increase over the month. Persons hired in the retail area were primarily responsible for the rise in wholesale and retail trade; however, wholesale trade did experience a slight advance of 100 reaching 10,600 in March. Employment gains of 200 each were posted in the services and government sectors. The increase in services was shared equally by persons employed in the business and health service industry groups. Overriding a downturn in federal personnel, an upturn of state and local jobholders caused the increase in total government. With no change in monthly job counts were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Suffering from layoffs in durable goods, manufacturing employment dropped 100 to 25,000 in March. Employment for the soft-good sector was unchanged at 13,000 from February to March, as mixed movements among the components were offsetting. Due to the completion of contracts, construction employment edged down 100 to 8,900.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Of the three metropolitan statistical areas, Greenville-Spartanburg was the only area to report a decline in nonfarm wage and salary employment during March. The drop in total employment amounted to a loss of 400 workers from February's level of 254,300, and 7,200 from March, 1982. The wholesale and retail trade work force was reduced by 300 over the month. Persons employed in the retail sector witnessed a 400 decrease in employment causing the overall drop in the trade industry. The number of workers in the wholesale area edged up 100 to 14,200. Declines of 100 each were recorded in services, government, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. The dip in government was centered in local schools. The downturn in manufacturing employment occurred in nondurable goods. Textile mill products, which caused the drop in soft goods, experienced a 400 slump in employment in March. Construction workers realized an upturn in employment as 200 persons were added to the payrolls. This rise reflects the lowering of interest rates. Affected by seasonal upturns, finance, insurance, and real estate employment was increased by 100 during March.

U.S. RECOVERY CHARTS SLOW, ERRATIC PATH

The nation's economic recovery, which lost steam in February, may be regaining some momentum. Improved showings of some indicators suggest more progress in the coming months.

Industrial production in March rose a healthy 1.1%, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Output was up 0.3% in February, and 1.5% in January. The growth in production occurred despite a drop in auto assemblies in March and suggested that the recovery is extending into other industries. Production of business equipment increased 0.4% for the month after slipping 2.2% the month before. The output of consumer goods rose 0.8% in March following a 0.4% February advance.

The nation's factories operated at 69.4% of capacity in March, the highest rate since last August. Although the operating rate has risen from the low of 67.4% of capacity last November, it remains below the 71.6% pace of March, 1982, and the 79.8% rate in July, 1981 at the start of the recession.

Retail sales climbed 0.3% in March, the first upward movement since November, but the gain was not enough to give much of a boost to the recovery. However, consumer confidence has grown strongly during the last two months indicating that larger gains are ahead in retail sales. Sales figures were pulled down by a sharp drop in gasoline prices. Gasoline sales fell 3.4% in March after declining 3.8% in February, but the numbers reflect changes in price, not demand. Excluding gasoline, retail sales dropped 0.7% over the month. Durable-good sales in March surged 1.8% after falling 3.6% in February. Sales of nondurable goods slid 0.3% over the month after decreasing 0.1% the month before.

Americans' personal income registered a healthy 0.6% pickup in March, the biggest gain since last fall. This upturn was viewed as a signal that consumers will increase their recently sluggish spending and keep the recovery going. Increases in paychecks accounted for $9 billion of the total $14.6 billion March expansion. The jump in personal income appeared to be more than enough to keep income rising faster than prices in March.

Housing activity tapered off in March, with starts of new homes declining 9.2%, covering every region of the country. The March drop followed two consecutive monthly increases -- a 4.8% rise in February and a 33.0% jump in January. Housing starts may retreat somewhat in the months ahead from their accelerated first quarter pace. Also, the issuance of building permits, which had increased six months in a row, decreased 4.0% in March. Geographically, permits increased in the South but declined elsewhere.

The unemployment rate dropped 0.1 percentage point in March to a level of 10.3% of the labor force. Total employment was about unchanged for the month at 99.1 million and has shown little movement since last October. The labor force count was little different from the previous month, and stood at 1,105 million in March. Since last March, the labor force has grown by about 1.1 million, as increases in the number of adult workers overshadowed declines among teens.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DROP IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 10.9% in March. This represents 161,000 jobless individuals, a drop of 10,900 from the February level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to seasonal advances in trade, services, and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.3% in March.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

March, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,481,200	1,483,200	1,463,700	180,530	179,930	176,790
Total Employment	1,320,100	1,311,200	1,313,800	165,050	163,860	163,350
Total Unemployment	161,100	172,000	149,900	15,480	16,070	13,440
Unemployment Rate	10.9	11.6	10.2	8.6	8.9	7.6

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	199,310	200,070	196,760	291,190	293,780	295,920
Total Employment	185,360	185,050	183,850	261,750	262,380	267,030
Total Unemployment	13,950	15,020	12,910	29,440	31,400	28,890
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.5	6.6	10.1	10.7	9.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Continuous rainy weather during the first part of April has kept nearly all equipment out of the fields. Soil moisture was excessive state-wide. Consequently, land preparation has been held back, and corn planting is a couple of weeks overdue. Growers had to resort to aerial applications of nitrogen for small grains to keep near their schedule. Tobacco plants were turning yellow in beds due to the prolonged rainy weather. On the other hand, peach conditions state-wide were fair to good. This crop had survived the early morning freezing temperatures that had been reported during the first full week in April. Apple prospects also seemed to be in good condition. The tomato crop was rapidly improving, with 86% of the crop having been planted by the end of April 10. Overall, crop conditions were fair.

FACTORY EARNINGS INCREASE IN MARCH

Manufacturing production workers showed increased hourly earnings in March as the average rose $0.02 to $6.92. Both sectors of the industry reflected similar $0.02 gains with durables reaching $7.03, and nondurables climbing to $6.87 over the month.

Increases in hourly earnings along with the longer workweeks produced larger weekly paychecks for manufacturing production workers in March. Weekly earnings industry-wide averaged about $1.50 higher in March at $275.42, with durables and nondurables contributing similar gains. Durable-good workers earned $283.31 weekly while employees producing nondurable goods averaged $272.74 for the month.

Production workers in the nation's factories earned a slightly higher $8.75 per hour, up from $8.74 in February. The hard-good sector's hourly earnings remained flat at $9.30 while in soft goods, workers earned $8.01 in March, an increase of $0.02 per hour. Weekly earnings rose about $7.00 for manufacturing with similar gains reported for both sectors of the industry. Factories nationwide paid workers an average weekly wage of $346.50 with durable producers being somewhat more generous at $372.93, while nondurable payrolls averaged $311.59 in March.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
March, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.92	$ 6.90	$ 6.54	$ 8.31	$ 8.20	$ 7.67
Average Weekly Earnings	$275.42	$273.93	$252.44	$335.72	$339.48	$310.64
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.00	$ 93.72	$ 89.36	$114.58	$116.14	$ 97.90

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.60	$ 6.54	$ 6.34	$ 6.62	$ 6.63	$ 6.41
Average Weekly Earnings	$255.42	$260.29	$239.66	$262.15	$261.88	$252.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 87.17	$ 89.05	$ 84.83	$ 89.47	$ 89.59	$ 89.40

FACTORY WORKWEEK EXPANDS

Production workers in South Carolina's manufacturing industries worked 0.1 hour longer per week in March than in the month before. The average workweek in March expanded to 39.8 hours from a level of 39.7 hours in February.

The durable-good sector, also registering a 0.1 hour increase for March, rose to a weekly average of 40.3. Workers in stone, clay, and glass products experienced the greatest increase as their workweek averaged up 1.2 hours in March to 43.3 hours.

Nondurable-good workers had a similar 0.1 hour gain in March. Yarn and thread mills, and printing and publishing each registered increases of 1.7 hours over February's average. On the downside, the workweek in paper and allied products slipped 1.5 hours to a level of 41.0 hours.

Nationally, the factory workweek rose 0.5 hour for production workers and averaged 39.6 hours in March. The hard-good sector added 0.6 hour for an average March workweek of 40.1 hours. Employees in nondurables, whose 0.5 hour increase closely trailed durables, were on the job an average of 39.0 hours weekly in March.

MANHOUR INDEX RISES SLIGHTLY

The manufacturing production worker manhour index rose 0.1 point in March. The increase was caused by the 0.1 hour gain in the workweek. The March index was 3.7 points less than the year-ago figure of 102.3.

TABLE 3

	March, 1983	February, 1983	March, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	98.6	98.5	102.3
Durable Good Manhour Index	116.9	116.1	126.4
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	92.4	92.4	94.3
Textile Manhour Index	69.3	69.2	74.9
Apparel Manhour Index	96.4	98.6	97.2

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), enacted on October 13, 1982, created a new training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The new law calls for a transition period of one year, so the CETA system will remain intact until October 1, 1983.

The general hope of JTPA is "to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment." The program is designed for individuals "who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment."

Although these goals are similar to those of CETA, JTPA has several key features which establish a clear departure from CETA and from the way most federal grant programs have operated in the past. These features are as follows:

- - Public/private partnership provisions that go beyond any in earlier federal programs and give business a formal role in collaboration with government to achieve important common objectives.

- - An unprecedented range of options for local public and private leaders to decide how to plan and manage the local employment and training system.

- - A strong emphasis on a "performance, not process" style of oversight; that is, less regulation and more attention to bottom line results through the enforcement of performance standards.

- - An emphasis on training and placement in unsubsidized jobs as opposed to income support and public job creation.

- - Lodging major responsibility for program oversight with the states instead of the federal government. This includes a strong commitment from the Department of Labor (DOL) to delegate as much as the law permits to the states.

- - A major emphasis on coordinating and integrating employment, training and education activities at the state and local levels.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Unijax, Inc.	Lexington	50	This new plant will manufacture industrial refuse bags. Completion expected early 1984.
Outlet Park	Spartanburg	300	This new park will feature a store of the Waccamaw Pottery Co. Other stores include sporting goods, food service, and clothing.
Eagle Shirtmakers	Abbeville	80	This new sportswear manufacturing firm plans to open by early summer.
R. R. Donnelly & Sons, Company	Spartanburg	70	This company plans to expand its printing operation by this summer.
Carolina Cut Sheets	Timmonsville	Unknown	This new plant prints forms for hospitals, banks and industries.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Industrial Engineer	32	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000	X		Florence
Correctional Officer	17	None	N/A	17	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Accountant	20	None	N/A	15	X	X	$13,000	X		Aiken
Laboratory Assistant, Blood Plasma	12	Quality Control Engineer	54	16	X		$16,800	X		Union
Floral Designer	36	Clerk, General Office	20	13	X		$ 7,800	X		Chester
Administrative Clerk	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 9,620		X	Rock Hill
Legal Secretary	192	None	N/A	13	X		$11,040		X	Newberry
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	62	None	N/A	09	X		$ 6,968	X		Kingstree
Hospital Administrator	46	Personnel Classifer	99	18	X		$30,000	X		Greenville
Drafter, Mechanical	82	Layout Draftsman	34	14	X		$15,500	X		Liberty
Bookkeeper	48	Secretary	72	14	X		$13,500		X	Columbia
Brickmason	99	Cement Finisher	99	07	X		$17,680	X		Walterboro
Computer Operator	99	Cost Clerk	23	13	X		$10,400	X		Hartsville

* There are currently more than 110,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1983

Industry	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Net Change From: Feb., 1983	Net Change From: Mar., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1154.8	1147.7	1167.3	+ 7.1	- 12.5
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	63.9	62.9	64.9	+ 1.0	- 1.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	9.9	9.6	10.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.7	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.0	5.9	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	30.6	30.2	30.7	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	7.8	7.8	8.6	0.0	- 0.8
Electrical Work	6.2	6.1	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	348.9	349.4	369.4	- 0.5	- 20.5
Durable Goods	105.3	105.0	114.6	+ 0.3	- 9.3
Nondurable Goods	243.6	244.4	254.8	- 0.8	- 11.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.4	55.2	53.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	13.4	13.3	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.2	3.5	3.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Communication	14.5	14.2	14.5	+ 0.3	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.8	10.6	11.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.7	15.6	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electric Services	10.5	10.5	10.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	225.5	222.7	224.8	+ 2.8	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade	46.8	46.6	49.5	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.2	25.0	27.0	+ 0.2	- 1.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.7	10.6	11.9	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.6	21.6	22.5	0.0	- 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
Groceries, General Line	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.3	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1983

Industry	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Net Change From: Feb., 1983	Net Change From: Mar., 1982
Retail Trade	178.7	176.1	175.3	+ 2.6	+ 3.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.7	7.6	7.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	24.1	23.9	26.2	+ 0.2	- 2.1
Department Stores	16.9	16.9	18.4	0.0	- 1.5
Food Stores	33.9	33.7	33.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Grocery Stores	32.2	32.1	31.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50.1	49.6	48.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.1
Banking	15.2	15.2	14.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.1	15.1	14.2	0.0	+ 0.9
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	5.9	0.0	+ 0.5
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	171.9	169.3	168.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.9	13.6	15.5	+ 1.3	- 0.6
Health Services	38.9	38.8	37.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Hospitals	13.9	13.9	13.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	18.3	18.2	17.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.9	10.8	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total Government	237.4	236.9	236.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Total Federal Government	37.2	37.0	36.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government	71.4	71.4	72.3	0.0	- 0.9
State Education	29.0	29.1	29.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Other State Government	42.4	42.3	42.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Total Local Government	128.8	128.5	128.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Local Education	76.7	76.5	75.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Other Local Government	52.1	52.0	52.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1983

	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Net Change From: Feb., 1983	Net Change From: Mar., 1982
Manufacturing	348.9	349.4	369.4	- 0.5	- 20.5
Durable Goods	105.3	105.0	114.6	+ 0.3	- 9.3
Lumber and Wood Products	13.2	13.0	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.4	4.3	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.8	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.0	10.2	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.2	2.1	2.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.3	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.5	13.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	2.8	0.0	- 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.3	5.8	0.0	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.1	25.8	30.0	+ 0.3	- 3.9
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	1.9	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Metalworking Machinery	3.6	3.7	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
General Industrial Machinery	4.8	4.8	6.2	0.0	- 1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.1	19.0	22.4	+ 0.1	- 3.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Household Appliances	2.7	2.7	3.0	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical Components and Accessories	6.7	6.6	8.9	+ 0.1	- 2.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.9	5.0	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.0	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.2	3.3	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	243.6	244.4	254.8	- 0.8	- 11.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.5	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Meat Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1983

Industry	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Net Change From: Feb., 1983	Net Change From: Mar., 1982
Textile Mill Products	111.6	112.3	121.2	- 0.7	- 9.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.7	32.6	34.8	+ 0.1	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.0	34.3	38.6	- 0.3	- 4.6
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.6	16.8	17.5	- 0.2	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.4	8.6	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.6	7.6	7.9	0.0	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.2	5.3	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.9	44.1	44.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.8	0.0	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.4	7.2	7.4	+ 0.2	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.2	15.3	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.2	5.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	1.7	1.8	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.7	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.6	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.2	14.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	31.6	32.8	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.7	17.5	18.5	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.1	18.1	19.0	0.0	- 0.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.9	8.5	0.0	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	253.9	254.3	261.1	181.3	180.5	181.0
Construction	13.3	13.1	16.3	8.9	9.0	8.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.8	7.7	8.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	93.4	93.5	99.1	25.0	25.1	26.3
Durable Goods	27.0	27.0	29.0	12.0	12.1	12.5
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.4
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.7
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.2	11.4	12.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Metalworking Machinery	1.9	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.7	5.7	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	66.4	66.5	70.1	13.0	13.0	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.5	32.9	35.5	2.1	2.2	2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.5	10.6	10.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.4	10.5	12.8	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.4	9.2	9.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.4	7.3	7.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.8	4.1	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.7	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.0	4.9	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.9	7.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.6
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.4	3.5	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	4.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	52.6	52.9	52.7	38.1	37.5	36.9
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.1	14.1	10.6	10.5	10.6
Retail Trade	38.4	38.8	38.6	27.5	27.0	26.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.2	6.4	4.1	4.0	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.4	10.3	10.1	14.4	14.4	14.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	3.9	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	39.6	39.7	37.9	30.0	29.8	30.4
Business Services	-	-	-	6.3	6.2	6.6
Health Services	-	-	-	6.6	6.5	6.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total Government	35.3	35.4	35.1	55.2	55.0	54.8
Total Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.4	7.5	7.7
Total State Government	9.3	9.3	8.9	30.5	30.3	30.0
Total Local Government	24.3	24.4	24.4	17.3	17.2	17.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 19833

	CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	151.8	151.2	151.5	37.4	37.6	37.8
Construction	10.6	10.7	11.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	19.1	19.2	19.9	12.2	12.4	13.1
Durable Goods	10.1	10.1	10.5	1.7	1.9	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.0	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.1	9.4	10.5	10.5	11.3
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	6.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	.9
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.3	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.2	33.9	33.2	6.4	6.4	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.5	7.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	26.7	26.4	26.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.9	6.7	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.9	26.6	25.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
Total Government	45.1	44.8	45.5	5.0	5.1	5.0
Total Federal Government	17.2	17.1	18.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.2	12.2	11.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.7	15.5	15.8	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	45.6	45.6	46.3	41.9	41.9	43.1
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	3.0
Manufacturing	21.0	20.9	22.2	12.0	12.1	12.8
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.4
Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.6	17.7	7.2	7.2	7.4
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.7	10.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services	4.8	4.8	4.6	6.2	6.2	6.1
Total Government	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1983

Industry	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Net Change From	
				Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
Total Female Employment	532.7	529.8	536.4	+ 2.9	- 3.7
Construction	4.8	4.7	5.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Manufacturing	144.7	144.9	153.2	- 0.2	- 8.5
Durable Goods	33.6	33.4	37.2	+ 0.2	- 3.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.0	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.0	7.0	7.9	0.0	- 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.7	10.6	12.7	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	111.1	111.5	116.0	- 0.4	- 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	47.5	47.6	51.4	- 0.1	- 3.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	13.7	14.6	0.0	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.0	15.1	17.0	- 0.1	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	5.6	5.6	6.3	0.0	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	38.3	38.6	- 0.3	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.8	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.5	13.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.7	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plactics Products	6.5	6.5	6.8	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	6.9	6.8	7.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	105.1	103.9	104.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade	11.6	11.6	12.2	0.0	- 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.7	0.0	- 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	93.5	92.3	91.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.6
General Merchandise Stores	17.5	17.4	19.0	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Food Stores	14.6	14.5	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.2	31.0	30.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Banking	11.4	11.4	10.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	100.5	99.3	98.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.2	9.4	10.7	+ 0.8	- 0.5
Health Services	32.4	32.3	31.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	11.5	11.5	11.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	10.8	10.8	10.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Total Government	133.6	133.3	133.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.5	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	37.1	37.1	37.6	0.0	- 0.5
State Education	14.2	14.3	14.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Other State Government	22.9	22.8	23.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Total Local Government	84.9	84.7	84.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Local Education	56.7	56.6	56.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Other Local Government	28.2	28.1	28.2	+ 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
MANUFACTURING	272.8	273.1	289.5	275.42	273.93	252.44	39.8	39.7	38.6	6.92	6.90	6.54
DURABLE GOODS	79.6	79.3	86.8	283.31	281.80	264.88	40.3	40.2	39.3	7.03	7.01	6.74
Lumber and Wood Products	9.9	9.8	9.4	256.71	253.38	223.05	43.0	42.3	39.2	5.97	5.99	5.69
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.0	3.9	227.60	232.97	185.48	40.0	40.8	35.6	5.69	5.71	5.21
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.7	7.7	7.7	349.43	337.64	298.80	43.3	42.1	41.5	8.07	8.02	7.20
Fabricated Metal Products	10.1	9.9	11.3	266.51	257.52	263.74	39.6	38.9	40.7	6.73	6.62	6.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.2	18.2	21.2	298.00	295.20	276.91	40.0	40.0	38.3	7.45	7.38	7.23
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.4	288.86	286.84	264.99	40.4	40.4	39.2	7.15	7.10	6.76
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.4	14.3	16.9	244.40	245.81	221.77	37.2	37.3	36.9	6.57	6.59	6.01
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	250.11	255.15	244.99	39.7	40.5	40.9	6.30	6.30	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.2	193.8	202.7	272.74	271.26	247.04	39.7	39.6	38.3	6.87	6.85	6.45
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.2	231.27	231.72	221.09	38.1	38.3	37.6	6.07	6.05	5.88
Textile Mill Products	96.5	96.7	104.6	252.10	251.86	230.02	39.7	39.6	38.4	6.35	6.36	5.99
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.4	28.4	30.3	258.73	260.01	229.58	40.3	40.5	38.2	6.42	6.42	6.01
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.3	30.5	34.4	253.16	257.13	234.08	38.3	38.9	38.0	6.61	6.61	6.16
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.1	8.0	216.89	225.01	201.30	38.8	39.2	36.8	5.59	5.74	5.47
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.3	13.4	13.9	269.99	262.40	254.32	40.6	39.4	39.8	6.65	6.66	6.39
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	261.64	264.17	240.78	42.2	42.2	40.4	6.20	6.26	5.96
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.2	8.5	228.22	216.38	221.53	40.9	39.2	41.1	5.58	5.52	5.39
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.1	36.5	36.5	180.53	182.09	168.48	37.3	37.7	36.0	4.84	4.83	4.68
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.8	170.04	168.38	160.16	35.5	35.3	35.2	4.79	4.77	4.55
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.8	12.7	161.45	160.39	156.60	37.2	37.3	36.0	4.34	4.30	4.35
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	10.0	9.9	421.48	432.22	389.54	41.0	42.5	40.2	10.28	10.17	9.69
Printing and Publishing	4.6	4.6	4.6	285.82	276.76	262.73	39.1	37.4	36.9	7.31	7.40	7.12
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.3	22.3	410.74	409.19	340.49	41.7	41.5	38.3	9.85	9.86	8.89

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

MARCH, 1983

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
All Manufacturing	14.2	14.3	14.8	335.72	339.48	310.64	40.4	41.4	40.5	8.31	8.20	7.67
Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	8.0	342.21	332.90	306.18	42.3	42.3	40.5	8.09	7.87	7.56
Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.6	6.8	329.38	347.84	315.12	38.3	40.4	40.4	8.60	8.61	7.80

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
All Manufacturing	18.3	18.4	19.2	255.42	260.29	239.65	38.7	39.8	37.8	6.60	6.54	6.34
Durable Goods	8.8	8.8	9.1	242.35	251.52	236.76	37.4	39.3	37.7	6.48	6.40	6.28
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	252.73	261.86	240.48	39.8	42.1	37.4	6.35	6.22	6.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.8	252.40	251.03	264.71	36.9	36.7	39.1	6.84	6.84	6.77
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.6	10.1	267.33	268.80	240.03	39.9	40.3	37.8	6.70	6.67	6.35
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.5	236.73	231.33	217.91	39.0	38.3	38.5	6.07	6.04	5.66
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	157.83	169.55	157.62	36.2	38.1	35.5	4.36	4.45	4.44

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982	Mar., 1983	Feb., 1983	Mar., 1982
All Manufacturing	70.3	70.3	74.9	262.15	261.88	252.55	39.6	39.5	39.4	6.62	6.63	6.41
Durable Goods	19.9	20.1	21.4	260.64	262.29	266.78	38.5	38.8	39.7	6.77	6.76	6.72
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.8	8.8	287.62	283.81	281.91	39.4	39.2	39.1	7.30	7.24	7.21
Nondurable Goods	50.4	50.3	53.5	262.80	261.23	247.20	40.0	39.7	39.3	6.57	6.58	6.29
Textile Mill Products	27.8	28.2	30.7	252.10	256.16	237.12	39.7	39.9	39.0	6.35	6.42	6.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.4	9.3	249.90	253.68	236.98	40.7	39.7	39.3	6.14	6.39	6.03
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.5	11.4	254.98	262.55	240.24	38.4	39.6	38.5	6.64	6.63	6.24
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.8	231.94	238.23	219.49	36.7	38.3	36.4	6.32	6.22	6.03
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.3	252.73	251.65	245.81	39.8	40.2	40.1	6.35	6.26	6.13
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.4	7.6	177.28	175.48	168.60	37.8	37.9	37.3	4.69	4.63	4.52
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	1.8	1.9	161.27	155.49	146.26	35.6	35.1	33.7	4.53	4.43	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.5	4.8	332.93	329.26	309.87	40.9	40.8	40.4	8.14	8.07	7.67

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)

March, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
ABBEVILLE -----	6,320	6,300	6,320	3,690	3,670	3,640	2,630	2,630	2,680
AIKEN----------	36,400	36,400	37,100	17,800	17,900	18,800	18,600	18,500	18,300
ALLENDALE------	2,570	2,550	2,750	980	960	1,020	1,590	1,590	1,730
ANDERSON-------	45,640	45,580	46,290	20,970	20,910	22,240	24,670	24,670	24,050
BAMBERG--------	4,680	4,690	4,420	1,730	1,730	1,680	2,950	2,960	2,740
BARNWELL-------	6,480	6,490	6,450	2,670	2,680	2,880	3,810	3,810	3,570
BEAUFORT-------	21,990	21,430	20,930	980	920	1,150	21,010	20,510	19,780
BERKELEY-------	19,100	19,200	18,900	5,900	6,000	5,600	13,200	13,200	13,300
CALHOUN--------	3,830	3,850	4,080	2,170	2,190	2,330	1,660	1,660	1,750
CHARLESTON-----	120,700	120,100	120,900	10,300	10,300	11,200	110,400	109,800	109,700
CHEROKEE-------	13,560	13,540	13,860	6,690	6,660	6,910	6,870	6,880	6,950
CHESTER--------	11,240	11,280	11,520	6,610	6,660	7,020	4,630	4,620	4,500
CHESTERFIELD---	10,930	10,890	11,130	6,100	6,050	6,260	4,830	4,840	4,870
CLARENDON------	6,380	6,370	5,980	1,790	1,800	1,650	4,590	4,570	4,330
COLLECTON------	8,410	8,380	8,380	2,300	2,280	2,590	6,110	6,100	5,790
DARLINGTON-----	18,870	18,970	19,060	7,940	8,080	8,430	10,930	10,890	10,630
DILLON---------	8,260	8,170	8,030	3,160	3,150	3,030	5,100	5,020	5,000
DORCHESTER-----	12,000	11,900	11,700	2,900	2,900	3,100	9,100	9,000	8,600
EDGEFIELD------	4,610	4,650	4,750	2,390	2,430	2,590	2,220	2,220	2,160
FAIRFIELD------	5,800	5,780	6,360	2,080	2,050	1,980	3,720	3,730	4,380
FLORENCE-------	41,900	41,950	43,130	12,030	12,090	12,750	29,870	29,860	30,380
GEORGETOWN-----	16,200	15,260	12,190	3,920	3,970	3,880	12,280	11,290	8,310
GREENVILLE-----	142,100	142,300	145,800	46,100	46,200	49,200	96,000	96,100	96,600
GREENWOOD------	24,960	24,930	25,250	11,340	11,300	11,440	13,620	13,630	13,810
HAMPTON--------	4,810	4,800	4,680	1,720	1,720	1,750	3,090	3,080	2,930
HORRY----------	40,980	39,000	38,410	5,920	5,720	7,020	35,060	33,280	31,390
JASPER---------	3,160	3,150	2,990	220	220	240	2,940	2,930	2,750
KERSHAW--------	14,540	14,550	14,160	7,730	7,740	7,570	6,810	6,810	6,590
LANCASTER------	17,970	18,010	18,430	10,310	10,350	11,260	7,660	7,660	7,170
LAURENS--------	17,600	17,510	18,200	8,320	8,240	8,940	9,280	9,270	9,260
LEE------------	2,850	2,850	2,920	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,820	1,820	1,890
LEXINGTON------	41,300	40,900	41,200	12,700	12,700	13,600	28,600	28,200	27,600
MCCORMICK------	1,820	1,930	1,970	810	920	930	1,010	1,010	1,040
MARION---------	10,640	10,760	10,590	4,790	4,880	4,480	5,850	5,880	6,110
MARLBORO-------	8,670	8,630	9,140	4,280	4,270	4,860	4,390	4,360	4,280
NEWBERRY-------	10,580	10,570	10,450	4,910	4,910	5,070	5,670	5,660	5,380
OCONEE---------	17,230	17,240	17,630	8,390	8,410	8,960	8,840	8,830	8,670
ORANGEBURG-----	24,130	24,110	23,750	8,150	8,180	7,860	15,980	15,930	15,890
PICKENS--------	27,700	27,900	28,300	11,300	11,200	11,800	16,400	16,700	16,500
RICHLAND-------	140,000	139,600	139,800	12,300	12,400	12,700	127,700	127,200	127,100
SALUDA---------	2,730	2,710	2,750	1,000	990	1,050	1,730	1,720	1,700
SPARTANBURG----	84,100	84,100	86,900	36,000	36,100	38,000	48,100	48,000	48,900
SUMTER---------	26,140	26,180	26,310	8,410	8,440	8,710	17,730	17,740	17,600
UNION----------	8,920	8,930	9,920	4,790	4,810	5,790	4,130	4,120	4,130
WILLIAMSBURG---	8,320	8,290	8,090	2,880	2,870	2,810	5,440	5,420	5,280
YORK-----------	37,410	37,570	37,840	12,230	12,430	13,060	25,180	25,140	24,780

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

MARCH, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1983	FEB. 1983	MAR. 1982	MAR. 1983	FEB. 1983	MAR. 1982	MAR. 1983	FEB. 1983	MAR. 1982
ABBEVILLE.....	9,770	10,030	9,920	1,200	1,460	1,420	12.3	14.6	14.3
AIKEN.........	46,380	46,110	45,030	6,080	5,730	5,260	13.1	12.4	11.7
ALLENDALE.....	3,810	4,060	4,100	640	970	760	16.8	23.9	18.5
ANDERSON......	63,740	64,320	63,440	7,560	8,090	6,900	11.9	12.6	10.9
BAMBERG.......	7,650	7,550	7,410	830	910	980	10.8	12.1	13.2
BARNWELL......	9,620	9,660	10,030	1,120	1,200	1,630	11.6	12.4	16.3
BEAUFORT......	29,820	29,090	27,810	2,300	2,790	1,870	7.7	9.6	6.7
BERKELEY......	39,580	39,600	39,350	3,260	3,540	3,400	8.2	8.9	8.6
CALHOUN.......	7,480	7,510	7,800	730	780	700	9.8	10.4	9.0
CHARLESTON....	116,350	115,840	113,230	10,150	10,410	8,130	8.7	9.0	7.2
CHEROKEE......	22,890	22,680	22,820	2,670	2,750	2,320	11.7	12.1	10.2
CHESTER.......	14,940	15,120	15,980	2,030	2,170	2,810	13.6	14.4	17.6
CHESTERFIELD..	19,060	19,230	18,970	2,420	2,690	2,150	12.7	14.0	11.3
CLARENDON.....	12,890	12,730	12,310	1,270	1,270	1,380	9.9	10.0	11.2
COLLETON......	13,540	13,560	13,060	1,980	2,050	1,630	14.6	15.1	12.5
DARLINGTON....	28,080	28,390	27,480	3,580	3,880	2,940	12.7	13.7	10.7
DILLON........	13,910	13,780	13,900	1,550	1,680	1,950	11.1	12.2	14.0
DORCHESTER....	24,600	24,490	24,200	2,070	2,120	1,900	8.4	8.7	7.9
EDGEFIELD.....	8,930	8,670	9,110	830	570	910	9.3	6.6	10.0
FAIRFIELD.....	9,960	9,990	10,640	1,090	1,170	990	10.9	11.7	9.3
FLORENCE......	51,610	52,120	51,540	5,960	6,620	4,940	11.5	12.7	9.6
GEORGETOWN....	23,200	22,610	18,390	3,340	3,900	3,320	14.4	17.2	18.1
GREENVILLE....	147,410	148,700	148,260	14,980	15,950	13,160	10.2	10.7	8.9
GREENWOOD.....	27,820	27,780	27,000	3,910	3,980	2,960	14.1	14.3	11.0
HAMPTON.......	7,680	7,740	7,460	1,000	1,140	1,000	13.0	14.7	13.4
HORRY.........	60,750	59,540	55,270	7,690	9,480	5,860	12.7	15.9	10.6
JASPER........	6,610	6,660	6,110	810	890	630	12.3	13.4	10.3
KERSHAW.......	19,440	19,400	18,770	2,440	2,520	2,340	12.6	13.0	12.5
LANCASTER.....	23,980	24,320	24,380	3,190	3,490	3,170	13.3	14.4	13.0
LAURENS.......	25,050	24,250	23,990	4,390	3,720	2,780	17.5	15.3	11.6
LEE...........	7,970	7,810	7,830	1,190	1,100	940	14.9	14.1	12.0
LEXINGTON.....	68,810	69,170	67,560	5,370	5,840	4,640	7.8	8.4	6.9
McCORMICK.....	3,300	3,530	3,400	630	660	560	19.1	18.7	16.5
MARION........	16,680	16,360	16,430	2,600	2,600	2,510	15.6	15.9	15.3
MARLBORO......	12,630	12,830	12,490	2,460	2,810	1,900	19.5	21.9	15.2
NEWBERRY......	16,700	16,780	16,800	1,330	1,520	1,710	8.0	9.1	10.2
OCONEE........	21,210	21,610	21,390	3,020	3,390	2,920	14.2	15.7	13.7
ORANGEBURG....	38,480	37,910	38,080	4,730	4,720	5,110	12.3	12.5	13.4
PICKENS.......	40,500	41,160	42,050	4,030	4,600	4,840	10.0	11.2	11.5
RICHLAND......	130,500	130,890	129,200	8,580	9,170	8,270	6.6	7.0	6.4
SALUDA........	6,810	6,770	6,820	930	930	940	13.7	13.7	13.8
SPARTANBURG...	103,290	103,930	105,600	10,440	10,860	10,880	10.1	10.4	10.3
SUMTER........	34,470	34,830	34,390	3,470	3,860	3,440	10.1	11.1	10.0
UNION.........	13,760	14,130	14,630	3,040	3,390	2,810	22.1	24.0	19.2
WILLIAMSBURG..	16,970	17,040	16,990	2,170	2,410	2,650	12.8	14.1	15.6
YORK..........	52,540	53,000	52,280	6,040	6,250	5,580	11.5	11.8	10.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandy Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Evelyn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

6/7/83 S 7155-2 a

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

APRIL, 1983

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SURGES UPWARD

EMPLOYMENT RISES FOR SECOND CONSECUTIVE MONTH IN THE STATE

Approximately 13,000 jobs were added to South Carolina's nonagricultural job count in April. Employment upturns were experienced by all major industry divisions. The April nonfarm employment level of 1,168,100 was 13,000 less than the comparable year-ago figure.

SEASONAL HIRING BOOSTS EMPLOYMENT

As business activities increased, large employment gains were recorded in wholesale and retail trade; services; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The trade industry realized a significant 5,800 increase during April. Most of the upturn was due to seasonal hiring which occurred in the retail sector. Retail employment rose 5,400 over the month, and 1,400 above April, 1982.

The growth in wholesale trade was centered in nondurable goods. Wholesale trade gained 400 workers to reach 47,200 in April.

Seasonal hiring in the tourist-related industries provided the impetus for the 4,900 jump in service employment. The employment level in hotels and other lodging places rose from 14,900 in March to 16,800 in April. Overall, service employment was 4,200 greater than the year-ago figure of 172,700.

Continuing to increase for the third consecutive month, construction workers saw an addition of 1,000 jobs. More than 50% of this surge was realized by persons employed in special trade contracting. All industry groups contributed to the growth in construction employment.

(Continued on page 3)

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Persons employed in finance, insurance, and real estate witnessed a 700 climb in total employment over the month, while rising 2,000 over the year. Receiving slight employment gains of 200 and 100 each were the manufacturing; and transportation and public utilities sectors, respectively. The manufacturing employment gain resulted in spite of a 600 decline in textile mill products. Notable advances were posted in apparel and other textile products (+500), and paper and allied products (+200). These, along with other minor gains, caused the upturn in nondurable-good employment. Offsetting trends among the hard-good components were responsible for the durable-good employment level remaining stable at 105,200 in April. Transportation and public utilities managed to move up 100 to reach 55,600. This level of employment was the highest ever recorded for this industry.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN APRIL

As a result of moderate gains in the federal and state sectors, government employment rose slightly during April. A moderate dip in local government was offset by growth in the state (+200), and federal (+400) industry groups. The loss of local government employees was responsive to a decline in local education.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS EXPECTED IN MAY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to show positive movement in May. Total employment should retain its momentum by reflecting notable increases in trade and construction. Slight employment advances are expected to materalize in transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. The number of persons employed in the government sector should dip in May as state and local education personnel begin to dwindle.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ACCELERATES IN APRIL

Nonfarm wage and salary female employment in South Carolina, at 539,200, increased 5,800 during April. Positive seasonal movements in trade and services accounted for the monthly expansion.

Tourist activity, creating jobs for women in retail trade (+3,400) and services (+2,400), was spurred by Easter holiday festivities at resort areas throughout the state. The number of women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction rose 300 and 100, respectively. Female employment in transportation and public utilities remained unchanged at 12,700.

On the negative side, manufacturing female employment declined 300 in April. Losses in the nondurable sector accounted for the total manufacturing decrease, Substantial reductions in textile mill products (-500) were not totally offset by the addition of 300 women in apparel and other textile products. Manufacturers of food and kindred products trimmed their payrolls of 100 women during April.

The number of women employed in the public sector receded 200 over the month. Layoffs of nonfaculty school personnel in local government reduced female employment by 500. However, expansion in federal (+100) and state government (+200) partially offset that deficit.

In comparison with year-ago levels, female employment dwindled 4,600. Appreciable advancements in all other major industry divisions could not cancel manufacturing's marked decline of 9,500.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Charleston area of the state rose for the third consecutive month during April. Employment moved up 700 to 152,600, reflecting significant advances in trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. As a result of seasonal hiring in the retail industry group, the total trade sector rose from 34,100 in March to 34,600 in April. The wholesale trade sector experienced a loss of 100 employees. Persons employed in the service industry witnessed a 400 increase influenced primarily by advances in tourist-related industries. Also on the rise was employment in finance, insurance, and real estate, where 300 employees were added to the payrolls. Witnessing declines in employment during April were wage earners in government, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. The largest loser was government, where 300 jobs were deleted because of downturns in both state and local industry groups. Manufacturing employment was lower by 100 as workers in the durable sector reported the total drop. Seasonal hiring in the food industry caused a 100 gain in nondurable good employment. Persons employed in transportation and public utilities saw a slight drop in employment over the month. Construction employment was unchanged at 10,600 from March to April.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonagricultural jobs in the Columbia Metropolitan area was up 200 from 181,900 in March. This increase materialized from employment upturns in services; manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The number of service employees advanced by 200 from March's level of 30,300. Gains of 100 each were posted in manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The advance in manufacturing employment was attributed to gains recorded in the hard-good sector. Nondurable good employment was unchanged at 13,000 in April. On the negative side, government employment dipped 200 in April. Combined drops of 100 each in federal and local government caused the slump in total government. The job count for state government was stable at 30,500 over the month. Experiencing no change in employment were three major industry divisions: construction; wholesale and retail trade; and transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens and Spartanburg Counties)

During April, nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan area advanced 1,500 above March's level of 254,100. The number of workers in the construction industry, spurred by a significant upturn by special trade contractors, rose 500. Increases of 400 each were recorded in trade and services. The growth in the trade industry was attained as a result of a seasonal advance in the retail sector. Wholesale trade employment was unchanged at 14,200 in April. Spurred by gains in durable and nondurable goods, manufacturing employment accelerated from 93,400 in March to 93,700 in April. Employment in the manufacturing sector fell 5,200 below the comparable year-ago figure. Government was the only industry division to register a decline in employment over the month. The downturn of 100 employees in government occurred in the local sector, where non-faculty staff members were reduced by 200. State government employees managed a slight increase during April which partially offset the decline in the local sector. Posting no change in employment over the month were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

RECOVERY ON COURSE IN U.S.

U. S. factories churned out goods in April at the fastest pace in nearly eight years providing further evidence that the recovery is on course. Industrial production of furniture, cars, machinery and other goods rose 2.1% in April, the fifth consecutive monthly increase and the biggest since August, 1975.

The gains in factory output were widespread and marked a long-awaited comeback by the durable-good sector of the economy. Production of business equipment rose 1.8%, reflecting sizable gains in manufacturing of commercial and transit equipment. The overall increase in output suggests that businesses have begun to rebuild their inventories after an extensive liquidation late last year and early this year.

Retail sales increased a strong 1.6% in April after a 1.7% rise in March, providing the best evidence yet that the recovery will gain strength through the summer. In fact, the improved sales picture suggests that the nation can expect further increases in factory production and employment in the current quarter, resulting in higher overall economic growth than in the first period.

Total retail sales in April, excluding autos, climbed 0.7% after rising 0.5% in March. Auto sales increased 5.5% in April after a 7.7% boost the month before. Durable-good sales for the month reflected a 0.4% gain while nondurable sales exceeded March figures by 0.5%.

The U. S. jobless rate fell to 10.2% in April from 10.3% in March and 10.4% in both February and January. The further decline in the nation's unemployment rate in April shows that the economic recovery is gaining momentum; however, high joblessness is likely for the rest of the year.

Considerable improvement was seen in the overall labor market for the month, with employment and hours of work showing strong gains. Employment increases were widespread, with nearly 75% of 186 different industry groupings reporting gains. Almost all of April's advances in employment were made by adult women, for whom the unemployment rate dropped to 8.4% from 8.8% in March.

Housing starts declined for the second month in a row in April as wet weather hampered construction. But building permits - a sign of future home construction - reached a 43-month high. Starts in April were down 8.4% from the month before, and the decline occurred in every region of the country.

Despite a two-month-long dropoff, housing starts this year have surged 76% from a year earlier. Building permits increased 6.5% in April which is the highest level since September, 1979. April starts of multi-family units plunged 16.1% while single-family starts fell 3.9%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES TO DROP

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 10.9% in April. This represents 150,800 jobless individuals, a drop of 10,300 from the March level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to advances in trade, services, and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.2% in April.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

April, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,479,300	1,481,200	1,491,300	180,590	180,510	179,540
Total Employment	1,328,500	1,320,100	1,342,300	165,480	165,040	166,540
Total Unemployment	150,800	161,100	149,000	15,110	15,470	13,000
Unemployment Rate	10.2	10.9	10.0	8.4	8.6	7.2

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	199,580	199,310	197,700	290,150	291,190	297,930
Total Employment	185,850	185,360	185,530	262,710	261,750	269,180
Total Unemployment	13,730	13,950	12,170	27,440	29,440	28,750
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.0	6.2	9.5	10.1	9.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Growers spent the last part of April assessing crop damage caused by record breaking cold. Peaches were the hardest hit, with as much as 85% of the crop destroyed in the Midlands. Peach varieties in the Coastal Plains fared better, where damage was approximately 50%. Cucumbers, cantaloups, and watermelons were replanted where killed, except for a few cases where farmers changed crops. Replanting of crops, which was necessary on a state-wide basis, will delay this year's harvest by 2 or 3 weeks. Soil moisture was adequate in most counties, with a few areas reporting a shortage of moisture for the first time this spring. During the month, there were approximately 21 days suitable for field activities.

STATE EARNINGS ON THE UPSWING

Average hourly earnings for factory workers in South Carolina's manufacturing industries increased $0.05 to $6.94 in April. The higher earnings resulted from a $0.07 per hour advance in the hard-good sector and a $0.04 per hour rise for nondurable-good workers.

In the durable-good sector, the most significant increase was $0.12 per hour for workers in nonelectrical machinery. For soft-good workers, there were more fluctuations in the payrolls. Three groups registered $0.16 gains in April: floor covering mills, yarn and thread mills, and printing and publishing. Paper-and-allied-product workers earned $0.14 more in April than in March while cotton weaving had an increase of $0.10 per hour.

At the national level hourly earnings rose $0.03 in April to $8.78, while weekly earnings averaged up $2.07 to $348.57. Production workers in both sectors recorded slight gains for the month.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
April, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.94	$ 6.89	$ 6.62	$ 8.32	$ 8.29	$ 7.64
Average Weekly Earnings	$277.60	$273.53	$247.59	$336.13	$348.18	$304.84
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.13	$ 93.35	$ 87.27	$113.98	$118.83	$ 95.41

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.81	$ 6.62	$ 6.38	$ 6.68	$ 6.68	$ 6.46
Average Weekly Earnings	$266.27	$256.86	$240.53	$265.86	$263.86	$251.29
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 90.29	$ 87.67	$ 84.78	$ 90.15	$ 90.05	$ 88.58

LONGER WORKWEEK FOR FACTORY WORKERS

Production workers in South Carolina factories were on the job 0.3 hour longer in April than in March and averaged 40.0 weekly hours. The hard-good sector's workweek rose just 0.1 hour in April, while in soft goods, the increase was 0.3 hour.

Recent increased activity in housing and construction has created greater demand for lumber and wood products, and for furniture and fixtures. Workweeks in these two industry groups grew 0.8 hour, and 0.5 hour, respectively, to lead among durable-good manufacturers.

Nondurable-good workers in chemicals and allied products gained 2.2 hours per week to lead all groups in the sector. This advance was closely followed by a 2.1 hour rise for yarn and thread mill workers, and a 1.9 hour weekly increase for workers in floor covering mills.

Nationally, production workers were on the job 0.5 hour longer per week in April for an average of 40.1 hours. In the hard-good sector the increase was 0.6 hour to 40.6 weekly hours. Nondurable-good workers gained 0.5 hour weekly to average 39.4 hours per week for the month.

MANHOUR INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker manhour index climbed 0.8 point in April. The rise was caused by the 300 increase in production worker employment, coupled with the 0.3 hour increase in average weekly hours. The April index was 0.2 point greater than the year-ago figure of 99.1.

TABLE 3

	April, 1983	March, 1983	April, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	99.3	98.5	99.1
Durable Good Manhour Index	118.6	117.4	123.3
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	92.8	92.3	91.3
Textile Manhour Index	69.1	69.3	70.0
Apparel Manhour Index	97.3	95.7	92.6

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Vestra Industries	Walterboro	150	The expansion of this plant will double the size and add 100 more serving machines.
G. & C. Motel Associates	Greenville	30-45	This motel will be in the renovated Golden Eagle Motor Inn. It should open mid-summer.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

Current and changing trends in South Carolina's labor force will be identified in an upcoming survey conducted by the S. C. Employment Security Commission.

Data gathered in this survey, sponsored in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, will help determine the future design of South Carolina's educational and training programs.

Over 2,800 questionnaire packages will be mailed to Palmetto State manufacturers in early June. Employer participation is urgent as the information from the survey will be used to develop current and future estimates of occupational profiles and job demand for planning purposes. The survey has already received the endorsement of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association.

Information gathered relative to each manufacturer will be held in strict confidence and used only for statistical purposes. This information is essential for industrial development; planning and evaluation of education and training programs to meet future needs; allocating resources for education and training among alternative types; and guidance and counseling of young people in choosing careers.

This information is basic to the development of human resource information needed by all levels of government to make decisions about the character of, and amounts of, expenditures for education and training programs. Educators at all levels, both public and private, need this data to evaluate the adequacy of their vocational guidance programs.

Data on employment by occupation for each manufacturing industry will be summarized and published by the Research and Analysis Section of the S. C. Employment Security Commission and made available to the general public upon request.

The Employment Security Commission conducted a similar occupational survey in the summer of 1980 and data gathered from this survey has proved to be an invaluable resource for industrial development and planning in the Palmetto State for the past three years. A limited numbers of copies of this study are still available.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
					Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Industrial Engineer	48	None	N/A	15	X		$20,000	X		Aiken
Machinist	72	None	N/A	13	X		$10,400	X		Seneca
Mechanical Drafter	12	None	N/A	14	X		$15,600		X	Orangeburg
Tax Accountant	24	None	N/A	12	X		$ 7,500		X	Conway
Chemist	14	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000	X		Florence
Executive Secretary	06	Office Secretary	24	13	X		$10,000		X	Columbia
Dental Assistant	36	None	N/A	13	X		$10,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Parts Manager	72	Groundskeeper	24	12	X		$ 6,968	X		Hartsville
Purchasing Agent	96	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000		X	Kingstree
Civil Engineer	24	None	N/A	15	X		$ 8,320	X		Georgetown
Audio Visual Specialist	99	Purchasing Agent	27	16	X		$19,000	X		Liberty
Department Manager	96	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000	X		Union
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$32,000	X		Rock Hill

* There are currently more than 111,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1983

Industry	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Net Change From: Mar., 1983	Net Change From: Apr., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1168.1	1155.3	1181.1	+ 12.8	- 13.0
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	64.9	63.9	64.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.2	9.9	10.6	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	3.9	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.1	6.0	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	31.2	30.6	31.2	+ 0.6	0.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.0	7.8	8.6	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Electrical Work	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	348.9	348.7	371.4	+ 0.2	- 22.5
Durable Goods	105.2	105.2	114.4	0.0	- 9.2
Nondurable Goods	243.7	243.5	257.0	+ 0.2	- 13.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.6	55.5	53.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	13.5	13.4	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	14.5	14.5	14.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.8	10.8	10.9	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.6	15.7	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric Services	10.4	10.5	10.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	231.2	225.4	231.8	+ 5.8	- 0.6
Wholesale Trade	47.2	46.8	49.2	+ 0.4	- 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.2	25.2	26.8	0.0	- 1.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.6	10.7	11.8	- 0.1	- 1.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.0	21.6	22.4	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.4	6.3	6.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.0	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	3.0	2.9	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1983

Industry	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Net Change From: Mar., 1983	Net Change From: Apr., 1982
Retail Trade	184.0	178.6	182.6	+ 5.4	+ 1.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.6	7.7	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.1	4.2	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	24.0	24.0	26.6	0.0	- 2.6
Department Stores	16.7	16.8	18.4	- 0.1	- 1.7
Food Stores	34.1	33.9	33.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Grocery Stores	32.4	32.2	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50.8	50.1	48.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
Banking	15.1	15.2	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	15.1	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	10.9	10.8	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	176.9	172.0	172.7	+ 4.9	+ 4.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.8	14.9	17.6	+ 1.9	- 0.8
Health Services	39.0	38.9	37.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Hospitals	14.0	13.9	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	18.4	18.3	17.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	11.1	10.9	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Total Government	238.1	238.0	236.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.2	36.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Total State Government	71.7	71.5	72.5	+ 0.2	- 0.8
State Education	29.2	29.0	29.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Other State Government	42.5	42.5	43.0	0.0	- 0.5
Total Local Government	128.8	129.3	127.3	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Local Education	76.3	76.9	75.3	- 0.6	+ 1.0
Other Local Government	52.5	52.4	52.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

April, 1983

Industry	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Net Change From: Mar., 1983	Net Change From: Apr., 1982
Manufacturing	348.9	348.7	371.4	+ 0.2	- 22.5
Durable Goods	105.2	105.2	114.4	0.0	- 9.2
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.2	13.0	- 0.3	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.3	4.4	4.3	- 0.1	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.3	3.5	3.3	- 0.2	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.1	10.1	10.2	0.0	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.6	14.1	0.0	- 1.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	2.8	0.0	- 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.2	5.3	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.1	25.9	29.3	+ 0.2	- 3.2
Construction and Related Machinery	2.1	2.0	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Metalworking Machinery	3.7	3.6	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.7	0.0	- 0.8
General Industrial Machinery	4.8	4.7	6.2	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.2	19.1	22.5	+ 0.1	- 3.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.6	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Household Appliances	2.8	2.7	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical Components and Accessories	6.8	6.7	8.9	+ 0.1	- 2.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	- 0.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.1	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.2	3.1	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	243.7	243.5	257.0	+ 0.2	- 13.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.4	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Meat Products	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE #5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1983

Industry	Apr., 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr., 1982	Net Change From: Mar., 1983	Net Change From: Apr., 1982
Textile Mill Products	111.0	111.6	122.8	- 0.6	+ 11.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.5	32.7	36.8	- 0.2	- 4.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.4	34.0	38.6	- 0.6	- 5.2
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	8.8	0.0	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.6	16.6	17.6	0.0	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.3	8.4	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.7	7.6	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.4	9.8	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.0	8.2	+ 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.2	5.2	5.5	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	43.9	44.9	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.5	7.4	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.4	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.3	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	1.9	1.7	1.9	+ 0.2	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.7	7.6	7.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.6	6.7	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.4	14.2	14.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.5	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.3	4.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	31.9	32.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.7	17.7	18.3	0.0	- 0.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.0	18.1	18.9	- 0.1	- 0.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.9	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	255.6	254.1	261.8	182.1	181.9	181.8
Construction	13.8	13.31	16.4	9.2	9.2	8.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.1	1.1	1.4	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.1	7.8	8.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	93.7	93.4	98.9	25.2	25.1	26.2
Durable Goods	27.2	27.0	28.8	12.2	12.1	12.6
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	.9	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.3	4.6	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.2	11.2	12.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	1.9	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.6	5.7	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.6	2.0	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	66.5	66.4	70.1	13.0	13.0	13.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.4	32.5	35.5	2.1	2.1	2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.5	10.5	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.4	12.5	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	4.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.5	9.4	9.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.3	7.3	7.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	1.9	2.0	1.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	7.9	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.1	5.0	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.6
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.4	3.4	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.8	3.9	4.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.0	52.6	53.6	38.0	38.0	37.8
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.2	14.0	10.5	10.5	10.6
Retail Trade	38.8	38.4	39.6	27.5	27.5	27.2
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.1	6.5	4.0	4.0	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.4	10.4	10.0	14.5	14.4	14.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.6	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.6
Services	40.0	39.6	38.0	30.5	30.3	30.8
Business Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.7
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.6	6.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.3
Total Government	35.4	35.5	35.0	55.0	55.2	54.1
Total Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.4	7.5	7.7
Total State Government	9.4	9.3	9.0	30.5	30.5	30.1
Total Local Government	24.3	24.5	24.3	17.1	17.2	16.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1983

Industry	CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	ROCK HILL Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.6	151.9	153.6	37.7	37.7	38.9
Construction	10.6	10.6	11.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.0	19.1	20.0	12.5	12.5	13.3
Durable Goods	10.0	10.2	10.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.4	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	2.5	.4	.4	.4
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.1	2.1	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable Goods	9.0	8.9	9.5	10.8	10.7	11.5
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.7	.9	.1	.1	.1
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.5	6.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publisning	.8	.8	.8	.2	.2	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.1	9.4	5.2	5.1	5.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.6	34.1	33.6	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.5	7.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Retail Trade	27.2	26.6	26.6	5.3	5.3	5.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.2	6.9	6.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	27.3	26.9	26.4	5.8	5.7	5.9
Total Government	44.9	45.2	46.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
Total Federal Government	17.1	17.1	18.3	.3	.2	.2
Total State Government	12.2	12.3	11.8	1.2	1.2	1.4
Total Local Government	15.6	15.8	16.0	3.6	3.6	3.5

Industry	ANDERSON Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	FLORENCE Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	45.8	45.8	45.9	42.0	42.0	43.0
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.9
Manufacturing	21.2	21.1	21.7	12.0	12.1	12.5
Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.3
Nondurable Goods	16.7	16.7	17.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.8	10.1	2.6	2.5	2.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
Services	4.8	4.8	4.6	6.2	6.2	6.2
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.6	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1983

Industry	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Net Change From Mar., 1983	Net Change From Apr., 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	539.2	533.4	543.8	+ 5.8	- 4.6
Construction	4.9	4.8	4.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	144.6	144.9	154.1	- 0.3	- 9.5
Durable Goods	33.6	33.6	37.1	0.0	- 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.5	0.0	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.0	7.1	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.8	10.7	12.8	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	111.0	111.3	117.0	- 0.3	- 6.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	4.6	4.5	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	47.0	47.5	52.1	- 0.5	- 5.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	13.7	15.5	0.0	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.7	15.0	17.0	- 0.3	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.6	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.2	38.9	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.7	13.6	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.6	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plactics Products	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	108.7	105.2	108.7	+ 3.5	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade	11.7	11.6	12.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.7	0.0	- 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.4	5.3	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Retail Trade	97.0	93.6	96.4	+ 3.4	+ 0.6
General Merchandise Stores	17.4	17.5	19.3	- 0.1	- 1.9
Food Stores	14.8	14.6	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.5	31.2	30.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Banking	11.5	11.4	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	103.0	100.6	100.6	+ 2.4	+ 2.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.5	10.2	12.1	+ 1.3	- 0.6
Health Services	32.5	32.4	31.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	11.6	11.5	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	10.9	10.8	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Government	133.7	133.9	132.6	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.6	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	37.3	37.1	37.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3
State Education	14.3	14.2	14.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Other State Government	23.0	22.9	23.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Total Local Government	84.7	85.2	83.8	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Local Education	56.4	56.9	55.7	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Other Local Government	28.3	28.3	28.1	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours) Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982
MANUFACTURING	273.4	273.1	291.2	277.60	273.53	247.59	40.0	39.7	37.4	6.94	6.89	6.62
DURABLE GOODS	80.2	79.6	86.8	284.31	280.80	258.34	40.1	40.0	38.5	7.09	7.02	6.71
Lumber and Wood Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	259.20	255.25	230.28	43.2	42.4	40.4	6.00	6.02	5.70
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	3.9	227.36	224.56	171.22	40.6	40.1	32.8	5.60	5.60	5.22
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.8	7.8	7.8	342.63	342.98	314.76	42.3	42.5	43.0	8.10	8.07	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	10.2	10.1	11.4	266.56	266.90	256.61	39.2	39.6	39.6	6.80	6.74	6.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.3	18.2	20.6	301.15	296.34	265.72	40.1	40.1	36.5	7.51	7.39	7.28
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.2	283.50	282.00	256.03	40.5	40.0	38.1	7.00	7.05	6.72
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.6	14.4	17.0	242.72	239.73	223.71	37.0	36.6	37.1	6.56	6.55	6.03
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	249.94	250.11	215.04	39.8	39.7	35.9	6.28	6.30	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.2	193.5	204.4	274.51	270.86	241.98	39.9	39.6	37.0	6.88	6.84	6.54
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.5	9.3	229.22	228.92	217.40	37.7	37.9	36.6	6.08	6.04	5.94
Textile Mill Products	95.6	96.5	105.8	255.20	250.90	216.80	40.0	39.7	35.6	6.38	6.32	6.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.3	28.4	32.0	258.32	254.29	227.39	40.3	40.3	37.4	6.41	6.31	6.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	30.3	34.3	258.90	255.92	198.94	38.7	38.6	32.4	6.69	6.63	6.14
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.1	7.8	217.67	216.89	198.72	38.8	38.8	34.5	5.61	5.59	5.76
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.2	13.3	13.9	264.40	263.48	240.79	39.7	39.8	38.1	6.66	6.62	6.32
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	274.32	255.65	242.38	43.2	41.3	40.6	6.35	6.19	5.97
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.3	8.5	247.82	229.19	193.09	43.1	41.0	35.3	5.75	5.59	5.47
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	36.4	37.1	178.34	175.79	159.71	37.0	36.7	34.2	4.82	4.79	4.67
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.8	166.00	166.50	150.85	35.7	35.5	33.3	4.65	4.69	4.53
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.9	12.7	157.50	159.84	148.68	36.8	37.0	34.1	4.28	4.32	4.36
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	9.9	10.0	436.38	425.38	410.61	42.0	41.5	42.2	10.39	10.25	9.73
Printing and Publishing	4.7	4.6	4.7	285.64	278.74	266.77	38.6	38.5	37.0	7.40	7.24	7.21
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.6	22.2	417.34	407.94	364.31	43.7	41.5	40.3	9.55	9.83	9.04

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

APRIL, 1983

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982
All Manufacturing	14.1	14.2	15.0	336.13	348.18	304.84	40.4	42.0	39.9	8.32	8.29	7.64
Durable Goods	7.6	7.7	8.1	325.19	338.82	307.53	40.7	42.3	40.2	7.99	8.01	7.65
Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.9	348.40	358.59	306.90	40.0	41.6	39.6	8.71	8.62	7.75

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982
All Manufacturing	18.5	18.5	19.2	266.27	256.86	240.53	39.1	38.8	37.7	6.81	6.62	6.38
Durable Goods	8.9	8.9	9.0	257.38	243.38	237.88	38.3	37.5	38.0	6.72	6.49	6.26
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	258.55	244.48	238.42	39.9	38.2	36.4	6.48	6.40	6.55
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.7	273.92	258.69	243.91	39.3	37.6	36.9	6.97	6.88	6.61
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.6	10.2	274.91	268.13	243.38	39.9	39.9	37.5	6.89	6.72	6.49
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.5	243.82	236.73	209.72	39.2	39.0	36.6	6.22	6.07	5.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	165.07	157.83	145.07	36.2	36.2	32.6	4.56	4.36	4.45

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982	Apr., 1983	Mar., 1983	Apr., 1982
All Manufacturing	70.5	70.2	75.0	265.86	263.86	251.29	39.8	39.5	38.9	6.68	6.68	6.46
Durable Goods	20.1	19.9	21.4	273.64	263.72	261.12	39.6	38.5	38.8	6.91	6.85	6.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.7	8.6	297.08	293.96	264.59	39.4	39.3	36.8	7.54	7.48	7.19
Nondurable Goods	50.4	50.3	53.6	262.54	263.74	247.40	39.9	39.9	38.9	6.58	6.61	6.36
Textile Mill Products	27.7	27.8	30.9	256.56	254.78	244.16	39.9	39.5	39.7	6.43	6.45	6.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	9.5	248.28	252.89	250.51	39.1	39.7	40.8	6.35	6.37	6.14
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	9.2	9.3	11.2	265.84	258.52	235.60	39.5	38.7	38.0	6.73	6.68	6.20
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.7	1.8	230.76	231.94	267.97	37.4	36.7	41.1	6.17	6.32	6.52
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.4	265.41	252.73	254.81	41.6	39.8	40.9	6.38	6.35	6.23
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.8	7.6	7.6	173.12	177.37	153.45	37.8	37.9	33.8	4.58	4.68	4.54
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	1.9	1.9	159.84	161.72	147.56	36.0	35.7	34.0	4.44	4.53	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	338.65	332.93	307.63	41.4	40.9	39.9	8.18	8.14	7.71

Note: See technical notes on final page.

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TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
APRIL, 1983

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,270	6,330	6,440	3,630	3,690	3,730	2,640	2,640	2,710
AIKEN---------	36,700	36,300	37,400	18,200	17,800	19,000	18,500	18,500	18,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,590	2,580	2,760	990	980	1,050	1,600	1,600	1,710
ANDERSON------	45,840	45,800	45,880	21,160	21,130	21,730	24,680	24,670	24,150
BAMBERG-------	4,700	4,700	4,440	1,710	1,720	1,700	2,990	2,980	2,740
BARNWELL------	6,540	6,530	6,600	2,720	2,700	2,830	3,820	3,830	3,770
BEAUFORT------	22,900	22,180	21,900	970	980	1,160	21,930	21,200	20,740
BERKELEY------	19,200	19,200	19,000	5,900	5,900	5,600	13,300	13,300	13,400
CALHOUN-------	3,850	3,840	3,990	2,180	2,170	2,270	1,670	1,670	1,720
CHARLESTON----	121,200	120,800	122,800	10,200	10,300	11,400	111,000	110,500	111,400
CHEROKEE------	13,620	13,560	13,670	6,730	6,670	6,850	6,890	6,890	6,820
CHESTER-------	11,180	11,280	11,690	6,510	6,620	7,130	4,670	4,660	4,560
CHESTERFIELD--	10,960	10,950	11,380	6,110	6,100	6,370	4,850	4,850	5,010
CLARENDON-----	6,200	6,360	6,220	1,640	1,790	1,670	4,560	4,570	4,550
COLLETON------	8,440	8,430	8,460	2,310	2,300	2,520	6,130	6,130	5,940
DARLINGTON----	18,930	18,870	19,430	8,010	7,940	8,630	10,920	10,930	10,800
DILLON--------	8,250	8,240	8,270	3,170	3,160	3,070	5,080	5,080	5,200
DORCHESTER----	12,200	11,900	11,800	2,900	2,900	3,000	9,300	9,000	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,470	4,600	4,630	2,240	2,380	2,450	2,230	2,220	2,180
FAIRFIELD-----	5,820	5,830	6,050	2,070	2,080	1,800	3,750	3,750	4,250
FLORENCE------	41,960	42,000	43,060	12,040	12,060	12,490	29,920	29,940	30,570
GEORGETOWN----	16,260	16,220	12,710	3,960	3,920	3,850	12,300	12,300	8,860
GREENVILLE----	143,000	142,300	145,800	46,100	46,100	48,900	96,900	96,200	96,900
GREENWOOD-----	24,530	24,980	27,350	10,940	11,340	13,600	13,590	13,640	13,750
HAMPTON-------	4,820	4,820	4,670	1,720	1,720	1,750	3,100	3,100	2,920
HORRY---------	42,870	41,400	43,990	6,110	5,950	7,180	36,760	35,450	36,810
JASPER--------	3,170	3,170	3,090	220	220	220	2,950	2,950	2,870
KERSHAW-------	14,600	14,540	14,250	7,750	7,710	7,530	6,850	6,830	6,720
LANCASTER-----	17,930	17,990	19,050	10,230	10,310	11,570	7,700	7,680	7,480
LAURENS-------	17,530	17,670	17,900	8,230	8,320	8,720	9,300	9,350	9,180
LEE-----------	2,860	2,860	2,910	1,040	1,030	1,010	1,820	1,830	1,900
LEXINGTON-----	41,400	41,400	41,400	12,700	12,800	13,300	28,700	28,600	28,100
MCCORMICK-----	1,950	1,820	2,020	940	810	930	1,010	1,010	1,090
MARION--------	10,680	10,650	10,630	4,790	4,790	4,520	5,890	5,860	6,110
MARLBORO------	8,660	8,710	9,160	4,240	4,280	4,870	4,420	4,430	4,290
NEWBERRY------	10,580	10,590	10,240	4,890	4,910	4,710	5,690	5,680	5,530
OCONEE--------	17,040	17,250	17,520	8,200	8,400	8,850	8,840	8,850	8,670
ORANGEBURG----	24,210	24,240	24,070	8,170	8,180	8,150	16,040	16,060	15,920
PICKENS-------	28,000	27,700	28,600	11,500	11,300	11,900	16,500	16,400	16,700
RICHLAND------	140,700	140,500	140,400	12,500	12,300	12,900	128,200	128,200	127,500
SALUDA--------	2,790	2,740	2,730	1,050	1,010	990	1,740	1,730	1,740
SPARTANBURG---	84,600	84,100	87,300	36,100	36,000	38,100	48,500	48,100	49,200
SUMTER--------	26,090	26,130	26,560	8,380	8,410	8,550	17,710	17,720	18,010
UNION---------	9,050	9,000	9,940	4,870	4,810	5,830	4,180	4,190	4,110
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,390	8,400	8,170	2,930	2,940	2,690	5,460	5,460	5,480
YORK----------	37,730	37,690	38,960	12,530	12,500	13,340	25,200	25,190	25,620

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

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TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
April, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,720	9,760	10,150	1,220	1,190	1,440	12.6	12.2	14.2
AIKEN---------	45,970	46,410	45,570	5,770	6,090	5,480	12.6	13.1	12.0
ALLENDALE-----	3,800	3,810	4,040	560	640	600	14.7	16.8	14.9
ANDERSON------	62,950	63,740	64,760	6,580	7,560	8,360	10.5	11.9	12.9
BAMBERG-------	7,670	7,650	7,390	770	830	820	10.0	10.8	11.1
BARNWELL------	9,640	9,620	9,780	1,000	1,120	1,070	10.4	11.6	10.9
BEAUFORT------	30,650	29,820	29,090	2,000	2,300	1,770	6.5	7.7	6.1
BERKELEY------	39,590	39,580	39,990	3,170	3,260	3,340	8.0	8.2	8.4
CALHOUN-------	7,600	7,480	7,710	760	730	640	10.0	9.8	8.3
CHARLESTON----	116,300	116,340	114,760	9,820	10,150	7,600	8.4	8.7	6.6
CHEROKEE------	22,500	22,890	22,840	2,220	2,670	2,490	9.9	11.7	10.9
CHESTER-------	14,910	14,940	15,860	2,070	2,030	2,400	13.9	13.6	15.1
CHESTERFIELD--	19,170	19,060	19,610	2,420	2,420	2,230	12.6	12.7	11.4
CLARENDON-----	12,890	12,890	12,960	1,310	1,270	1,330	10.2	9.9	10.3
COLLETON------	13,570	13,540	13,300	1,890	1,980	1,610	13.9	14.6	12.1
DARLINGTON----	28,020	28,080	28,490	3,270	3,580	3,130	11.7	12.7	11.0
DILLON--------	13,990	13,900	14,430	1,470	1,540	1,860	10.5	11.1	12.9
DORCHESTER----	24,700	24,600	24,790	2,110	2,070	2,050	8.5	8.4	8.3
EDGEFIELD-----	8,600	8,930	9,100	690	830	980	8.0	9.3	10.8
FAIRFIELD-----	9,920	9,960	10,210	1,030	1,090	990	10.4	10.9	9.7
FLORENCE------	52,070	51,610	52,720	6,040	5,960	5,520	11.6	11.5	10.5
GEORGETOWN----	22,810	23,200	18,400	2,870	3,340	2,590	12.6	14.4	14.1
GREENVILLE----	146,430	147,400	149,690	13,510	14,970	13,500	9.2	10.2	9.0
GREENWOOD-----	27,160	27,820	29,290	3,650	3,910	3,230	13.4	14.1	11.0
HAMPTON-------	7,680	7,680	7,500	930	1,000	950	12.1	13.0	12.7
HORRY---------	62,140	60,750	62,780	6,460	7,690	5,720	10.4	12.7	9.1
JASPER--------	6,520	6,610	6,310	660	810	590	10.1	12.3	9.4
KERSHAW-------	19,520	19,440	18,530	2,470	2,440	1,890	12.7	12.6	10.2
LANCASTER-----	23,730	23,980	25,190	3,020	3,190	3,190	12.7	13.3	12.7
LAURENS-------	23,670	25,050	24,020	3,120	4,390	3,040	13.2	17.5	12.7
LEE-----------	8,090	7,970	8,040	1,150	1,190	970	14.2	14.9	12.1
LEXINGTON-----	68,890	68,810	67,910	5,280	5,370	4,410	7.7	7.8	6.5
MCCORMICK-----	3,330	3,300	3,520	440	630	570	13.2	19.1	16.2
MARION--------	17,020	16,680	16,840	2,730	2,600	2,600	16.0	15.6	15.4
MARLBORO------	12,720	12,630	12,620	2,490	2,460	1,840	19.6	19.5	14.6
NEWBERRY------	16,810	16,700	17,570	1,370	1,330	2,600	8.1	8.0	14.8
OCONEE--------	20,770	21,210	21,610	2,780	3,020	3,130	13.4	14.2	14.5
ORANGEBURG----	38,820	38,480	38,110	4,690	4,730	4,170	12.1	12.3	10.9
PICKENS-------	40,350	40,500	41,850	3,740	4,030	4,340	9.3	10.0	10.4
RICHLAND------	130,680	130,500	129,790	8,440	8,580	7,760	6.5	6.6	6.0
SALUDA--------	6,870	6,810	6,780	800	930	820	11.6	13.7	12.1
SPARTANBURG---	103,370	103,290	106,400	10,180	10,440	10,910	9.8	10.1	10.3
SUMTER--------	34,550	34,470	35,260	3,500	3,470	3,700	10.1	10.1	10.5
UNION---------	13,460	13,760	14,620	2,620	3,040	2,720	19.5	22.1	18.6
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,220	16,970	17,460	2,060	2,170	2,640	12.0	12.8	15.1
YORK----------	52,480	52,540	53,760	5,660	6,040	5,430	10.8	11.5	10.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Beverly Davis, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Evelyn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

MAY, 1983

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO INCREASE

NONFARM JOB COUNT RISES IN MAY

South Carolina's nonfarm employment rose 5,300 to 1,173,800 in May. Sizeable gains in the private sector were responsible for the total advance. The job count for nonfarm employment was 300 higher than the May, 1982 level of 1,173,500. This was the first over-the-year increase since the October, 1981 advance of 1,000.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT ACCELERATES

Employment in the private sector experienced a 6,900 increase over the month. All major industry divisions shared in the monthly gain. Approximately 2,000 persons were added to payrolls in both the manufacturing and trade sectors. Spurred primarily by gains in durable goods, manufacturing employees realized an increase of 1,800 during May. In comparison with a year earlier, manufacturing employment fell 12,300 to a level of 350,800. As the building of inventories and the demand for products increased, manufacturers of hard goods added 1,100 workers to their payrolls. Significant growth in employment was registered in lumber and wood products (+400); and stone, clay, and glass products (+300). The fabricated-metal-product industry was the only group within durables to record a decline in employment over the month. Employment in the nondurable-good sector accelerated to 244,400, a 700 advance. Noticeable employment gains were posted by manufacturers of food, apparel, and chemicals. Layoffs continued to plague the textile industry as employment was reduced by 100 to a total of 110,900. The decline in textile employment was reported in cotton and synthetic weaving mills, and rubber and plastic product plants.

(Continued on page 3)

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Pushed upward by seasonal hiring, trade employment jumped 1,800 to 233,200. The bulk of this increase was centered in retail trade, which experienced a 1,600 advance during May. Wholesale trade employment rose 200 to reach 47,400.

Tourist activity at hotels and other lodging places was responsible for the hiring of 1,500 additional persons in services. A 400 rise in health services also aided in the overall increase in services.

Other positive trends were reported in construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Influenced by lower interest rates and favorable weather conditions, the state's construction workers enjoyed an 800 surge in employment. Finance, insurance, and real estate employees posted a 700 gain over the month and a 2,200 pickup above the comparable year-ago level. The number of persons employed in transportation and public utilities rose 300 to 51,500.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT DWINDLES

Educational downturns in both the state and local sectors caused government employment to decline 1,600 to a level of 236,400. State government employees suffered the greatest loss during May, as 1,200 persons were separated from their jobs. The number of workers in the local sector was reduced to 128,100, a 600 drop from the previous month. Federal government wage earners experienced a moderate upturn; however, this increase was unable to offset the decline posted in the state and local industry groups.

POSITIVE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR JUNE

Responding to notable increases in wholesale and retail trade, and services, nonagricultural employment is expected to advance significantly in June. Seasonal influences affecting the tourist-related industries should produce an impressive advance in service employment. Moderate growth is expected in all other major industry divisions except government. These gains should help nonfarm employment to experience a healthy advance over the month. Personnel reductions in state and local government are expected to cause government employment to decline in June.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Rains received over much of the state during the first full week in June were a welcomed sight. The much needed rains improved all crop conditions and allowed additional soybean planting. Corn, under drought stress before the rains, has responded favorably to the moisture. Its condition was reported as fair to good. The cotton crop condition remains fair. Despite insects and diseases that continue to cause problems for tobacco growers, the tobacco crop was also reported as fair to good. Peach harvesting is still continuing at a slower pace than normal, due to the sub-freezing temperatures recorded on April 18th and 19th. The Piedmont Area peach is reporting about 25 to 50 percent of a full crop and is expected to produce the bulk of this year's short crop. Peaches, along with apples, remain poor to fair.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

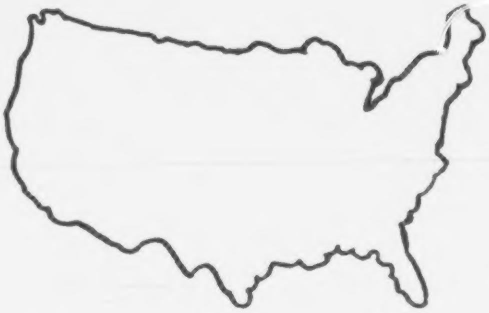
Nonfarm employment in the Columbia Metropolitan Area grew to 182,200 in May, a gain of 700 jobs from the previous month. The manufacturing and government industries realized large monthly gains as 300 additional workers were hired in each industry division. Sharing the employment advance in manufacturing were wage earners in both durable and nondurable goods. The soft-good industry recorded a 200 rise in employment. This upturn materialized as a result of increased demand in food and kindred products. The number of workers in the hard-good sector moved up 100 from April's level of 12,200. Responding to employment gains in the federal and state sectors, government employment moved upward from 55,100 in April to 55,400 in May. Local government jobholders experienced a 200 increase over the month, while federal government employees witnessed a moderate (+100) gain. For the third consecutive month, state government employment was unchanged from 30,500. Affected by positive seasonal influences, the trade industry posted a 200 upturn during May. This rise reflected advances of 100 each in wholesale and retail trade. As weather conditions remained favorable, construction employees reported a moderate increase of 100, reaching a level of 9,700 in May. On the negative side, employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry fell 200. Wage earners in transportation, and public utilities; and services recorded no change in employment from the previous month.

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Of the three Metropolitan Areas, Charleston-North Charleston experienced the largest employment increase in May. Pushed upward by gains in most of the major industry divisions, nonfarm employment witnessed an advance of 1,000. Employment upturns for manufacturers of durable and nondurable goods caused total manufacturing to accelerate from 19,100 in April to 19,600 in May. The nondurable-good workforce saw the largest increase as 300 jobs were added to a previous month's level of 8,900. Employment for the hard-good sector registered a 200 advance in view of new orders and recalls from layoffs. The wholesale and retail sector realized a 300 increase in employment over the month. The total rise was centered in retail trade. Persons employed in the service sector witnessed a 200 increase in employment. Most of the growth was reflected in amusement areas. The job count in transportation and public utilities rose 100 as a result of the increase in stevedoring. Jobholders in the construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries recorded no change in employment of 10,600 and 7,200, respectively. Spurred by a downturn in state jobs, employment in government moved down 100 to 44,900. Federal government employees saw a 100 increase in employment. However, this gain was more than offset by the decline in state government. The local government employment level was unchanged at 15,600 over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

A total of 800 jobs were added to the Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan Area nonagricultural employment total in May. The year-ago figure was 4,200 lower than this month's level of 256,400. The increase in government employment was the major contributor to the advance. Persons hired in both the federal and local sectors caused government employment to surge upward 500 to 35,900. Corresponding advances of 200 each in construction and services also aided in the rise of total nonfarm employment. Reflecting the lowering of interest rates, construction employees enjoyed a 200 upturn in employment over the month. Growth in the recreational sector pushed service employment up 200 to a level of 42,200. The number of workers in transportation and public utilities moved up 100, as the result of a healthy rise in trucking and warehousing. Reductions of 100 each were found in finance, insurance, and real estate; and manufacturing. The drop in manufacturing employment was attributed to the decline posted by manufacturers of durable goods. Nondurable-good wage earners realized a 400 increase in jobs during May. The trade industry job count was unchanged at 53,000 from April to May.



STRENGTH OF NATIONAL RECOVERY INCREASING

The decline in the nation's unemployment rate in May reflects the increasing strength of the economic recovery. The continued gains in industrial production promise further employment increases in the months ahead.

The jobless rate fell to 10.1% of the labor force in May from 10.2% in April and 10.3% in March. Payroll employment grew 374,000 over the month, the biggest rise since March, 1979. This increase was broadbased and occurred in most major durable-good manufacturing industries, and in construction and service industries.

Industrial production rose 1.1% in May, reflecting widespread gains among materials and products. This increase followed revised gains of 2.0% in April and 1.3% in March, and confirmed that the recovery from 1981-82 recession has broadened as the year has progressed. The continued advances in industrial production promise further employment gains in the months ahead.

Production of business equipment advanced 1.7% in May after rising 2.3% the month before. The output of consumer goods was 0.9% higher for May after a 1.6% increase in April. Products as a whole were turned out at a 1.2% greater clip for the month following a 1.8% boost in April, and the output of materials was up 1.0% in May after increasing 2.1% the previous month.

Manufacturers stepped up their factory use by 0.7% in May, the sixth straight monthly increase. Capacity utilization climbed to 72%, the highest level in 15 months. The growth in factory use was broadly based, spreading to industries slowed by the recession such as textiles, rubber and plastics, primary metals, and motor vehicles and parts.

Retail sales in May increased 2.1%, the third consecutive monthly advance. This upturn followed a revised increase of 1.7% in April.

Durable-good sales for the month jumped 3.9%, while the monthly gain in nondurables was 1.3%. With only a modest rise in prices in recent months, the figures suggest that most of the sales gain has been due to higher volume rather than price increases.

Personal income climbed $32.3 billion in May after rising $20.1 billion the month before. This gain was the largest since the 1.6% advance recorded in July, 1981. Disposable, or after-tax, income increased 0.7% in May after a positive 0.9% addition in April when Americans were receiving tax refunds.

Housing starts were up 19.1% in May following declines of 10.0% and 6.3% the two previous months, placing them at the highest level since September, 1979. May's surge reflected a 14.4% rise in work begun on single-family houses and a hefty 28.5% increase in starts of multi-family units. Geographically, the bulk of the May upswing in starts occurred in the South, where activity jumped 24% and the number of units (1,006,000) represented 56% of the U.S. total. Activity also picked up in the West and the North Central U. S. but declined slightly in the Northeast.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN AGAIN IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 10.1% in May, the third consecutive monthly decline. This represents 148,700 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,100 from the April level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to continued seasonal advances in trade, services, and construction, together with an increase in manufacturing employment. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.1% in May.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,473,100	1,479,300	1,514,300	180,550	180,590	181,930
Total Employment	1,324,400	1,328,500	1,347,300	165,520	165,480	168,540
Total Unemployment	148,700	150,800	167,000	15,030	15,110	13,390
Percent Unemployed	10.1	10.2	11.0	8.3	8.4	7.4

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilan Labor Force	197,740	199,580	200,520	287,820	290,150	301,590
Total Employment	184,510	185,850	186,700	261,470	262,710	269,690
Total Unemployment	13,230	13,730	13,820	26,350	27,440	31,900
Percent Unemployed	6.7	6.9	6.9	9.2	9.5	10.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

FACTORY PAYROLLS INCREASE

Average hourly earnings for production workers in S. C. factories increased $0.09 in May to $7.06. Durable-good payrolls jumped a hefty $0.35 an hour to $7.42; while nondurable workers lost $0.01 to $6.91 for the month.

A strong rebound in construction and housing this month produced some corresponding surges within the hard-good sector. Workers in furniture and fixtures (up $0.21) and stone, clay, and glass products (up $0.23) showed the highest hourly gains in May.

Among nondurable groups there were several mild fluctuations highlighted by a $0.14 hourly drop for workers in paper and allied products. The largest increase went to knitting mill workers where an $0.11 advance boosted hourly earnings to $5.72 for the month.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing rose an average of $5.01 in May. The increase resulted from a durable-good gain of $16.36 weekly and a small (less than $1.00) rise among nondurable-good workers.

Nationally, average hourly earnings rose $0.01 to $8.78 for factory production workers. Durable-good workers gained $0.02, while nondurable earnings remained flat at $8.03 in May. Weekly earnings overall showed similar small increases for the month.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
May, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston-N. Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.06	$ 6.97	$ 6.57	$ 8.27	$ 8.30	$ 7.58
Average Weekly Earnings	$283.81	$278.80	$252.95	$339.90	$333.66	$301.68
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.78	$ 94.54	$ 88.29	$114.71	$113.14	$ 95.38

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.79	$ 6.82	$ 6.47	$ 6.70	$ 6.68	$ 6.50
Average Weekly Earnings	$264.81	$265.98	$247.15	$268.00	$265.86	$249.60
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 89.37	$ 90.19	$ 86.27	$ 90.45	$ 90.15	$ 87.12

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, adding 1,600, rose to 541,000 during May. Seasonal advancements in the private sector offset the education-related losses experienced in the public sector.

The positive influence of May's warmer weather was evident as tourist and building activities expanded throughout the state. Services and trade, affected by increased tourist activity, each added 900 women to their payrolls during May, while construction, revived by lower mortgage rates and better weather, gained 100. Female employment in finance, insurance, and real estate, at 31,700, advanced 200 over the month.

Manufacturing female employment at 145,100 reached its highest level since December of 1982 this month. Growth was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors. Nondurable goods, spurred by additions in apparel and other textile products, picked up 300 women during May. Advancements in lumber and wood products (+200) pushed the durable-good sector monthly total to 33,800.

On the negative side, the number of women employed in the public sector declined 1,000 in May. Seasonal decreases in state and local government education accounted for 80% of the sector's total loss. Female employment in federal government experienced a small gain of 100 this month.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 800. All major industry divisions, except manufacturing, reported expansion over the year. Manufacturing, negatively affected by plant closings, lost 5,500 positions occupied by women this year. On the plus side, services reported the largest yearly growth (+3,600) followed by finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,100).

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Krystal Co.	Columbia	40	This new restaurant is scheduled to open August 15, 1983.
Mid-Atlantic Co., Inc.	Jonesville	40	This plant will open in the old J. P. Stevens plant by mid-summer
Badische Corp.	Anderson	40	This company will assemble management information for Badische Corp.

LONGER WORKWEEK FOR FACTORY WORKERS

Production workers in S. C. factories were on the job 0.2 hour longer in May than in April and averaged 40.2 weekly hours.

The workweek in durable goods, boosted by an increase in housing activity, expanded 0.3 hour to 40.7 weekly hours for the month. This growth was led by workers in stone, clay, and glass products whose workweek jumped 1.3 hours per week in May.

Only a moderate increase was seen in nondurables as the workweek rose 0.1 hour to 39.9 hours weekly in May.

The manufacturing workweek nationally slipped 0.1 hour in May to 40.0 weekly hours. Both sectors edged down a like amount with hard-good workers averaging 40.4 hours while those in nondurables worked 39.3 hours per week in May.

MANHOUR INDEX CONTINUES UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index increased for the third consecutive month in May. The 0.9 point rise was caused by the 1,000 increase in production worker employment, coupied with 0.2 hour increase in average weekly hours. The May index was 1.0 point greater than the year-ago figure of 99.2.

TABLE 3

	May, 1983	April, 1983	May, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	100.2	99.3	99.2
Durable Good Manhour Index	121.3	119.5	122.5
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	93.0	92.6	91.5
Textile Manhour Index	68.8	68.8	70.7
Apparel Manhour Index	98.8	97.8	95.6

DISADVANTAGED SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM

Under a new tax credit program, employers can claim credits when they hire economically disadvantaged youth for the summer. According to the guidelines for the program, an economically disadvantaged summer youth employee is a certified employee who: (1) starts work after April 30, 1983; (2) works between May 1 and September 15; (3) is 16 or 17 years old when hired; (4) has not previously worked for the same employer; and (5) is certified as a member of an economically disadvantaged family.

The allowable tax credit for these employees is limited to 85% of the first $3,000 of wages paid to each for work done in any 90-day period between May 1 and September 15 of the same calendar year. If these employees continue working after their eligibility for this program expires, they may be recertified as members of other targeted groups for further tax credits for a time period of up to 2 years.

Statistical information on the Disadvantaged Summer Youth (DSY) program and other tax credit programs can be obtained through the Labor Market Information Program of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1550 Gadsden Street, Columbia, S. C., or call (803) 758-8983. For information on program participation, contact your nearest Job Service office.

NOTICE

Coming Soon: The South Carolina Annual Planning Information (API) for 1984. This detailed publication will provide up-to-date demographic and economic information for the state. Included are data on such topics as the population, labor force, income and education, and S. C. Job Service applicants. Information concerning the API can be obtained through the Labor Market Information Program of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1550 Gadsden St., Columbia, S. C., (803) 758-8983.

SOUTHEASTERN TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

In a recent report released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, textile employment in the Southeast for 1982 was 46,100 lower than the 1981 average of 568,200. The decline in textile employment was caused by major layoffs in response to slackened demand. However, in spite of the layoffs, the Southeastern Region employed more textile workers than any other region in the nation. South Carolina's 117,100 textile workers ranked second among all states in the number of persons employed in textile plants during 1982. North Carolina was first with 222,700 textile employees.

Large over-the-year employment reductions of 15,400 each were reflected in North Carolina and South Carolina along with a decline of 9,400 in Georgia. These decreases helped explain the drop in the national textile workforce of 8.9%

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Administrative Assistant	00	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Aiken
Secretary	00	None	N/A	13	X		$ 9,360		X	Chester
Mechanical Engineer	24	None	N/A	17	X		$27,500	X		Florence
Financial Aid Officer	99	Administrative Assistant	99	14	X		$17,500	X		Clinton
Diesel Mechanic	36	None	N/A	10	X		$ 9,100	X		Kingstree
Office Manager	99	None	N/A	15	X		$25,000		X	Rock Hill
Civil Engineer	14	None	N/A	14	X		$10,000	X		Georgetown
Drafter, Architectural	00	Parts Manager	24	19	X		$12,500	X		Seneca
Computer Operator	33	Electronics Engineer	00	16	X		$10,000	X		Sumter
Production Management	55	Production Scheduler	14	15	X		$18,000	X		Spartanburg
Millwright	60	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000		X	Walterboro
Programmer, Trainee	06	Customer Service	36	16	X		$10,000		X	Columbia
General Manager, Television Company	99	Power Lineman	42	14	X		$10,400		X	Union

* **There are currently more than** 114,900 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience-** "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1173.8	1168.5	1173.5	+ 5.3	+ 0.3
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	66.0	65.2	65.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.4	10.2	10.7	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.2	6.1	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	31.6	31.3	31.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.2	8.1	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical Work	6.3	6.2	6.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	350.8	349.0	363.1	+ 1.8	- 12.3
Durable Goods	106.4	105.3	112.4	+ 1.1	- 6.0
Nondurable Goods	244.4	243.7	250.7	+ 0.7	- 6.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.8	55.5	54.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Trucking and Warehousing	13.6	13.5	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3
Communication	14.5	14.4	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.8	10.7	10.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.6	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Electric Services	10.5	10.4	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.8	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	233.2	231.4	233.4	+ 1.8	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade	47.4	47.2	49.2	+ 0.2	- 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.3	25.2	26.7	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.6	10.6	11.7	0.0	- 1.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.1	22.0	22.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.5	6.4	6.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1983

Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	Net Change From: Apr. 1983	May 1982
Retail Trade	185.8	184.2	184.2	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.7	8.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	24.3	24.1	26.4	+ 0.2	- 2.1
Department Stores	16.9	16.8	18.5	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Food Stores	34.6	34.1	34.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Grocery Stores	32.8	32.4	32.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.5	50.8	49.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
Banking	15.2	15.1	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.1	15.0	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	11.0	10.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	178.4	176.9	172.1	+ 1.5	+ 6.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.7	16.8	18.2	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Health Services	39.4	39.0	37.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.1	14.0	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	18.3	18.4	16.4	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.9	11.1	9.1	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Total Government	236.4	238.0	234.2	- 1.6	+ 2.2
Total Federal Government	37.8	37.6	36.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government	70.5	71.7	70.6	- 1.2	- 0.1
State Education	28.2	29.2	27.9	- 1.0	+ 0.3
Other State Government	42.3	42.5	42.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total Local Government	128.1	128.7	126.9	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Local Education	75.9	76.3	75.1	- 0.4	+ 0.8
Other Local Government	52.2	52.4	51.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982	Apr. 1983	May 1982
Manufacturing	350.8	349.0	363.1	+ 1.8	- 12.3
Durable Goods	106.4	105.3	112.4	+ 1.1	- 6.0
Lumber and Wood Products	13.4	13.0	13.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.3	4.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	3.6	0.0	+ 1.3
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	2.9	0.0	+ 1.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.3	10.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.4	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.2	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	12.5	12.6	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.3	2.4	1.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.2	5.2	5.7	0.0	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.1	26.0	29.2	+ 0.1	- 3.1
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Metalworking Machinery	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	4.7	4.8	6.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.2	19.1	22.5	+ 0.1	- 3.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	- 0.3
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 0.4
Electrical Components and Accessories	6.9	6.8	9.0	+ 0.1	- 2.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.2	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	244.4	243.7	250.7	+ 0.7	- 6.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.5	14.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Meat Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1983

Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	Net Change From: Apr. 1983	Net Change From: May 1982
Textile Mill Products	110.9	111.0	117.0	- 0.1	- 6.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.4	32.6	35.2	- 0.2	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.0	33.4	34.9	- 0.4	- 1.9
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	8.7	0.0	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.7	16.6	17.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.3	8.3	8.9	0.0	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.6	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.2	5.1	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.6	44.4	44.6	+ 0.2	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.5	7.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.6	15.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.4	6.5	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.8	7.7	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.4	14.4	14.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	8.1	8.1	8.3	0.0	- 0.2
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.0	32.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.9	17.7	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	17.9	18.0	19.0	- 0.1	- 1.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.8	8.5	0.0	- 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

May, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	256.4	255.6	260.6	182.2	181.5	182.0
Construction	14.0	13.8	16.6	9.7	9.6	9.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.3	1.1	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.5	8.1	8.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	93.6	93.7	98.3	25.4	25.1	25.8
Durable Goods	26.7	27.2	28.5	12.3	12.2	12.2
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.4	4.7	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	11.2	12.2	2.8	2.7	2.6
Metalworking Machinery	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.5	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.3	6.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	66.9	66.5	69.8	13.1	12.9	13.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.5	32.4	35.3	2.1	2.1	2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.5	10.5	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.2	12.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.6	4.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.5	9.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.4	7.3	7.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.0	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.2	5.1	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.4	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.0	53.0	53.6	37.6	37.4	38.0
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.2	13.9	10.6	10.5	10.7
Retail Trade	38.8	38.8	39.7	27.0	26.9	27.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.1	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.3	10.4	10.1	14.3	14.5	14.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.7	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.2	40.0	37.9	30.1	30.1	30.6
Business Services	-	-	-	6.2	6.3	6.7
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.2
Total Government	35.9	35.4	34.2	55.4	55.1	54.3
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.7	1.7	7.5	7.4	7.7
Total State Government	9.4	9.4	8.4	30.5	30.5	30.1
Total Local Government	24.7	24.3	24.1	17.4	17.2	16.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

May, 1983

	CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	153.9	152.9	154.8	38.1	37.7	38.9
Construction	10.6	10.6	11.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.6	19.1	20.3	12.4	12.5	13.3
Durable Goods	10.4	10.2	10.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	2.5	.4	.4	.4
Transportation Equipment	2.2	2.1	2.2	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable Goods	9.2	8.9	9.6	10.6	10.8	11.5
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.9	.1	.1	.1
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.4	6.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	.8	.8	.2	.2	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	9.4	5.2	5.2	5.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.9	34.6	34.2	6.4	6.4	6.6
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.4	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Retail Trade	27.5	27.2	27.0	5.3	5.3	5.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.2	7.2	6.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	27.6	27.4	26.6	6.2	5.8	6.1
Total Government	44.9	45.0	46.1	4.9	5.0	4.9
Total Federal Government	17.2	17.1	18.4	.2	.3	.2
Total State Government	12.1	12.3	11.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	15.6	15.6	15.9	3.5	3.5	3.5

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.2	46.1	46.0	42.0	41.9	42.6
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.8
Manufacturing	21.2	21.2	21.8	12.0	12.0	12.2
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.0
Nondurable Goods	16.7	16.7	17.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.7	10.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.0	5.0	4.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Total Government	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.6	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1983

Industry	May 1983	Apr. 1982	May 1982	Net Change From Apr. 1983	Net Change From May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	541.0	539.4	540.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.8
Construction	5.0	4.9	5.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	145.1	144.6	150.6	+ 0.5	- 5.5
Durable Goods	33.8	33.6	36.5	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.2	2.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.1	7.0	7.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.8	10.7	12.8	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.2	3.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	111.3	111.0	114.1	+ 0.3	- 2.8
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	46.9	47.0	49.6	- 0.1	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.6	13.7	14.8	- 0.1	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.4	- 0.2	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.5	6.1	0.0	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.8	38.5	38.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.7	9.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.7	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.8	6.7	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.4	6.5	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.7	108.8	109.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade	11.8	11.7	12.3	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.7	0.0	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.4	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Retail Trade	97.9	97.1	97.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
General Merchandise Stores	17.7	17.5	19.2	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Food Stores	14.9	14.8	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.7	31.5	30.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Banking	11.4	11.5	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	103.9	103.0	100.3	+ 0.9	+ 3.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.1	11.5	12.5	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Health Services	32.8	32.5	31.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	10.8	10.9	9.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Total Government	132.8	133.8	131.6	- 1.0	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	11.8	11.7	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	36.6	37.3	36.7	- 0.7	- 0.1
State Education	13.8	14.3	13.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Other State Government	22.8	23.0	23.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Total Local Government	84.4	84.8	83.6	- 0.4	+ 0.8
Local Education	56.2	56.5	55.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Other Local Government	28.2	28.3	28.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
MANUFACTURING	274.4	273.4	283.7	283.81	278.80	252.95	40.2	40.0	38.5	7.06	6.97	6.57
DURABLE GOODS	80.8	80.2	84.8	301.99	285.63	262.57	40.7	40.4	38.9	7.42	7.07	6.75
Lumber and Wood Products	10.1	9.9	9.9	264.99	263.84	232.63	43.8	43.9	41.1	6.05	6.01	5.66
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	3.0	228.91	228.33	199.09	39.4	40.7	36.8	5.81	5.61	5.41
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.0	7.9	8.0	363.10	342.55	318.75	43.8	42.5	42.5	8.29	8.06	7.50
Fabricated Metal Products	10.2	10.2	10.5	267.70	265.10	262.28	39.6	39.1	39.8	6.76	6.78	6.59
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.3	18.3	20.7	300.00	298.45	266.44	40.0	39.9	36.7	7.50	7.48	7.26
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.2	276.19	283.20	256.20	39.4	40.4	37.9	7.01	7.01	6.76
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.6	14.5	16.9	251.08	253.82	230.89	38.1	38.4	38.1	6.59	6.61	6.08
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.8	3.8	248.29	249.94	212.49	39.6	39.8	37.1	6.27	6.28	5.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.6	193.2	198.9	275.71	275.42	247.42	39.9	39.8	38.3	6.91	6.92	6.46
Food and Kindred Products	9.6	9.5	9.4	231.21	229.22	214.62	38.6	37.7	36.5	5.99	6.08	5.88
Textile Mill Products	95.4	95.6	101.0	255.76	254.72	229.36	39.9	39.8	38.1	6.41	6.40	6.02
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.2	28.3	30.6	263.98	257.68	229.31	40.8	40.2	38.8	6.47	6.41	5.91
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.7	31.1	254.41	259.57	230.64	38.2	38.8	37.2	6.66	6.69	6.20
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	7.7	223.08	217.67	203.86	39.0	38.8	37.2	5.72	5.61	5.48
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.2	13.2	13.9	270.14	263.74	245.70	40.5	39.6	39.0	6.67	6.66	6.30
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.2	267.70	274.96	259.80	42.9	43.3	43.3	6.24	6.35	6.00
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.3	8.3	247.96	243.82	205.97	42.9	42.7	38.5	5.78	5.71	5.35
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	36.7	36.8	177.92	179.30	162.62	37.3	37.2	35.2	4.77	4.82	4.62
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.4	8.7	165.98	166.11	154.24	36.4	35.8	34.2	4.56	4.64	4.51
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.0	12.6	159.50	159.21	150.42	36.5	36.6	34.9	4.37	4.35	4.31
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.1	10.0	437.74	452.02	392.35	43.0	43.8	40.2	10.18	10.32	9.76
Printing and Publishing	4.8	4.7	4.7	286.73	293.18	267.16	38.8	39.3	36.9	7.39	7.46	7.24
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.8	21.6	21.7	415.38	416.64	370.06	42.0	42.0	40.8	9.89	9.92	9.07

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

MAY, 1983

CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
All Manufacturing	14.5	14.2	15.5	339.90	333.66	301.68	41.1	40.2	39.8	8.27	8.30	7.58
Durable Goods	7.9	7.8	8.1	331.14	322.38	304.56	41.6	40.5	40.5	7.96	7.96	7.52
Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.4	7.4	350.73	347.93	297.97	40.5	39.9	38.9	8.66	8.72	7.66

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
All Manufacturing	18.6	18.0	18.7	264.81	265.98	247.15	39.0	39.0	38.2	6.79	6.82	6.47
Durable Goods	9.0	8.9	8.8	254.79	255.27	241.17	38.2	38.1	38.1	6.67	6.70	6.33
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	267.30	258.55	247.97	40.5	39.9	36.2	6.60	6.48	6.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.7	1.7	267.34	264.96	255.74	39.2	38.4	38.0	6.82	6.90	6.73
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.5	9.9	273.93	275.42	253.06	39.7	39.8	38.4	6.90	6.92	6.59
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.4	232.12	244.61	224.64	37.5	39.2	39.0	6.19	6.24	5.76
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	161.55	165.07	147.61	36.8	36.2	33.7	4.39	4.56	4.38

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
All Manufacturing	70.3	70.4	74.6	268.00	265.86	249.60	40.0	39.8	38.4	6.70	6.68	6.50
Durable Goods	19.7	20.0	21.2	270.78	271.76	263.92	39.3	39.5	39.1	6.89	6.88	6.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.7	8.4	303.96	292.82	263.89	40.1	39.2	36.6	7.58	7.47	7.21
Nondurable Goods	50.5	50.4	53.4	267.19	263.34	243.84	40.3	39.9	38.1	6.63	6.60	6.40
Textile Mill Products	27.7	27.7	30.7	263.09	257.75	235.46	40.6	39.9	38.6	6.48	6.46	6.10
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.3	9.5	258.89	247.89	239.99	40.2	39.1	39.8	6.44	6.34	6.03
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.1	9.2	11.1	269.34	265.44	230.88	40.2	39.5	37.0	6.70	6.72	6.24
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.6	1.8	236.25	230.76	220.21	37.8	37.4	36.1	6.25	6.17	6.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.3	270.72	265.41	238.68	42.3	41.6	39.0	6.40	6.38	6.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.8	7.8	7.7	173.12	173.12	161.45	37.8	37.8	36.2	4.58	4.58	4.46
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	2.0	2.0	162.21	159.84	153.22	36.7	36.0	35.8	4.42	4.44	4.28
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.7	342.34	338.65	310.18	41.8	41.4	40.6	8.19	8.18	7.64

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)

MAY, 1983

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,340	6,280	6,360	3,690	3,640	3,650	2,650	2,640	2,710
AIKEN---------	36,700	36,700	37,100	18,200	18,200	18,700	18,500	18,500	18,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,580	2,590	2,780	990	990	1,060	1,590	1,600	1,720
ANDERSON------	46,170	46,080	46,000	21,240	21,210	21,770	24,930	24,870	24,230
BAMBERG-------	4,690	4,700	4,450	1,710	1,710	1,670	2,980	2,990	2,780
BARNWELL------	6,540	6,550	6,630	2,740	2,720	2,840	3,800	3,830	3,790
BEAUFORT------	23,030	22,880	22,290	1,090	980	1,310	21,940	21,900	20,980
BERKELEY------	19,400	19,300	19,100	6,000	5,800	5,700	13,400	13,500	13,400
CALHOUN-------	3,840	3,850	3,960	2,180	2,180	2,250	1,660	1,670	1,710
CHARLESTON----	122,200	121,500	123,900	10,500	10,400	11,600	111,700	111,100	112,300
CHEROKEE------	13,660	13,620	13,260	6,780	6,730	6,400	6,880	6,890	6,860
CHESTER-------	11,060	11,180	11,480	6,400	6,510	6,960	4,660	4,670	4,520
CHESTERFIELD--	10,940	10,940	11,060	6,110	6,110	6,330	4,830	4,830	4,730
CLARENDON-----	6,280	6,200	6,270	1,690	1,640	1,700	4,590	4,560	4,570
COLLETON------	8,420	8,410	8,380	2,310	2,310	2,480	6,110	6,100	5,900
DARLINGTON----	19,050	18,960	18,980	8,090	8,020	8,200	10,960	10,940	10,780
DILLON--------	8,280	8,250	8,120	3,220	3,180	3,060	5,060	5,070	5,060
DORCHESTER----	12,300	12,100	11,800	3,100	2,900	3,000	9,200	9,200	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,400	4,430	4,690	2,180	2,210	2,500	2,220	2,220	2,190
FAIRFIELD-----	5,870	5,840	6,110	2,110	2,070	1,990	3,760	3,770	4,120
FLORENCE------	42,010	41,910	42,580	12,000	11,970	12,180	30,010	29,940	30,400
GEORGETOWN----	16,030	16,100	12,970	4,020	3,950	3,870	12,010	12,150	9,100
GREENVILLE----	143,800	143,000	145,600	46,200	46,100	48,600	97,600	96,900	97,000
GREENWOOD-----	24,490	24,580	26,490	10,950	10,980	12,960	13,540	13,600	13,530
HAMPTON-------	4,810	4,800	4,780	1,730	1,720	1,800	3,080	3,080	2,980
HORRY---------	44,940	44,330	45,530	6,130	6,120	7,180	38,810	38,210	38,350
JASPER--------	3,150	3,160	3,050	220	220	230	2,930	2,940	2,820
KERSHAW-------	14,490	14,570	14,140	7,670	7,730	7,460	6,820	6,840	6,680
LANCASTER-----	17,830	17,920	16,010	10,140	10,230	8,480	7,690	7,690	7,530
LAURENS-------	17,510	17,500	17,770	8,220	8,230	8,640	9,290	9,270	9,130
LEE-----------	2,880	2,870	2,950	1,050	1,040	1,070	1,830	1,830	1,880
LEXINGTON-----	41,600	41,300	41,400	12,800	12,700	13,000	28,800	28,600	28,400
MCCORMICK-----	1,910	1,940	2,070	920	940	960	990	1,000	1,110
MARION--------	10,630	10,630	10,790	4,790	4,790	4,730	5,840	5,840	6,060
MARLBORO------	8,630	8,600	9,150	4,200	4,180	4,880	4,430	4,420	4,270
NEWBERRY------	10,610	10,550	10,300	4,940	4,880	4,790	5,670	5,670	5,510
OCONEE--------	17,030	17,090	17,440	8,110	8,210	8,760	8,920	8,880	8,680
ORANGEBURG----	24,320	24,210	24,080	8,230	8,160	8,120	16,090	16,050	15,960
PICKENS-------	27,800	28,000	27,700	11,300	11,500	11,800	16,500	16,500	15,900
RICHLAND------	140,600	140,200	140,600	12,600	12,400	12,800	128,000	127,800	127,800
SALUDA--------	2,800	2,790	2,710	1,050	1,050	1,000	1,750	1,740	1,710
SPARTANBURG---	84,800	84,600	87,200	36,100	36,100	37,900	48,700	48,500	49,300
SUMTER--------	26,010	26,100	26,320	8,280	8,380	8,430	17,730	17,720	17,890
UNION---------	9,070	9,040	9,630	4,920	4,880	5,560	4,150	4,160	4,070
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,410	8,410	8,100	2,920	2,930	2,690	5,490	5,480	5,410
YORK----------	38,090	37,710	38,940	12,430	12,540	13,320	25,660	25,170	25,620

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
May, 1983

Counties	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
ABBEVILLE	9,630	9,720	10,020	1,110	1,220	1,350	11.5	12.6	13.5
AIKEN	45,240	45,960	45,820	5,370	5,760	5,560	11.9	12.5	12.1
ALLENDALE	4,040	3,800	4,290	820	560	800	20.3	14.7	18.6
ANDERSON	62,770	62,950	64,990	6,430	6,580	8,090	10.2	10.5	12.4
BAMBERG	7,590	7,670	7,530	740	770	880	9.7	10.0	11.7
BARNWELL	9,630	9,640	9,920	1,040	1,000	1,090	10.8	10.4	11.0
BEAUFORT	30,650	30,660	29,680	2,050	2,010	1,620	6.7	6.6	5.5
BERKELEY	39,430	39,590	40,520	3,010	3,170	3,430	7.6	8.0	8.5
CALHOUN	7,550	7,600	7,740	770	760	650	10.2	10.0	8.4
CHARLESTON	116,430	116,300	116,430	9,930	9,820	7,990	8.5	8.4	6.9
CHEROKEE	22,430	22,500	23,040	2,250	2,220	3,190	10.0	9.9	13.8
CHESTER	14,600	14,910	15,720	2,010	2,070	2,410	13.8	13.9	15.3
CHESTERFIELD	18,840	19,170	20,060	2,220	2,420	2,940	11.8	12.6	14.7
CLARENDON	12,850	12,890	13,810	1,190	1,310	1,950	9.3	10.2	14.1
COLLETON	13,310	13,570	13,310	1,730	1,890	1,620	13.0	13.9	12.2
DARLINGTON	28,010	28,030	28,570	3,250	3,280	3,520	11.6	11.7	12.3
DILLON	13,950	13,990	14,420	1,440	1,470	1,900	10.3	10.5	13.2
DORCHESTER	24,700	24,710	24,980	2,100	2,120	1,970	8.5	8.6	7.9
EDGEFIELD	8,630	8,600	9,440	880	690	1,150	10.2	8.0	12.2
FAIRFIELD	9,850	9,920	10,350	950	1,030	950	9.6	10.4	9.2
FLORENCE	51,390	52,070	52,880	5,590	6,040	5,770	10.9	11.6	10.9
GEORGETOWN	22,180	22,810	18,700	2,640	2,870	2,470	11.9	12.6	13.2
GREENVILLE	145,160	146,440	151,260	12,870	13,520	14,810	8.9	9.2	9.8
GREENWOOD	27,600	27,160	28,470	4,310	3,650	3,060	15.6	13.4	10.7
HAMPTON	7,620	7,680	7,690	920	930	940	12.1	12.1	12.2
HORRY	63,910	62,150	65,510	6,010	6,470	5,990	9.4	10.4	9.1
JASPER	6,430	6,520	6,360	650	660	660	10.1	10.1	10.4
KERSHAW	19,250	19,520	19,530	2,450	2,470	2,900	12.7	12.7	14.8
LANCASTER	23,660	23,730	25,950	3,230	3,020	7,370	13.7	12.7	28.4
LAURENS	24,090	23,670	23,860	3,720	3,120	2,890	15.4	13.2	12.1
LEE	8,140	8,090	8,660	1,200	1,150	1,400	14.7	14.2	16.2
LEXINGTON	68,080	68,890	69,600	4,930	5,280	5,700	7.2	7.7	8.2
MCCORMICK	3,310	3,330	3,580	490	440	530	14.8	13.2	14.8
MARION	16,810	17,020	17,050	2,650	2,730	2,450	15.8	16.0	14.4
MARLBORO	12,450	12,720	13,510	2,310	2,490	2,650	18.6	19.6	19.6
NEWBERRY	16,680	16,810	16,910	1,300	1,370	1,730	7.8	8.1	10.2
OCONEE	20,620	20,770	21,790	2,770	2,780	3,290	13.4	13.4	15.1
ORANGEBURG	38,690	38,820	38,520	4,620	4,690	4,230	11.9	12.1	11.0
PICKENS	40,620	40,350	44,460	4,190	3,740	6,880	10.3	9.3	15.5
RICHLAND	129,660	130,690	130,930	8,300	8,450	8,130	6.4	6.5	6.2
SALUDA	6,820	6,870	6,900	760	800	910	11.1	11.6	13.2
SPARTANBURG	102,040	103,370	105,880	9,290	10,180	10,210	9.1	9.8	9.6
SUMTER	34,320	34,550	37,670	3,570	3,500	6,120	10.4	10.1	16.2
UNION	13,440	13,460	14,520	2,650	2,620	2,910	19.7	19.5	20.0
WILLIAMSBURG	17,170	17,220	17,480	2,050	2,060	2,590	11.9	12.0	14.8
YORK	52,910	52,480	56,010	5,980	5,660	7,330	11.3	10.8	13.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

FOURTH QUARTER COVERED EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

Covered employment, adding 3,125, increased to 1,133,230 during the fourth quarter of 1982. Cyclical advancements in the public sector more than offset seasonal reductions in the private sector.

The number of covered employees working in the government sector, at 222,090, gained 19,635 over the quarter. The hiring of nonfaculty personnel in state and local government education for the beginning of the school year accounted for 96% of the sector's quarterly growth. Federal government employment, realizing a smaller gain (+690), reached a total of 36,635. When compared to year-ago levels, public sector employment rose 1,465. All divisions of government employment reported yearly gains except state government (-245).

Wages for public sector employees, at $829,866,380, increased over $106 millon during the fourth quarter. Local government wages experienced the largest increment (+$88,689,170), while state government reported the smallest (+8,489,985). Average weekly earnings in the government sector, adding $39.74, expanded to $287.43. Employees of the federal government reported the highest average weekly earnings ($422.35), followed by state and local government at $301.90 and $238.96, respectively.

Private sector covered employment, negatively influenced by seasonal fluctuations, lost 16,510 workers during the fourth quarter. All major industry divisions in the sector reported quarterly downturns. Trade and services, affected by the ending of the tourist season in the state's resort areas, trimmed their payrolls of 5,030 and 4,460 employees, respectively. Manufacturers, who employ 39% of South Carolina's private sector workforce, resorted to extended plant closings for the Christmas holidays instead of permanent layoffs. Therefore, manufacturing employment, at 356,060, declined 3,455 over the quarter. Substantial reductions in the durable sector (-3,500) were centered in machinery, except electrical; and electrical, and electronic equipment. Mixed trends within the nondurable sector resulted in an overall minute gain (+45). Seasonal downturns in crop preparation and harvesting activities reduced covered employment by 2,355 in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Also on the downside were construction (-965); transportation and public utilities (-540); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-770).

Total wages for private sector employees, increasing $170,611,305, rose to over $3 billion in the last quarter of 1982. Quarterly wage gains were reported in all major industry divisions except agriculture, forestry, and fishing (-$1,297,900). Manufacturing employees received the largest wage pickup (+$89,579,255), followed by trade (+$21,254,030); and transportation and public utilities (+$17,565,315). In comparison with year-ago levels, wages for South Carolina's private sector workers advanced $72,537,625 .

Private sector average weekly earnings, at $279.94, gained $19.13 over the quarter. Transportation and public utilities reported the highest earnings ($412.48), and agriculture, forestry and fishing, the lowest ($201.75). Earnings in the finance, insurance, and real estate division experienced the largest quarterly gain (+$30.52). Average weekly earnings for the fourth quarter of 1982 were $14.90 higher than the comparable year-ago period.

TABLE 13
EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
4TH QUARTER 1983

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	$ 4,145,709,090	$ 256,976,035	$ 1,484,463,185	$267,309,145	$ 624,281,005	$ 193,042,720	$452,100,795	$829,866,385	$37,669,820
Abbeville	19,961,700	304,570	13,386,915	392,335	1,183,420	288,355	1,097,560	3,285,230	23,310
Aiken	156,080,800	7,914,855	96,237,595	7,366,505	13,825,490	3,345,310	8,046,970	16,645,290	2,698,780
Allendale	8,112,410	687,820	3,215,470	239,870	1,061,075	195,870	295,445	2,187,250	229,615
Anderson	153,441,950	5,315,440	81,724,250	7,004,240	21,291,455	4,476,385	12,097,350	20,853,400	679,425
Bamberg	13,144,270	115,340	5,124,575	855,220	1,869,915	275,780	1,737,150	3,005,420	160,870
Barnwell	23,203,750	2,518,030	9,008,280	2,492,910	1,320,600	416,550	3,746,495	3,589,595	111,285
Beaufort	72,035,950	7,347,950	3,387,210	2,810,760	13,077,815	8,487,270	17,726,030	17,651,250	1,547,665
Berkeley	73,616,650	7,633,530	27,349,760	2,535,760	5,620,570	626,130	5,548,375	23,428,180	874,345
Calhoun	17,033,870	1,429,210	11,609,510	608,070	1,111,230	117,275	308,855	1,621,725	227,985
Charleston	433,682,690	23,467,840	52,723,705	33,076,260	75,344,960	22,621,550	62,194,300	162,666,705	1,587,360
Cherokee	45,320,870	1,954,890	24,305,290	4,181,125	4,425,915	886,575	2,725,465	6,444,135	397,470
Chester	36,436,380	851,325	23,271,620	786,245	4,248,755	478,840	1,254,380	5,510,200	35,015
Chesterfield	33,850,540	385,080	20,688,210	1,076,240	3,526,105	583,830	1,347,950	5,415,850	827,270
Clarendon	15,572,775	1,944,815	4,400,640	198,340	2,791,245	494,815	1,397,180	4,072,070	273,670
Colleton	24,595,070	617,330	8,649,660	1,393,875	3,875,550	1,429,630	2,470,950	5,424,160	733,905
Darlington	68,577,390	2,211,220	36,690,140	6,197,280	7,118,815	1,476,815	6,555,410	7,549,060	778,640
Dillon	21,690,420	249,630	9,097,030	402,635	4,848,655	446,055	2,447,060	3,892,400	306,950
Dorchester	37,643,795	2,552,125	13,069,045	1,526,105	6,730,065	955,575	2,998,960	8,765,485	1,046,425
Edgefield	14,708,935	268,830	8,574,900	439,035	1,274,875	211,465	750,145	2,620,090	569,590
Fairfield	20,017,680	1,459,655	5,264,745	D	1,498,130	D	1,712,925	3,495,825	6,586,385
Florence	143,706,710	8,577,375	51,413,060	8,470,675	24,869,735	6,557,920	17,247,365	25,969,140	601,440
Georgetown	56,352,310	D	20,277,400	D	6,123,600	1,301,035	2,983,260	9,156,810	16,510,215
Greenville	537,406,185	41,270,300	202,755,995	28,253,475	96,670,475	31,380,020	74,510,620	59,797,750	2,767,540
Greenwood	91,637,500	3,490,550	50,230,245	2,761,705	10,851,575	2,743,555	6,009,575	15,203,590	346,700
Hampton	16,417,770	1,197,700	8,235,315	307,880	2,320,940	441,340	703,890	2,878,150	332,550
Horry	107,154,050	7,227,050	18,984,680	4,204,710	25,273,770	7,802,530	22,919,140	20,088,150	654,015
Jasper	7,484,740	853,205	523,565	609,150	1,186,895	151,095	1,434,715	2,517,665	208,445
Kershaw	52,977,995	1,854,795	33,071,540	2,162,320	4,229,520	898,885	3,106,580	6,874,055	780,295
Lancaster	60,584,190	1,831,355	38,338,370	2,074,150	5,264,400	1,575,160	4,126,260	7,087,880	286,620
Laurens	55,454,330	999,420	29,678,490	1,361,075	5,422,865	1,243,005	3,272,580	12,715,295	761,590
Lee	9,805,735	71,595	4,555,055	276,840	1,324,625	247,140	519,825	2,516,795	293,850
Lexington	139,768,130	8,991,170	55,442,390	13,428,170	21,355,285	3,574,275	12,390,370	22,767,020	1,819,450
McCormick	5,256,245	D	2,506,190	44,265	281,585	D	111,500	2,018,020	294,685
Marion	31,754,375	751,015	14,764,180	769,965	3,812,850	1,498,280	3,874,835	6,041,230	242,020
Marlboro	23,851,235	192,070	12,759,865	684,055	2,730,675	414,960	1,377,195	5,093,250	599,155
Newberry	31,587,140	1,338,550	16,928,375	1,289,145	4,290,980	633,310	1,994,850	4,788,785	323,150
Oconee	61,990,740	D	28,470,280	D	4,522,050	1,922,700	4,912,240	7,614,340	14,549,130
Orangeburg	75,695,310	2,516,980	29,064,260	3,503,040	11,666,380	2,685,295	7,185,430	17,950,070	1,123,850
Pickens	89,793,975	3,038,110	42,954,880	1,426,710	9,236,305	2,064,605	6,215,425	24,510,520	347,410
Richland	508,418,640	22,650,840	54,113,820	39,969,790	85,038,685	56,405,015	72,942,500	175,226,800	2,071,185
Saluda	6,976,695	359,500	2,529,465	129,200	1,073,475	350,640	340,155	1,859,745	334,510
Spartanburg	304,339,930	15,965,810	148,729,200	15,511,795	44,455,940	8,921,010	30,599,215	38,793,535	1,363,420
Sumter	84,311,395	6,010,900	29,586,270	3,900,050	13,831,100	3,183,360	10,815,365	15,985,215	999,135
Union	25,925,670	345,420	16,141,695	606,870	2,504,650	557,645	1,029,340	4,701,770	38,290
Williamsburg	23,393,710	367,525	9,062,810	2,102,315	4,047,595	953,445	1,261,770	5,501,605	96,640
York	147,527,120	6,713,305	53,815,585	D	16,315,300	D	13,706,995	18,378,925	38,597,000
Unallocated	110,550,105	36,331,885	4,620,055	5,481,745	39,534,790	3,062,485	10,323,750	5,706,930	5,488,455

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries

TABLE 14 - WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
4TH QUARTER, 1982

	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. & Public Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Federal, State & Local Government	All Other
State Total	$ 4,145,709,090	$ 256,976,035	$ 1,484,463,185	$267,309,145	$ 624,281,005	$ 193,042,720	$452,100,795	$ 829,866,385	$ 37,669,820
Abbeville	19,961,700	304,570	13,386,915	392,335	1,183,420	288,355	1,097,560	3,285,230	23,310
Aiken	156,080,800	7,914,855	96,237,595	7,366,505	13,825,490	3,345,310	8,046,970	16,645,290	2,698,780
Allendale	8,112,410	687,820	3,215,470	239,870	1,061,075	195,870	295,445	2,187,250	229,615
Anderson	153,441,950	5,315,440	81,724,250	7,004,240	21,291,455	4,478,385	12,097,350	20,853,400	679,425
Bamberg	13,144,270	115,340	5,124,575	855,220	1,869,915	275,780	1,737,150	3,005,420	160,870
Barnwell	23,203,750	2,518,030	9,008,280	2,492,910	1,320,600	416,550	3,746,495	3,589,595	111,285
Beaufort	72,035,950	7,347,950	3,387,210	2,810,760	13,077,815	8,487,270	17,726,030	17,651,250	1,547,665
Berkeley	73,616,650	7,633,530	27,349,760	2,535,760	5,620,570	626,130	5,548,375	23,428,180	874,345
Calhoun	17,033,870	1,429,210	11,609,510	608,070	1,111,230	117,275	308,855	1,621,725	227,985
Charleston	433,682,690	23,467,840	52,723,705	33,076,260	75,344,960	22,621,550	82,194,300	182,666,705	1,587,360
Cherokee	45,320,870	1,954,890	24,306,290	4,101,125	4,425,915	886,675	2,725,465	6,444,135	397,470
Chester	36,436,300	851,325	23,271,620	706,245	4,248,758	478,840	1,294,380	8,810,200	36,015
Chesterfield	33,860,540	385,080	20,688,210	1,078,240	3,526,105	583,830	1,347,960	5,415,890	827,270
Clarendon	15,672,778	1,044,818	4,400,640	198,340	2,791,248	494,818	1,397,180	4,072,070	273,670
Colleton	24,595,070	617,330	8,649,660	1,393,875	3,875,550	1,429,630	2,470,950	5,424,160	733,905
Darlington	68,577,390	2,211,220	36,690,140	6,197,280	7,118,815	1,476,815	6,566,410	7,549,060	778,640
Dillon	21,690,420	249,630	9,097,030	402,635	4,848,685	446,085	2,447,080	3,892,400	306,990
Dorchester	37,643,795	2,552,125	13,069,045	1,526,105	6,730,065	955,575	2,998,960	8,765,485	1,046,425
Edgefield	14,708,935	268,830	8,574,900	439,035	1,274,875	211,465	750,145	2,620,090	569,590
Fairfield	20,017,680	1,459,655	5,264,745	D	1,498,130	D	1,712,925	3,495,825	6,586,385
Florence	143,706,710	8,577,375	51,413,060	8,470,675	24,869,735	6,557,920	17,247,365	25,969,140	601,440
Georgetown	56,352,310	D	20,277,400	D	6,123,600	1,301,035	2,983,260	9,156,810	16,510,215
Greenville	537,406,185	41,270,300	202,755,995	28,253,475	96,670,475	31,380,020	74,510,620	59,797,750	2,767,540
Greenwood	91,637,500	3,490,550	50,230,245	2,761,705	10,851,575	2,743,555	6,009,575	15,203,590	346,700
Hampton	16,417,770	1,197,700	8,235,315	307,880	2,320,940	441,340	703,890	2,878,150	332,550
Horry	107,154,050	7,227,050	18,984,680	4,204,710	25,273,770	7,802,530	22,919,140	20,088,150	654,015
Jasper	7,484,740	853,205	523,565	609,150	1,186,895	151,095	1,434,715	2,517,665	208,445
Kershaw	52,977,995	1,854,795	33,071,540	2,162,320	4,229,520	898,885	3,106,580	6,874,055	780,295
Lancaster	60,584,190	1,831,355	38,338,370	2,074,150	5,264,400	1,575,160	4,126,260	7,087,880	286,620
Laurens	55,454,330	999,420	29,678,490	1,361,075	5,422,865	1,243,005	3,272,580	12,715,295	761,590
Lee	9,80[illegible],735	71,595	4,555,055	276,840	1,324,625	247,140	519,825	2,516,795	293,850
Lexington	139,768,130	8,991,170	55,442,390	13,428,170	21,355,285	3,574,275	12,390,370	22,767,020	1,819,450
McCormick	5,256,2[illegible]	D	2,506,190	44,265	281,585	D	111,500	2,018,020	294,685
Marion	31,754,375	751,015	14,764,180	769,965	3,812,850	1,498,280	3,874,835	6,041,230	242,020
Marlboro	23,851,235	192,070	12,759,865	684,055	2,730,675	414,960	1,377,195	5,093,250	599,155
Newberry	31,587,140	1,338,550	16,928,375	1,289,145	4,290,980	633,310	1,994,850	4,788,785	323,150
Oconee	61,990,740	D	28,470,280	D	4,522,050	1,922,700	4,912,240	7,614,340	14,549,130
Orangeburg	75,695,310	2,516,980	29,064,260	3,503,040	11,666,380	2,685,295	7,185,430	17,950,070	1,123,850
Pickens	89,793,975	3,038,110	42,954,880	1,426,710	9,236,305	2,064,605	6,215,425	24,510,520	347,410
Richland	508,418,640	22,650,840	54,113,820	39,969,790	85,038,685	56,405,015	72,942,500	175,226,800	2,071,185
Saluda	6,976,695	359,500	3,529,465	129,200	1,073,475	350,640	340,155	1,859,745	334,510
Spartanburg	304,339,930	15,965,810	148,729,200	15,511,795	44,455,940	8,921,010	30,599,215	38,793,535	1,363,420
Sumter	84,311,395	6,010,900	29,586,270	3,900,050	13,831,100	3,183,360	10,815,365	15,985,215	999,135
Union	25,925,670	345,420	16,141,695	606,870	2,504,650	557,645	1,029,340	4,701,770	38,290
Williamsburg	23,393,710	367,525	9,062,810	2,102,315	4,047,595	953,445	1,261,770	5,501,605	96,640
York	147,527,120	6,713,305	53,815,585	D	16,315,300	D	13,706,995	18,378,925	38,597,000
Unallocated	110,550,705	36,331,885	4,620,055	5,481,745	39,534,790	3,062,485	10,323,750	5,706,930	5,488,455

"D" denotes nondisclosure.

Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Beth Mays, Sandy Donker, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Evelyn Greenlee, Diann Selph, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JUNE, 1983

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

SOUTH CAROLINA'S EMPLOYMENT UP

Benefiting from recalls, tourism, and realistic interest rates, nonfarm wage and salary employment realized a robust 5,500 increase in June. The nonagricultural workforce was 9,800 greater than the comparable year-ago figure of 1,170,600.

PRIVATE SECTOR GROWTH BOOSTS NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

As the state's economy improved in June, manufacturing, services, and construction witnessed impressive advances in employment. Private sector employment registered a strong 10,000 increase in June to reach a level of 947,800.

Manufacturing's upturn resulted in a level of 353,000 during the month. However this level was 6,500 lower than the June, 1982 level of 359,500. The overall rise in manufacturing employment was shared equally by the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. In view of new orders and the rebuilding of inventories, durable-good employment moved upward 1,200 to 107,600. The largest increase was posted by manufacturers of lumber and wood products (+400). Within the hard-good sector, the only industry group to post a decline during June was stone, clay, and glass products. Reflecting positive growth in most of its industry groups, the number of nondurable-good wage earners saw a vigorous 1,200 increase to a level of 245,400. Textile-mill-product employment saw a 900 upturn over the month. This advance was the first increase in textile employment since February of this year, and accounted for 75% of the total rise in nondurable goods. Within the textile industry, the hike of 600 in weaving mills, synthetics, produced an employment level of 33,600, a figure 1,400 above a year earlier. Negative employment trends were experienced by chemicals and allied products, and food and kindred products.

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The construction and service industries reported large monthly gains as 2,300 workers were added to each industry division. Responding to favorable weather conditions and interest rates, construction employment reached 68,600, which caused a jump of 2,200 above June, 1982. The surge in construction employment was shared by all industry groups. Employment in the service sector reached the highest level ever recorded for this industry. The 2,300 growth in service employment to 180,800 resulted in a 6,600 upturn above the comparable year-ago level. Seasonal hikes in tourist-related industries were primarily responsible for the climb in services. On the negative side, employment in educational services plunged 2,400 as work-study students and staff members were taken off payrolls. During June, retailers continued with an optimistic sales outlook as employment jumped 1,600 to 187,400. This was the highest employment level ever recorded for the retail trade sector. Both finance, insurance, and real estate, and transportation and public utilities also reached their all-time peak employment levels. The finance, insurance, and real estate employment total of 52,200 was 800 greater than May's level of 51,400, and 2,100 more than the previous year. The transportation and public utilities industry posted an employment level of 56,200.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SLUMPS IN JUNE

The count of government employees was lowered by 4,500 in June attributed to educational downturns in the state and local sectors. However the decline in this sector was not as severe as the past eight years due to the summer youth programs and CETA. Persons employed in local education experienced a 6,400 drop in employment in June, which more than offset the approximate 3,000 increase in other local government. The local sector saw a 3,800 decline in employment overall. State government employees realized a 1,600 downturn caused primarily by the dip in state education. Jobs in the federal sector rose to 38,800 from the May level of 37,900.

EMPLOYMENT EXPECTING DIP IN JULY

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to edge downward in July. The decrease in total nonfarm jobs should be influenced by significant employment reductions in manufacturing and government. The drop in manufacturing is seasonal as a result of extended vacations around the 4th of July. Slight employment advances are expected to materialize in services; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Both construction, and wholesale and retail trade should experience notable gains in employment. However, these increases are not expected to completely offset declines elsewhere in the sector.

HEAT TAKING TOLL ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S FIELD CROPS

Temperatures at or near record highs were stressing crops and livestock in most areas. For some corn growers, rain in the next few days will determine whether they produce a crop. Silking corn desperately needs rain. Available soil moisture averaged short (due to widely scattered showers during July), with two thirds of counties short or very short. The cotton crop responded favorably to these showers, and its condition reports fair to good. Some spraying for insects to the cotton crop was done. Tobacco was also in fair to good condition as harvesting is about to become general. The first tobacco forecast of the season places South Carolina's production at 105 million pounds-down 15% from last year. South Carolina's fruits and vegetables show that the peach condition averaged fair as volume increased from the Piedmont area. Apples also appeared to be in fair condition. Most major tomato producers have completed harvesting along the coast. The crop included some of the best quality tomatoes seen in years, but growers saw profits suddenly evaporate because of decreased prices.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

A total of 4,000 persons were separated from their jobs in the Columbia metropolitan area during June. Declines were registered in services and government, which caused the total drop in nonagricultural employment. Pushed downward by major declines in the state and local sectors, government employment dropped from 55,100 in May to 50,600 in June. State government jobs were lowered to 27,000 positions, a loss of 3,300 employees. The local sector posted a 1,400 downturn in employment. Most of the plunge in government employment was attributed to school closings. The number of jobs in federal government rose 200 to 7,700. Service employment decreased over the month as 100 persons were removed from payrolls. Gains of 200 each were reported in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The increase in the latter industry was caused by the rise in banking. Employment levels in transportation and public utilities, and trade moved up 100 each to 9,500 and 37,700, respectively. The total upturn in trade was centered in the wholesale area. Offsetting trends among the components caused manufacturing employment to remain unchanged at 25,400 from May to June.

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 900 to 154,500 in June. Those persons employed in the government sector saw 600 new jobs added to the previous month's level of 44,700. Most of this increase was centered in the federal industry group, where 400 additional workers were hired. Both state and local jobholders reported moderate employment gains during June. Seasonal growth in amusement areas and summer camps caused service employment to register a 500 surge over the month to a level 800 above the comparable year-ago figure. As a result of seasonal hiring in the retail sector, trade employment advanced 300 to 35,200. The wholesale industry group was also a contributor to the rise in trade employment. Those industries losing workers in June were manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. A plant closing within the soft-good sector caused manufacturing to be lowered by 300 to 19,300. Durable-good jobs held constant at 10,500 from May to June. The level of employment in transportation and public utilities moved down 200 as a result of seasonal reductions in stevedoring. Posting no change in employment were the construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Kindled by significant advances in June in all major industry divisions except services, Greenville-Spartanburg nonagricultural employment rose 2,500 to 259,000. Influenced primarily by an 800 surge in the retail sector, trade employment registered the sharpest monthly change of any industry division. The 900 jump in trade employment also was responsive to an advance in the wholesale area. The number of persons employed in manufacturing plants realized the second largest increase in employment over the month; however, the manufacturing employment level of 94,500 was 4,000 lower than in the preceding year. Durable and nondurable goods contributed equally to the growth in manufacturing employment. Government employment was pushed up from 35,900 in May to 36,600 in June. This 700 rise in government was attributed to noncontractual workers electing to be paid on a fiscal year basis rather than during the school year only. The total increase in government was centered in the local sector. The number of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction was increased by 400 and 300, respectively. Employment in services fell 600 over the month, but was 700 higher than the June, 1982 total of 38,900. Transportation and public utility employment was unchanged from 9,100 recorded in the previous month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DWINDLES

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 541,100, fell 200 during June. Cyclical losses in government education could not be totally offset by seasonal advancements in the private sector.

Services and trade, positively affected by increased tourist activity, gained 1,200 and 700, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate added 800 women to payrolls during June. The number of females employed in construction jobs, at 5,300, rose 300 over the month.

The number of jobs occupied by women in manufacturing industries, at 145,700, rose for the second consecutive month. Expansion was experienced in both the durable (+400) and nondurable (+300) sectors. In the durable sector, respective gains of 200 and 100 were reported in machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment. Advancements in textile mill products in the nondurable sector easily offset the loss of 100 in apparel and other textile products.

Female employment in the government sector, negatively influenced by educational reductions, receded 3,900 over the month. State and local government education experienced decreases of 1,100 and 4,700, respectively. On the plus side, other local government added 1,400 women during June, mostly under summer youth and CETA programs.

In comparison with year-ago levels, employers in South Carolina have added 3,400 women to their payrolls. Services realized the largest yearly increase (+4,000), while transportation and public utilities reported the smallest (+100). Manufacturing, down 4,000, was the only major industry division that remained in the losing ranks over the year.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Galaxy Boat Mfg., Inc.	Columbia	30	Increased sales have caused this company to expand.
Ball Corp.	Greenville	200	Both manufacturing and headquarters facilities are being planned. They will produce warehouse mold bases and accessories for the plastics industry.
Teledo Pressed Steel	Fountain Inn	Unknown	This company will produce metal parts for appliance, electrical and housing fields.
Atlantic Aviation Corp.	Greenville	250-300	The company will offer major maintenance work and retrofitting of military and other aircrafts as a result of this expansion.

BOOMING SALES STRENGTHEN RECOVERY

American consumers, responding to improvements in employment, personal income, and factory output, are now taking the recovery seriously, spending more and boosting retail sales.

Sales boomed for America's retailers in June, climbing 0.7% after good gains in May, to record the fourth consecutive monthly improvement. Gains were across the board, from discounters to top-of-the-line specialty stores, and included durable and non-durable goods nation-wide. Improved employment, continued low inflation, and unusually warm weather combined to produce the big sales increases. One less positive note was that June's retail sales would have gone up only 0.5% without autos, where sales rose 1.5% for the month. Other areas reporting improved sales were building materials, up a healthy 1.3%; furniture, up 0.5%; clothing stores, up 0.9%; and department stores, up 1.3%.

Unemployment fell in June to 10.0% of the labor force from 10.1% in May. The June rate, which marked the fourth consecutive decline, was the lowest since 9.9% last August. The continued, though gradual, decline in the U.S. unemployment rate suggests further strong increases in income, sales, and production. The workforce expanded a record 1,183,000 persons in June after declining 37,000 in May. The economy's ability in June to absorb the growth in the workforce confirms that the recovery is well-entrenched. The employment rate for adult males fell to 9.0% in June, from 9.6 in May, reflecting improvement in manufacturing, construction, and mining.

New housing construction maintained its blistering pace in June, 92.0% ahead of a year earlier although off a slight 2.9% from May. New building permits increased 6.7%, an indication the housing recovery has not yet peaked despite relatively high mortgage rates. The slight decline from May's rate was entirely in single-family house construction, down 7.1% in June. Multi-family housing construction was up 5.2%. The area of the country where more than half of the new construction is taking place, the South as far west as Texas, showed the steepest dropoff in housing starts, a 7.5% decline in June. North central states' construction was off 4.0%. The Northeast surged 13.7%, and the West was up 2.8%.

Industrial production increased 1.1% in June, the fourth straight month of major gains. Durable consumer goods, especially automobilies, led the increase in output, although advances were noted in all sectors of the nation's factories, mines, and utilities. The rapid growth in consumer durables - autos, home goods, and construction materials - are particularly significant reflecting both renewed consumer confidence and looser credit conditions.

Personal income rose 0.5% in June, reflecting an improved employment picture. Private wages and salaries increased $12.5 billion. Of that, manufacturing payrolls increased $3.3 billion because of boosts in employment, weekly hours, and hourly earnings.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS BELOW 10 PERCENT

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 9.8% in June, the first time it has been below 10% in 18 months. This represents 145,600 jobless individuals, a drop of 3,100 from the May level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to continued seasonal advances in trade, services, and construction, together with a pickup in manufacturing employment. The national unemployment rate averaged 10.0% in June.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

June, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,478,000	1,473,100	1,531,000	182,810	180,530	185,340
Total Employment	1,332,400	1,324,400	1,354,700	166,850	165,500	169,440
Total Unemployment	145,600	148,700	176,300	15,960	15,030	15,900
Unemployment Rate	9.8	10.1	11.5	8.7	8.3	8.6

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	194,500	197,710	201,050	288,690	287,790	303,580
Total Employment	181,330	184,490	186,900	263,550	261,450	270,720
Total Unemployment	13,170	13,220	14,150	25,140	26,340	32,860
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.7	7.0	8.7	9.2	10.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

FACTORY PAYROLLS SLIP IN JUNE

Average hourly earnings of production workers in South Carolina factories slipped slightly in June to $6.98 from $6.99 in May. The decline resulted from a combination of a $0.04 drop in nondurables, and a $0.06 increase for hard-good workers.

Almost every group in the durable-good sector realized increased earnings with a $0.30 rise among instruments and related products leading the charge. Even among soft goods, most groups had higher earnings; however, chemicals-and-allied-product workers lost $0.26 per hour for the month causing the average earnings for the entire nondurable sector to trend down.

Weekly earnings averaged up for factory workers in both sectors thanks to longer workweeks throughout manufacturing. The industry average for June was $286.13, almost $6.00 higher than May's level. The greatest advance occurred in durables where weekly earnings rose more than $11.00 over the month to $300.54. The June increase for nondurable-good workers was over $3.00 per week.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.98	& 6.99	$ 6.61	$ 8.35	$ 8.28	$ 7.61
Average Weekly Earnings	$286.18	$280.30	$257.13	$344.02	$339.48	$303.64
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.29	$ 94.60	$ 88.63	$115.75	$114.57	$ 94.84

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.78	$ 6.79	$ 6.44	$ 6.73	$ 6.70	$ 6.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$270.52	$264.81	$246.65	$278.62	$268.00	$250.90
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.02	$ 89.37	$ 85.02	$ 93.75	$ 90.45	$ 86.49

FACTORY WORKWEEK SHOWS STRONG GROWTH

Throughout manufacturing, production workers were on the job 0.9 hour per week longer in June and averaged 41.0 hours. This was the fifth consecutive monthly improvement, and by far the strongest yet.

Considerable strength was seen in the hard-good sector where consumer spending has created a real demand for housing, autos, home furnishings, and appliances. The substantial 1.2 hour weekly gain underscores the stepped-up activity occurring in this long-suffering sector. Lumber and wood products, nonelectrical machinery, and electrical and electronic equipment, all with a 2.0 hour or better increase, led the surge in durables.

Workers in nondurable-good factories registered an overall workweek rise of 0.7 hour in June. The big gainers were men's and boys' furnishings (+2.4), knitting mills (+2.1), and printing and publishing (+1.9).

Nationally, the factory workweek rose to 40.1 hours in June, a gain of 0.2 hour from May's level of 39.9 hours.

JUNE PRODUCES SUBSTANTIAL HIKE IN MANHOUR INDEX

The manufacturing production worker manhour index rose for the fourth consecutive month in June. The 3.0 point increase was the largest growth in the index since February of 1982. This rise was caused by the 2,000 increase in production worker employment, coupled with the 0.9 hour increase in average weekly hours. The June index was 3.4 points greater than the year-ago figure of 99.5.

TABLE 3

	June, 1983	May, 1983	June, 1982
Production Workers Manhour Index	102.9	99.9	99.5
Durable Good Manhour Index	126.3	120.7	126.0
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	95.0	93.0	91.0
Textile Manhour Index	70.8	68.8	67.8
Apparel Manhour Index	100.7	98.8	100.4

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Administrative Assistant	57			16	X		$19,500	X		Aiken
Accountant	11	Manager, Fast Food Restaur.	30	16	X		$12,000	X		Union
Chemist, Analytic	43			16	X		$16,000	X		Florence
Insulator	99			12	X		$13,000	X		Camden
Secretary	99			14	X		$14,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Machinist	17			11	X		$ 9,360	X		Chester
Nurse, General Duty	60			14	X		$14,000		X	Rock Hill
Warehouse Supervisor	99			14	X		$12,000	X		Marion
Industrial Electrician	24	Maintenance Electrician	08	14	X		$14,000		X	Columbia
Teacher, High School	36			18	X		$14,500	X		Lancaster
Shipfitter	24	Welder	24	10	X		$13,000	X		Georgetown
Electrical Engineer	99			16	X		$36,000	X		Greenville
Mechanical Engineering Tech.	48	Machinist	45	16	X		$10,000	X		Sumter

* There are currently more than 115,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1983

Industry	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	Net Change From: May 1983	Net Change From: June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1180.4	1174.9	1170.6	+ 5.5	+ 9.8
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Construction	68.6	66.3	66.4	+ 2.3	+ 2.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.8	10.6	11.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.3	6.2	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	32.6	31.6	32.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.3	8.2	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Work	6.5	6.3	6.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	353.0	350.6	359.5	+ 2.4	- 6.5
Durable Goods	107.6	106.4	113.2	+ 1.2	- 5.6
Nondurable Goods	245.4	244.2	246.3	+ 1.2	- 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.1	54.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	13.8	13.6	13.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.1	3.4	3.1	- 0.3	0.0
Communication	14.5	14.4	14.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.8	10.7	10.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.9	15.8	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric Services	10.5	10.5	10.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	235.2	233.2	235.1	+ 2.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade	47.8	47.4	49.5	+ 0.4	- 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.5	25.3	26.9	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.7	10.6	11.7	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.3	22.1	22.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	May 1983	June 1982
Retail Trade	187.4	185.8	185.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.0	7.9	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.4	+ 0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	24.4	24.4	26.2	0.0	- 1.8
Department Stores	17.0	17.0	18.5	0.0	- 1.5
Food Stores	34.7	34.6	34.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Grocery Stores	32.9	32.8	32.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.2	51.4	50.1	+ 0.8	+ 2.1
Banking	15.5	15.2	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.4	15.1	14.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.4	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.0	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	10.9	10.9	10.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	180.8	178.5	174.2	+ 2.3	+ 6.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	17.7	19.2	+ 1.0	- 0.5
Health Services	39.9	39.4	38.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Hospitals	14.4	14.1	13.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.9	18.3	13.1	- 2.4	+ 2.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.5	10.9	6.9	- 1.4	+ 2.6
Total Government	232.6	237.1	229.4	- 4.5	+ 3.2
Total Federal Government	38.8	37.9	38.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.7
Total State Government	69.0	70.6	66.4	- 1.6	+ 2.6
State Education	26.0	28.2	22.9	- 2.2	+ 3.1
Other State Government	43.0	42.4	43.5	+ 0.6	- 0.5
Total Local Government	124.8	128.6	124.9	- 3.8	- 0.1
Local Education	70.0	76.4	70.5	- 6.4	- 0.5
Other Local Government	54.8	52.2	54.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	May 1983	June 1982
Manufacturing	353.0	350.6	359.5	+ 2.4	- 6.5
Durable Goods	107.6	106.4	113.2	+ 1.2	- 5.6
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	13.4	13.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.5	4.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.9	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.6	10.5	- 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.3	6.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.5	13.7	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.2	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.3	26.1	28.3	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.8	0.0	- 0.8
Metalworking Machinery	3.8	3.7	3.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.5	0.0	- 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	4.9	4.8	6.3	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.4	19.2	22.6	+ 0.2	- 3.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	- 0.3
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.0	6.9	9.1	+ 0.1	- 2.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.1	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.8	0.0	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	245.4	244.2	246.3	+ 1.2	- 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.8	14.7	- 0.1	0.0
Meat Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.4	2.5	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1983

Industry	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	Net Change From: May 1983	Net Change From: June 1982
Textile Mill Products	111.5	110.6	112.0	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.6	32.4	32.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.6	33.0	32.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.6	8.8	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.6	16.7	17.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.2	8.3	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.7	7.7	7.9	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.7	9.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.2	5.2	5.7	0.0	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	44.6	45.4	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	10.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.3	7.6	7.8	- 0.3	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.6	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.9	7.8	7.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.5	14.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Newspapers	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.1	32.3	31.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.8	17.9	17.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.1	17.9	19.0	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.4	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.0	7.8	8.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1983

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	COLUMBIA June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	259.0	256.5	261.8	178.1	182.1	181.9
Construction	14.3	14.0	16.6	10.0	9.8	9.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.3	1.3	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.6	8.5	8.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	94.5	93.7	98.5	25.4	25.4	25.8
Durable Goods	27.1	26.7	28.7	12.4	12.3	12.4
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.4	4.7	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.2	11.0	12.2	2.8	2.8	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.4	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.4	6.0	6.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.4	67.0	69.8	13.0	13.1	13.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.6	32.5	35.4	2.1	2.1	2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	10.5	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	12.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.7	9.6	9.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.5	7.4	7.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.9	3.8	4.0	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.2	5.2	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.5	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.9	53.0	53.3	37.7	37.6	38.0
Wholesale Trade	14.3	14.2	13.9	10.7	10.6	10.7
Retail Trade	39.6	38.8	39.4	27.0	27.0	27.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.2	6.4	4.1	4.1	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.7	10.3	10.3	14.6	14.4	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	39.6	40.2	38.9	30.0	30.1	30.8
Business Services	-	-	-	6.2	6.3	6.7
Health Services	-	-	-	6.8	6.7	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total Government	36.6	35.9	34.3	50.6	55.1	53.6
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.7	7.5	7.7
Total State Government	9.4	9.4	8.2	27.0	30.3	29.6
Total Local Government	25.4	24.7	24.4	15.9	17.3	16.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1983

Industry	CHARLESTON June 1983	CHARLESTON May 1983	CHARLESTON June 1982	ROCK HILL June 1983	ROCK HILL May 1983	ROCK HILL June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.5	153.6	155.3	38.1	38.2	38.4
Construction	10.5	10.5	11.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.3	19.6	19.5	12.7	12.4	12.9
Durable Goods	10.5	10.5	9.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	1.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.8	10.6	11.1
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	.8	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.3	9.6	5.2	5.2	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.2	34.9	34.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.4	7.2	-	-	-
Retail Trade	27.7	27.5	27.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.2	7.2	7.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	27.9	27.4	27.1	6.5	6.4	6.4
Total Government	45.3	44.7	46.2	4.5	4.9	4.6
Total Federal Government	17.5	17.1	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.1	12.0	11.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.7	15.6	15.5	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON June 1983	ANDERSON May 1983	ANDERSON June 1982	FLORENCE June 1983	FLORENCE May 1983	FLORENCE June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.2	46.2	46.1	41.8	41.9	42.5
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	21.4	21.3	21.8	12.0	12.0	12.2
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1
Nondurable Goods	16.9	16.8	17.4	7.2	7.2	7.1
Textile Mill Products	9.8	9.8	10.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1983

Industry	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	Net Change From	
				May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	541.1	541.3	537.7	- 0.2	+ 3.4
Construction	5.3	5.0	5.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	145.7	145.0	149.7	+ 0.7	- 4.0
Durable Goods	34.2	33.8	37.0	+ 0.4	- 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.2	7.0	7.6	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.9	10.8	12.9	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	111.5	111.2	112.7	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	47.2	46.8	47.5	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	13.6	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.8	14.5	14.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Knitting Mills	5.4	5.4	6.1	0.0	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.7	38.8	39.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.8	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.8	13.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.9	6.8	6.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plactics Products	6.4	6.4	6.8	0.0	- 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	110.4	109.7	110.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade	12.0	11.8	12.3	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.5	5.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	98.4	97.9	97.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
General Merchandise Stores	17.7	17.7	19.0	0.0	- 1.3
Food Stores	14.9	14.9	14.7	0.0	- 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.5	31.7	31.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.4
Banking	11.7	11.4	11.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	105.1	103.9	101.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.8	12.1	13.0	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Health Services	33.3	32.8	31.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.0	11.7	11.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Educational Services	9.4	10.8	8.0	- 1.4	+ 1.4
Total Government	129.3	133.2	128.0	- 3.9	+ 1.3
Total Federal Government	12.0	11.8	11.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Total State Government	35.9	36.7	34.7	- 0.8	+ 1.2
State Education	12.7	13.8	11.2	- 1.1	+ 1.5
Other State Government	23.2	22.9	23.5	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Total Local Government	81.4	84.7	81.6	- 3.3	- 0.2
Local Education	51.8	56.5	52.2	- 4.7	- 0.4
Other Local Government	29.6	28.2	29.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
MANUFACTURING	276.2	274.2	281.4	286.18	280.30	257.13	41.0	40.1	38.9	6.98	6.99	6.61
DURABLE GOODS	81.9	80.6	86.1	300.54	289.48	264.67	41.8	40.6	39.8	7.19	7.13	6.65
Lumber and Wood Products	10.4	10.1	10.0	273.04	265.87	241.26	46.2	43.8	42.4	5.91	6.07	5.69
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.1	3.8	240.35	228.13	193.41	40.6	39.4	36.7	5.92	5.79	5.27
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.1	8.1	372.20	364.37	324.09	44.1	43.9	42.7	8.44	8.30	7.59
Fabricated Metal Products	10.2	10.2	11.1	268.42	270.24	253.74	39.3	39.8	39.4	6.83	6.79	6.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.6	18.2	20.1	316.26	300.09	262.55	42.0	39.8	37.4	7.53	7.54	7.02
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.1	289.87	277.06	263.14	41.0	39.3	39.1	7.07	7.05	6.73
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.7	14.5	17.1	266.00	250.80	236.23	40.0	38.0	38.6	6.65	6.60	6.12
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.7	3.9	256.23	248.29	229.25	39.0	39.6	38.4	6.57	6.27	5.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	194.3	193.6	195.3	279.73	276.51	248.58	40.6	39.9	38.6	6.89	6.93	6.44
Food and Kindred Products	9.7	9.6	9.6	235.90	233.75	214.48	38.8	38.7	36.6	6.08	6.04	5.86
Textile Mill Products	96.2	95.3	96.6	262.52	256.96	227.33	40.7	39.9	37.7	6.45	6.44	6.03
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.4	28.2	28.2	272.48	269.53	228.38	41.6	40.9	33.0	6.55	6.59	6.01
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.4	28.7	262.25	252.70	227.06	39.2	38.0	36.8	6.69	6.65	6.17
Knitting Mills	6.9	6.8	7.8	235.50	223.08	202.95	41.1	39.0	36.9	5.73	5.72	5.50
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.1	13.2	13.9	276.14	268.26	241.92	41.4	40.4	38.4	6.67	6.64	6.30
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	265.64	267.70	234.42	42.3	42.9	39.8	6.28	6.24	5.89
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.5	8.4	243.80	245.82	215.05	42.4	42.9	40.5	5.75	5.73	5.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	37.0	37.5	182.31	177.18	171.39	38.3	37.3	36.7	4.76	4.75	4.67
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.5	9.0	177.32	165.98	164.35	38.8	36.4	36.2	4.57	4.56	4.54
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.1	12.8	164.92	158.41	159.78	38.0	36.5	36.9	4.34	4.34	4.33
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	9.9	437.75	431.46	410.01	42.5	42.3	42.4	10.30	10.20	9.67
Printing and Publishing	4.8	4.8	4.7	302.41	288.46	270.82	41.2	39.3	37.2	7.34	7.34	7.28
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.7	21.7	21.6	406.43	424.30	372.91	41.9	42.6	40.8	9.70	9.96	9.14

Note: See technical notes on final page

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

JUNE, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.6	14.6	334.02	339.48	303.64	41.2	41.0	39.9	8.35	8.28	7.61
Durable Goods	8.1	8.0	7.6	333.15	332.80	289.28	41.8	41.6	39.9	7.97	8.00	7.25
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.6	7.0	358.75	349.06	319.20	40.4	40.4	39.8	8.88	8.64	8.02

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
All Manufacturing	18.7	18.6	18.9	270.52	264.81	246.65	39.9	39.0	38.3	6.78	6.79	6.44
Durable Goods	9.1	9.0	9.1	253.44	255.18	241.15	38.4	38.2	38.4	6.60	6.68	6.28
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	252.20	268.00	253.05	38.8	40.3	37.6	6.50	6.65	6.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	265.00	267.34	257.74	38.8	39.2	38.7	6.83	6.82	6.66
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.6	9.8	286.21	274.22	250.97	41.3	39.8	38.2	6.93	6.89	6.57
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.4	251.52	232.01	229.31	39.3	37.3	39.4	6.40	6.22	5.82
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	173.60	161.55	153.34	39.1	36.8	34.0	4.44	4.39	4.51

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
All Manufacturing	71.6	70.4	74.9	278.62	268.00	250.90	41.4	40.0	38.9	6.73	6.70	6.45
Durable Goods	20.3	19.8	21.3	291.33	271.86	263.25	42.1	39.4	39.0	6.92	6.90	6.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.6	8.4	321.96	303.20	274.32	42.7	40.0	38.1	7.54	7.58	7.20
Nondurable Goods	51.3	50.6	53.6	274.39	266.79	246.63	41.2	40.3	38.9	6.66	6.62	6.34
Textile Mill Products	28.3	27.7	30.8	269.93	263.09	230.66	41.4	40.6	38.0	6.52	6.48	6.07
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.4	9.5	265.77	258.89	234.00	40.7	40.2	39.0	6.53	6.44	6.00
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.6	9.1	11.0	278.78	269.34	226.04	41.3	40.2	36.4	6.75	6.70	6.21
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.7	1.8	242.81	236.25	219.97	39.1	37.8	36.6	6.21	6.25	6.01
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.1	3.4	276.18	268.80	219.37	43.7	42.0	36.2	6.32	6.40	6.06
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.9	7.8	7.7	177.17	172.75	163.88	38.6	37.8	36.5	4.59	4.57	4.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.0	2.0	158 19	161.77	152.87	36.2	36.6	35.8	4.37	4.42	4.27
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.7	356.90	342.34	310.43	43.0	41.8	40.9	8.30	8.19	7.59

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)

JUNE, 1983

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,380	6,320	6,380	3,770	3,690	3,690	2,610	2,630	2,690
AIKEN---------	37,000	36,850	37,000	18,300	18,400	18,300	18,700	18,450	18,700
ALLENDALE-----	2,440	2,570	2,630	1,000	990	1,080	1,440	1,580	1,550
ANDERSON------	46,190	46,170	46,080	21,420	21,280	21,820	24,770	24,890	24,260
BAMBERG-------	4,640	4,680	4,500	1,720	1,710	1,700	2,920	2,970	2,800
BARNWELL------	6,350	6,530	6,500	2,720	2,740	2,840	3,630	3,790	3,660
BEAUFORT------	23,530	23,460	22,720	1,100	1,090	1,280	22,430	22,370	21,440
BERKELEY------	19,400	19,300	19,400	6,000	6,000	5,800	13,400	13,300	13,600
CALHOUN-------	3,830	3,830	4,020	2,160	2,190	2,290	1,670	1,640	1,730
CHARLESTON----	123,000	122,200	124,000	10,300	10,600	10,600	112,700	111,600	113,400
CHEROKEE------	13,690	13,650	13,820	6,830	6,780	6,810	6,860	6,870	7,010
CHESTER-------	11,310	11,020	9,240	6,670	6,400	4,510	4,640	4,620	4,730
CHESTERFIELD--	10,710	10,950	10,900	6,210	6,110	6,340	4,500	4,840	4,560
CLARENDON-----	6,190	6,280	6,290	1,730	1,690	1,740	4,460	4,590	4,550
COLLETON------	8,520	8,420	8,580	2,410	2,310	2,480	6,110	6,110	6,100
DARLINGTON----	19,020	18,980	19,290	8,040	8,080	8,340	10,980	10,900	10,950
DILLON--------	8,080	8,270	8,050	3,270	3,220	3,180	4,810	5,050	4,870
DORCHESTER----	12,100	12,100	11,900	3,000	3,000	3,100	9,100	9,100	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,350	4,380	4,580	2,200	2,280	2,440	2,150	2,200	2,140
FAIRFIELD-----	5,870	5,880	6,160	2,170	2,130	2,060	3,700	3,750	4,100
FLORENCE------	41,760	41,880	42,530	11,960	11,970	12,210	29,800	29,910	30,320
GEORGETOWN----	16,370	16,000	13,120	3,990	4,020	3,590	12,380	11,980	9,530
GREENVILLE----	144,700	143,900	146,800	46,800	46,300	48,700	97,900	97,600	98,100
GREENWOOD-----	24,560	24,570	25,750	11,070	11,070	12,190	13,490	13,500	13,560
HAMPTON-------	4,850	4,810	4,760	1,780	1,730	1,780	3,070	3,080	2,980
HORRY---------	46,200	45,110	48,300	6,240	6,150	7,200	39,960	38,960	41,100
JASPER--------	3,080	3,140	3,050	220	220	220	2,860	2,920	2,830
KERSHAW-------	14,350	14,460	14,220	7,680	7,630	7,560	6,670	6,830	6,660
LANCASTER-----	17,720	17,780	16,000	10,080	10,140	8,380	7,640	7,640	7,620
LAURENS-------	17,340	17,440	16,790	8,220	8,210	7,620	9,120	9,230	9,170
LEE-----------	2,630	2,850	2,740	1,050	1,050	1,070	1,580	1,800	1,670
LEXINGTON-----	41,300	41,700	41,600	12,900	12,800	13,100	28,400	28,900	28,500
MCCORMICK-----	1,670	1,900	1,980	810	920	970	860	980	1,010
MARION--------	10,820	10,680	10,840	4,950	4,830	4,700	5,870	5,850	6,140
MARLBORO------	8,340	8,510	9,140	4,060	4,070	4,890	4,280	4,440	4,250
NEWBERRY------	10,360	10,610	10,350	4,950	4,940	4,830	5,410	5,670	5,520
OCONEE--------	17,190	17,010	17,790	8,220	8,120	8,760	8,970	8,890	9,030
ORANGEBURG----	24,210	24,210	24,080	8,440	8,230	8,250	15,770	15,980	15,830
PICKENS-------	28,100	27,800	27,600	11,700	11,300	11,800	16,400	16,500	15,800
RICHLAND------	136,800	140,400	140,300	12,500	12,600	12,700	124,300	127,800	127,600
SALUDA--------	2,740	2,780	2,720	1,040	1,050	980	1,700	1,730	1,740
SPARTANBURG---	84,800	84,800	87,400	36,000	36,100	38,000	48,800	48,700	49,400
SUMTER--------	26,030	26,030	26,370	8,300	8,280	8,400	17,730	17,750	17,970
UNION---------	9,160	9,080	9,730	4,970	4,920	5,590	4,190	4,160	4,140
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,380	8,370	8,210	2,970	2,920	2,770	5,410	5,450	5,440
YORK----------	38,080	38,160	38,390	12,650	12,430	12,900	25,430	25,730	25,490

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
JUNE, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	JUNE 1983	MAY 1983	JUNE 1982	JUNE 1983	MAY 1983	JUNE 1982	JUNE 1983	MAY 1983	JUNE 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,740	9,630	10,100	1,120	1,110	1,390	11.5	11.5	13.8
AIKEN---------	45,470	45,400	45,910	5,300	5,410	6,040	11.7	11.9	13.2
ALLENDALE-----	3,790	4,040	3,990	620	820	560	16.4	20.3	14.0
ANDERSON------	62,720	62,760	64,580	6,190	6,430	7,560	9.9	10.2	11.7
BAMBERG-------	7,640	7,590	7,680	730	740	870	9.6	9.7	11.3
BARNWELL------	9,510	9,630	9,890	1,020	1,040	1,100	10.7	10.8	11.1
BEAUFORT------	31,370	30,640	30,630	2,000	2,050	2,000	6.4	6.7	6.5
BERKELEY------	40,120	39,430	41,200	3,400	3,010	3,910	8.5	7.6	9.5
CALHOUN-------	7,610	7,550	7,940	720	770	650	9.5	10.2	8.2
CHARLESTON----	117,790	116,410	118,650	10,430	9,920	9,630	8.9	8.5	8.1
CHEROKEE------	22,680	22,430	23,290	2,380	2,250	2,610	10.5	10.0	11.2
CHESTER-------	14,920	14,600	17,240	1,950	2,010	6,600	13.1	13.8	38.3
CHESTERFIELD--	18,840	18,840	19,690	2,240	2,220	2,610	11.9	11.8	13.3
CLARENDON-----	13,190	12,840	13,780	1,280	1,190	1,530	9.7	9.3	11.1
COLLETON------	13,570	13,310	13,930	1,700	1,730	1,850	12.5	13.0	13.3
DARLINGTON----	28,430	27,990	29,350	3,340	3,240	3,630	11.7	11.6	12.4
DILLON--------	14,090	13,950	14,610	1,450	1,440	1,830	10.3	10.3	12.5
DORCHESTER----	24,910	24,690	25,490	2,130	2,100	2,360	8.6	8.5	9.3
EDGEFIELD-----	8,550	8,630	8,990	810	880	820	9.5	10.2	9.1
FAIRFIELD-----	9,920	9,850	10,630	980	950	1,130	9.9	9.6	10.6
FLORENCE------	52,090	51,390	54,520	5,850	5,590	6,920	11.2	10.9	12.7
GEORGETOWN----	22,830	22,180	19,850	2,790	2,640	3,370	12.2	11.9	17.0
GREENVILLE----	146,190	145,150	152,650	12,850	12,870	15,680	8.8	8.9	10.3
GREENWOOD-----	26,870	27,590	28,130	3,440	4,300	3,360	12.8	15.6	11.9
HAMPTON-------	7,780	7,610	7,780	930	920	970	12.0	12.1	12.5
HORRY---------	65,740	63,910	69,370	5,600	6,010	5,920	8.5	9.4	8.5
JASPER--------	6,360	6,430	6,460	600	650	700	9.4	10.1	10.8
KERSHAW-------	18,960	19,250	20,400	2,250	2,450	3,670	11.9	12.7	18.0
LANCASTER-----	23,240	23,650	26,300	2,860	3,220	7,710	12.3	13.6	29.3
LAURENS-------	23,640	24,090	24,790	3,310	3,720	5,010	14.0	15.4	20.2
LEE-----------	7,890	8,140	8,540	1,070	1,200	1,400	13.6	14.7	16.4
LEXINGTON-----	66,820	68,070	68,860	4,760	4,930	4,890	7.1	7.2	7.1
MCCORMICK-----	3,060	3,310	3,540	520	490	560	17.0	14.8	15.8
MARION--------	17,210	16,800	17,540	2,530	2,650	2,630	14.7	15.8	15.0
MARLBORO------	12,280	12,450	12,990	2,290	2,310	2,010	18.6	18.6	15.5
NEWBERRY------	16,540	16,680	17,180	1,320	1,300	1,780	8.0	7.8	10.4
OCONEE--------	20,850	20,620	22,270	2,760	2,770	3,370	13.2	13.4	15.1
ORANGEBURG----	39,070	38,690	39,080	4,540	4,620	4,300	11.6	11.9	11.0
PICKENS-------	40,220	40,620	43,460	3,500	4,190	5,740	8.7	10.3	13.2
RICHLAND------	127,680	129,640	132,190	8,410	8,290	9,260	6.6	6.4	7.0
SALUDA--------	6,870	6,820	7,300	800	760	1,190	11.6	11.1	16.3
SPARTANBURG---	102,280	102,030	107,480	8,790	9,290	11,450	8.6	9.1	10.7
SUMTER--------	34,700	34,310	36,040	3,630	3,570	4,230	10.5	10.4	11.7
UNION---------	13,740	13,440	14,220	2,820	2,650	2,500	20.5	19.7	17.6
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,540	17,160	18,200	2,040	2,050	2,760	11.6	11.9	15.2
YORK----------	52,770	52,910	54,270	5,580	5,980	6,220	10.6	11.3	11.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Beverly Davis, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JULY, 1983

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SHARP DOWNTURN

GOVERNMENT CUTBACKS PUSH EMPLOYMENT DOWNWARD

South Carolina's nonagricultural employment dropped 14,700 in July. The downturn in total nonfarm wage and salary employment responded to a 19,000 job loss in government. On the positive side, all other major industry divisions except manufacturing experienced upturns in employment over the month. The number of persons employed in nonagricultural positions was 17,200 higher than the July, 1982 level of 1,148,700.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS SUBSTANTIAL JOB LOSSES IN JULY

Some 19,000 government workers were separated from their jobs during July. The entire drop in government employment was centered in the local sector, more specifically in local education. Local government wage earners saw a 19,100 dip in jobs as education employment was reduced to 51,100 from 70,400 in June. Persons employed in state government realized a slight rise in jobs during July. State government employment edged up 100 to 69,000 as the advance in jobs in educational facilities more than offset the decline recorded elsewhere in the sector. The federal job count was unchanged at 38,800 over the month.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPSWING

Reflecting healthy gains in trade (+2,100) and construction (+1,100), private sector employment advanced 4,300 in July, to reach a level 18,000 above the comparable year-ago figure. Trade employment climbed to 237,200 as workers in the wholesale and retail sectors saw job increases of 600 and 1,500, respectively. Pushed upward by small advances by most of its

(Continued on Page 3)

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industry groups, the job count in the retail sector was 188,900 in July. This figure was 3,000 above the year-ago count. Construction workers rose in number from June by 1,100. Employment numbered 3,900 more than in July, 1982. Construction's increases were reflected by all industry groups, with residential building contractor employment (+600) leading the upturn. Plant expansions and new business investments helped move the special trade contractor work force up 300 to 32,900 in July.

Another employment gainer was finance, insurance, and real estate, where 700 persons were added to payrolls. Most of this increase was due to seasonal advances. The service employment level reached 181,000, a 400 advance from June. This upturn occurred in spite of a 900 decline in educational services. The surge in service employment produced an 8,300 rise above the comparable year-ago figure. Employment in the transportation and public utilities sector experienced a 100 rise in July. The number of manufacturing employees was lowered by 100 to 353,400. This reduction was attributed to layoffs in the soft-good sector. However, the decline was not as drastic as in previous years, in that not as many plants closed for extended July fourth vacation periods in the textile industry. Textile-mill-product employment was down 300, as workers in weaving mills, synthetics, and apparel mills saw job losses of 300 and 400, respectively. The durable-good work force posted a 300 employment gain in July. The rise was attributed to increases in all industry groups with the exception of furniture and fixtures, electrical and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR AUGUST - A SLIGHT UPTURN

Nonfarm employment is expected to rise slightly during August despite almost offsetting trends among major industry divisions. Moderate employment increases should be reported by construction; manufacturing; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The level of employment in the remaining major industries should decline somewhat due to seasonal slowdowns, slackened demand and strikes.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNWARD MOVEMENT

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, at 527,700, declined 13,500 during July. Seasonal losses in government education caused the female employment level to continue last month's negative trend.

The number of positions occupied by women in July (115,300) in the government sector dropped 14,000 to the lowest level since August, 1982. A seasonal downturn in local government education (-14,300) accounted for the total decline in the sector. State government employment reported a small monthly increase (+200), while federal employment remained constant at 12,000.

Female employment in the private sector edged upward 500 during July. Retail trade, positively affected by tourism, advanced 900 over the month. Transportation, and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate experienced small gains of 100 each in July. Only two major industry divisions in the sector were on the downside. Negatively influenced by educational decreases, the number of women employed in service occupations dropped 300. Manufacturing female employment, at 145,400, decreased 400 during July. All of the monthly loss was centered in the nondurable sector in the production of apparel and other textile products.

Female employment in South Carolina advanced 5,100 since July,1982. The majority of this increase was centered in services (+4,300) and trade (+1,600). On the downside, manufacturing and government reported yearly declines in the number of women on their payrolls of 800 and 1,500, respectively.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment for the Charleston area plunged 1,400 to 153,200 in July. The decline was attributed to job losses in services and government. Public sector employment, slipping 1,300 below June's level of 45,100, was the major contributor to the decline in nonagricultural employment. Government employment was lowered to 43,800 reflecting a major downturn in local education. The local and federal sectors reported job losses of 1,300 and 100, respectively. State employees realized an employment gain of 100 jobs in July. Private sector employment edged down 100 to a level of 109,400 over the month. The largest drop was recorded in services where 400 persons were separated from their jobs. However, the 27,500 total employed in the service sector was 700 greater than that of July, 1982. Also reporting negative movement during July was the transportation and public utilities sector (-100). Jobholders in the construction and trade industry divisions had employment gains of 200 each during July. The rise in trade employment was attributed to a 200 job increase in the retail industry group. Employment levels of 19,400 and 7,300 were unchanged for manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate, respectively.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonagricultural employment for the Columbia area dropped 400 in July. The largest decline was centered in trade where 500 workers were excluded from payrolls. The number of jobs in the retail sector dipped 300 to 26,800 in July, a figure 500 below the July, 1982 total of 27,300. Wholesale trade jobs were lowered to 10,400, a loss of 200 positions. As a result of reductions in local (-1,000) and federal (-100) jobs, government employment fell 300 from 52,700 in July. The number of persons employed in state government realized an 800 advance over the month. Manufacturing employment edged down 100 as layoffs within the soft-good sector more than offset a slight rise in durable-good employment. Reflecting layoffs and extended vacations in the textile and apparel industries, nondurable goods experienced a 200 decline to 12,800. Durable-good employment was moved upward from 12,400 in June to 12,500 in July. The increase was centered in the machinery, except electrical, industry group. Positive employment trends were recorded in services, and in finance, insurance, and real estate. Seasonal advances within the sector caused service employment to rise 400 to 30,100 over the month. Business services experienced a 300 increase in employment. Posting no change in employment were the construction, and transportation and public utilities industries.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITIAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

July saw the Greenville-Spartanburg nonagricultural workforce drop by 2,400. This decline was concentrated in services and government. A total of 3,000 government employees were separated from their jobs, with a 2,900 decrease in the local sector primarily responsible for the downturn. Seasonal educational layoffs caused these losses. Service employment was lowered by 200 as workers began to feel some effects of seasonal layoffs. The month's largest employment increase was posted in the trade industry as 400 persons were added to the work force. Wholesale trade employment climbed 800 to 15,100, while in the retail sector, employment was reduced by 400. Gains of 200 each were reported in construction and manufacturing. The upturn in manufacturing was centered in nondurable goods. The hard-good employment level was unchanged at 27,100 from June to July. Neither transportation and public utilities, nor finance, insurance, and real estate experienced any change in employment from the previous month's levels of 9,100 and 10,700, respectively.

INCREASED PRODUCTION BOOSTS RECOVERY IN NATION

With steel and automobile production increasing strongly, U. S. industrial output jumped 1.8% during July, providing another boost for the strong economic recovery. Impressive gains were noted in several industrial sectors as output rose for the eighth consecutive month. The July figure compared favorably with a 1.1% rise during June, and was the biggest advance since a 1.9% surge in April.

Production of goods for the home continued to increase, with carpeting and furniture output exceeding highs reached in 1979. Clothing production also increased during the month. The figures indicated that consumer spending is powering the recovery.

There was a 1.2% rise in use of manufacturing, utility, and mining facilities in July, bringing the operating rate to 75.8%, the highest level since the 77.0% of November, 1981. The gain reflects the rebounding economy in which firms have been calling back workers and increasing their output to meet consumer demand.

The nation's unemployment rate plummeted to 9.5% in July, producing the biggest drop in nearly a quarter century with a record number of Americans at work. The rate was the lowest in more than a year, and this was the first time since last August that unemployment has been below double digits. The number of unemployed persons actively looking for work dropped by 556,000 to 10.6 million, with most of the improvement among adult women, where the jobless rate fell 0.7 percentage point to 7.9%. The rate for adult men declined slightly from 9.0% to 8.8%.

Personal income in the United States grew a moderate 0.6% in July, after rising 0.5% in June. The additional after-tax income did more for savings than for spending as savings increased to 5.0% of after-tax income from 3.7% in June. Wages and salaries in the private sector rose 0.7% in July, while in manufacturing, wages jumped a strong 1.3% for the month.

Despite the latest income tax cut, the nation's retail sales showed virtually no change in July, registering a 0.03% decline after four months of improvement. July's slight decrease in retail sales was the first decline since February, when sales were down 1.2%. The overall trend of the nation's cash registers was set at automobile dealerships, which reported a 1.0% drop in July sales after several months of increases. There were signs that many consumers were forced by the heat wave to divert some of their spending to higher electricity bills for air conditioning. Also, it was common knowledge that the tax cut was coming, and many people spent it before they got it.

July housing starts slipped for the second month in a row, declining 0.6% from June, as recent mortgage rate increases began to take their toll. The slowdown would have been more severe if a sharp rise in work begun on multi-family units had not offset an 11.9% slide in single-family home starts. The July housing-start figures suggest that the industry's sharp recovery from 1982's recessionary levels is on the wave. Construction activity increased in July in the North Central states and the South, but weakened in the Northeast and West. Overall, housing starts in July were 47.0% above the July, 1982 annual rate of 1,185,000 units.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS NO CHANGE IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.8% in July representing 143,400 jobless individuals. Unemployment in the state has declined 33,000 since July, 1982. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.5% in July.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

July, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,456,200	1,478,000	1,516,400	178,230	182,860	182,980
Total Employment	1,312,800	1,332,400	1,340,000	162,560	166,900	167,200
Total Unemployment	143,400	145,600	176,400	15,670	15,960	15,780
Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.8	11.6	8.8	8.7	8.6

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	192,830	194,550	199,480	282,570	288,750	296,730
Total Employment	179,650	181,380	182,990	257,790	263,620	262,850
Total Unemployment	13,180	13,170	16,490	24,780	25,130	33,880
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.8	8.3	8.8	8.7	11.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATION NOW AVAILABLE

Tables showing the occupational distribution of South Carolina's labor force in 1980 are now available through the Labor Market Information program of the S. C. Employment Security Commission. These tables showing 81 occupations by race and sex were developed from the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File produced by the Bureau of the Census. Data on occupations were obtained for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and persons 16 years old and over with work experience but not currently in the labor force. For the last two categories, the occupation is the most recent job that a person held during the previous five years. Tables are available for the state, MSA's, and counties. For more information concerning the occupational distribution of South Carolina's labor force, contact Sam McClary or Candler Spence at 803-758-8983.

JULY FACTORY WORKWEEK CONTRACTS IN THE STATE

The average factory workweek in South Carolina contracted 0.6 hour in July as demand for some factory goods slowed. Hardest hit was the hard-good sector where July's average workweek slipped 1.1 hours to a level of 40.7 hours. Electrical and electronic equipment, with a 2.3 hour decline, was the big loser in July, followed by fabricated metal products (down 1.5) and nonelectrical machinery (down 1.3).

In the soft-good sector, although there were some advances, the average workweek fell 0.4 hour over the month. The textile industry provided the major negative influence with an overall drop of 0.6 hour. Textiles' foremost contributor was textile finishing, except wool, where the workweek plunged 3.8 hours to 37.4 hours in July. Printing and publishing had the second most significant loss falling 1.6 hours to 39.4 for the month.

Conversely, the national factory workweek rose in July to 40.3 hours from a level of 40.2 hours the month before.

SOUTH CAROLINA FACTORY EARNINGS RISE

Average hourly earnings rose $0.04 in July to $7.08. The increase was entirely in the nondurable sector where earnings were up $0.06 per hour.

Among nondurables, workers in paper and allied products gained the most with a $0.33 boost in hourly earnings. Paper's rise resulted mainly from longer workweeks including overtime. The increased activity in housing and auto production afforded workers in floor-covering mills to earn $6.57 per hour in July, a jump of $0.29 from June.

The hard-good sector showed earnings down $0.02 per hour for the month, with nonelectrical machinery workers losing $0.16 an hour to record the biggest drop.

The national average for hourly earnings of factory workers rose $0.05 in July to $8.86.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
July, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.08	$ 7.04	$ 6.76	$ 8.46	$ 8.37	$ 7.89
Average Weekly Earnings	$286.74	$289.34	$260.94	$351.09	$348.19	$311.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.16	$ 97.36	$ 89.42	$117.74	$117.16	$ 97.67

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.88	$ 6.78	$ 6.52	$ 6.73	$ 6.73	$ 6.41
Average Weekly Earnings	$275.20	$269.84	$241.89	$271.22	$278.62	$247.43
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.29	$ 90.79	$ 82.90	$ 90.95	$ 93.75	$ 84.79

JULY MANHOUR INDEX CHANGES DIRECTION

After rising for four months in a row, the manufacturing production worker manhour index decreased to 101.6 during July. The 1.6 point setback was caused mainly by the 0.6 hour drop in average weekly hours, coupled with the small loss in production worker employment. The July index was 3.9 points greater than the year-ago figure of 97.7.

TABLE 3

	July, 1983	June, 1983	July, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	101.6	103.2	97.7
Durable Good Manhour Index	123.5	126.4	121.5
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	94.4	95.5	89.8
Textile Manhour Index	69.6	71.0	67.3
Apparel Manhour Index	97.8	100.4	99.1

NOT ENOUGH RAIN FOR SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Scattered light showers over South Carolina brought some relief to a few farms, but overall counties were either short or very short on soil moisture. Distressed corn continued to be harvested as silage, as a means to salvage a portion of the crop. Problems associated with boll weevils in cotton have lessened considerably during the week ending August 14, 1983. The cotton crop remains in fair condition due to the drought stress on the crop. The soybean fields are generally in good shape for insect control, but the drought stress has also left its mark on the soybeans. The crop remains in fair to good condition. Diseases affecting tobacco are showing low damage levels in all counties, also leaving this crop in fair to good condition.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
North American Tackle Corp.	West Columbia	32	This new firm will wholesale imported fishing rods and reels nationwide.
Precision Sintered Metals Inc.	Rock Hill	40	This new plant will manufacture powdered metal fabricated parts.
Hilton Hotels Corp.	West Columbia	Unknown	This new hotel will be located along the Congaree River and will include museums and a gift shop.
Outlet Pointe	Columbia	Unknown	This new mall will have 30 to 35 manufacturer's outlet stores and off-price retailers. Scheduled construction to begin next year with completion by summer.
Avondale Mills	Walhalla	43	This an expansion of the existing mill.
Tufco Industries Inc.	Manning	80	This new company will manufacture canvas drop cloths and other products for commercial painters.
National Tool and Manufacturing	Greenville	15 (initially)	This new plant will manufacture steel frames for distribution to manufacturers of plastic molds.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Lab Technician	47	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000		X	Conway
Carpenter	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Beaufort
Loom Fixer	44	Electrician Helper	06	08	X		$10,400	X		Chester
Drafter	72	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000	X		Georgetown
Accountant	16	Administrative Clerk	28	16	X		$10,000	X		Sumter
Analytical Chemist	96	None	N/A	18	X		$30,000	X		Aiken
Electrical Repair Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,600		X	Rock Hill
Nurse Aide	53	Machine Operator	60	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Secretary	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 7,540		X	Kingstree
Police Officer	84	None	N/A	14	X		$13,000		X	Clinton
Manager, Retail Store	99	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000	X		Union
Chemical Engineer	99	Division Manager	36	16	X		$20,000	X		Liberty
Programmer, Analyst	36	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000		X	Florence

* **There are currently more than** 108,900 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience-** "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1983

Industry	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Net Change From:	
				June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1165.9	1180.6	1148.7	- 14.7	+ 17.2
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	69.8	68.7	65.9	+ 1.1	+ 3.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	10.8	11.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.5	6.3	6.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	32.9	32.6	31.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.5	8.3	8.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Electrical Work	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	353.4	353.5	354.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Durable Goods	108.3	108.0	108.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	245.1	245.5	245.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.1	54.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	13.8	13.8	13.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Water Transportation	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Communication	14.5	14.4	14.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.7	10.7	10.9	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.7	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	10.6	10.5	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	237.2	235.1	234.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade	48.3	47.7	48.9	+ 0.6	- 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.5	25.4	26.5	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.8	10.7	11.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.8	22.3	22.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1983

Industry	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Net Change From: June 1983	Net Change From: July 1982
Retail Trade	188.9	187.4	185.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	24.7	24.5	26.2	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Department Stores	17.3	17.1	18.5	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Food Stores	35.2	34.7	34.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Grocery Stores	33.4	32.9	32.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.9	52.2	51.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.9
Banking	15.5	15.5	15.2	0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.4	15.4	15.1	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	11.0	10.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	181.0	180.6	172.7	+ 0.4	+ 8.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.8	18.7	18.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Health Services	40.2	39.9	38.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.5	14.4	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services	15.0	15.9	12.0	- 0.9	+ 3.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.1	9.4	6.2	- 0.3	+ 2.9
Total Government	213.6	232.6	214.4	- 19.0	- 0.8
Total Federal Government	38.8	38.8	38.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	69.0	68.9	66.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
State Education	26.2	26.0	22.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Other State Government	42.8	42.9	43.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Total Local Government	105.8	124.9	110.0	- 19.1	- 4.2
Local Education	51.1	70.4	54.8	- 19.3	- 3.7
Other Local Government	54.7	54.5	55.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1983

Industry	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Net Change From: June 1983	Net Change From: July 1982
Manufacturing	353.4	353.5	354.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Durable Goods	108.3	108.0	108.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	13.9	13.8	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	5.0	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.1	4.2	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.7	10.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	3.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.3	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	12.7	12.6	12.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.5	26.4	28.3	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.0	- 0.7
Metalworking Machinery	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.4	0.0	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	4.9	4.9	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.3	19.5	19.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	- 0.3
Household Appliances	2.7	2.9	2.8	- 0.2	- 0.1
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.0	7.0	6.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	5.2	5.3	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.8	0.0	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	245.1	245.5	245.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.7	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1983

Industry	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Net Change From: June 1983	Net Change From: July 1982
Textile Mill Products	111.2	111.5	111.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.8	32.6	30.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.3	33.6	35.5	- 0.3	- 2.2
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	8.6	0.0	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.5	16.6	16.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.2	8.2	8.7	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.6	7.7	7.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.7	9.3	- 0	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.3	7.7	- 0.	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.4	5.2	5.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.8	44.4	- 0.4	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.5	9.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.4	7.8	0 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.5	15.6	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	5.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.5	2.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.6	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	14.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.1	32.1	31.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.8	17.8	17.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.0	18.1	19.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	8.0	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	256.6	259.0	255.5	179.7	180.1	179.3
Construction	14.5	14.3	16.7	10.3	10.3	9.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.3	1.3	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.7	8.6	8.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	94.7	94.5	97.0	25.3	25.4	24.5
Durable Goods	27.1	27.1	28.3	12.5	12.4	12.4
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.4	4.6	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.3	11.2	12.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.4	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.4	6.7	2.0	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.6	67.4	68.7	12.8	13.0	12.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.8	32.6	34.8	1.9	2.1	1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.6	10.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.1	12.2	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.6	3.9	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.8	9.7	9.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.5	7.5	7.1	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.9	3.9	4.0	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	7.7	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.3	5.2	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.8
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.5	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.3	53.9	53.4	37.2	37.7	38.0
Wholesale Trade	15.1	14.3	13.9	10.4	10.6	10.7
Retail Trade	39.2	39.6	39.5	26.8	27.1	27.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.0	6.1	6.3	4.0	4.1	4.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.0	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.7	10.7	10.4	14.7	14.6	14.5
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	5.6
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	39.4	39.6	36.6	30.1	29.7	30.5
Business Services	-	-	-	6.2	5.9	6.6
Health Services	-	-	-	6.8	6.8	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.1	3.2
Total Government	33.6	36.6	31.6	52.4	52.7	52.4
Total Federal Government	1.8	8	1.7	7.6	7.7	7.7
Total State Government	9.3	9.4	7.8	28.3	27.5	30.1
Total Local Government	22.5	25.4	22.1	16.5	17.5	14.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1983

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	153.2	154.6	154.4	38.1	38.2	37.4
Construction	10.8	10.6	11.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	20.1	12.5	12.6	11.8
Durable Goods	10.6	10.5	10.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.6	10.7	10.8	10.0
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.4	4.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.8	.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.1	9.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.4	35.2	34.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.5	7.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	27.9	27.7	27.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	27.5	27.9	26.8	6.5	6.5	6.4
Total Government	43.8	45.1	44.9	4.6	4.6	4.6
Total Federal Government	17.4	17.5	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.0	11.9	11.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	14.4	15.7	14.4	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.3	46.2	45.4	41.7	42.0	42.6
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing	21.5	21.3	21.0	11.7	12.0	12.2
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.0
Nondurable Goods	16.9	16.8	17.2	6.9	7.3	7.1
Textile Mill Products	10.0	9.8	9.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.8	4.9	4.6	6.1	6.1	6.3
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1983

Industry	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Net Change From June 1983	Net Change From July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	527.7	541.2	522.6	- 13.5	+ 5.1
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	145.4	145.8	146.2	- 0.4	- 0.8
Durable Goods	34.2	34.2	34.4	0.0	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.1	7.2	7.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.8	10.9	10.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.0	3.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	111.2	111.6	111.8	- 0.4	- 0.6
Food and Kindred Products	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	47.0	47.2	47.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.8	13.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.7	14.8	15.6	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	5.4	5.4	6.0	0.0	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.8	38.4	- 0.4	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.7	8.8	- 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.8	13.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.8	6.9	6.8	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plactics Products	6.4	6.4	6.8	0.0	- 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.6	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	6.9	6.8	6.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	111.5	110.5	109.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
Wholesale Trade	12.1	12.0	12.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.6	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	99.4	98.5	97.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.6
General Merchandise Stores	18.0	17.8	19.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Food Stores	15.1	14.9	14.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.7	32.6	31.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Banking	11.7	11.7	11.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	104.7	105.0	100.4	- 0.3	+ 4.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.8	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.0
Health Services	33.5	33.3	32.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	8.7	9.4	7.3	- 0.7	+ 1.4
Total Government	115.3	129.3	116.8	- 14.0	- 1.5
Total Federal Government	12.0	12.0	11.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	36.0	35.8	34.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
State Education	12.8	12.7	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Other State Government	23.2	23.1	23.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Total Local Government	67.3	81.5	70.4	- 14.2	- 3.1
Local Education	37.8	52.1	40.6	- 14.3	- 2.8
Other Local Government	29.5	29.4	29.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
MANUFACTURING	276.3	276.4	276.3	286.74	289.34	260.94	40.5	41.1	38.6	7.08	7.04	6.76
DURABLE GOODS	82.3	82.0	82.2	292.23	300.96	266.37	40.7	41.8	39.0	7.18	7.20	6.83
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.4	9.7	270.23	273.15	236.96	44.3	45.0	41.5	6.10	6.07	5.71
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	3.9	236.19	239.13	197.81	40.1	40.6	36.7	5.89	5.89	5.39
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.2	7.8	372.86	373.18	325.36	44.6	44.8	42.2	8.36	8.33	7.71
Fabricated Metal Products	10.3	10.2	10.3	257.26	269.00	252.16	38.0	39.5	39.4	6.77	6.81	6.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.7	18.6	20.0	298.41	314.67	281.24	40.6	41.9	37.7	7.35	7.51	7.46
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	5.0	288.26	288.56	259.00	40.6	40.7	37.7	7.10	7.09	6.87
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.6	14.7	14.9	256.62	266.11	223.74	37.3	39.6	36.8	6.88	6.72	6.08
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	266.09	268.06	236.01	41.0	40.8	39.4	6.49	6.57	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	194.0	194.4	194.1	284.42	284.78	250.32	40.4	40.8	38.1	7.04	6.98	6.57
Food and Kindred Products	9.8	9.7	9.4	233.79	235.30	214.76	38.9	38.7	36.9	6.01	6.08	5.82
Textile Mill Products	95.8	96.2	96.3	260.90	262.75	225.90	40.2	40.8	37.4	6.49	6.44	6.04
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.5	28.4	26.3	265.85	272.72	236.38	40.9	41.7	39.2	6.50	6.54	6.03
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	29.9	31.6	268.20	263.59	228.78	39.5	39.4	36.2	6.79	6.69	6.32
Knitting Mills	6.9	6.9	7.7	232.00	235.50	213.79	40.0	41.1	38.8	5.80	5.73	5.51
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.1	13.1	13.3	252.08	274.39	234.42	37.4	41.2	36.8	6.74	6.66	6.37
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.1	286.45	265.64	254.57	43.6	42.3	42.5	6.57	6.28	5.99
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.6	8.1	243.42	241.38	200.17	42.2	42.2	38.2	5.78	5.72	5.24
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.5	36.8	36.6	176.15	180.98	170.75	37.4	38.1	36.8	4.71	4.75	4.64
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.4	8.6	168.34	175.56	165.84	38.0	33.5	37.1	4.43	4.56	4.47
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.0	12.7	159.78	162.43	155.73	36.9	37.6	36.3	4.33	4.32	4.29
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.3	10.1	486.85	453.17	396.90	45.5	43.7	40.5	10.70	10.37	9.80
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.8	4.7	291.56	304.63	251.58	39.4	41.0	34.7	7.40	7.43	7.25
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.8	21.7	21.5	441.01	440.36	366.56	42.9	43.3	39.8	10.28	10.17	9.21

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
JULY, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1983
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.4	14.9	351.09	348.19	311.66	41.5	41.6	39.5	8.46	8.37	7.89
Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	8.0	330.26	333.94	312.35	41.7	41.9	40.2	7.92	7.97	7.77
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.3	6.9	378.72	366.68	310.76	41.3	41.2	38.7	9.17	8.90	8.03

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
All Manufacturing	18.5	18.7	17.8	275.20	269.84	241.89	40.0	39.8	37.1	6.88	6.78	6.52
Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	9.0	268.09	252.12	234.68	39.6	38.2	36.9	6.77	6.60	6.36
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	268.46	252.20	253.55	40.8	38.8	37.9	6.58	6.50	6.69
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	272.55	260.37	241.40	39.5	37.9	36.3	6.90	6.87	6.65
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.6	8.8	281.70	286.62	249.54	40.3	41.3	37.3	6.99	6.94	6.69
Textile Mill Products	1.8	2.0	1.2	262.06	251.52	220.88	41.4	39.3	37.5	6.33	6.40	5.89
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	158.95	173.60	163.52	35.8	39.1	36.5	4.44	4.44	4.43

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
All Manufacturing	71.0	71.6	73.8	271.22	278.62	247.43	40.3	41.4	38.6	6.73	6.73	6.41
Durable Goods	20.0	20.3	21.2	281.59	289.95	274.72	40.4	41.9	40.7	6.97	6.92	6.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.8	8.3	311.40	319.27	293.20	41.3	42.4	40.0	7.54	7.53	7.33
Nondurable Goods	51.0	51.3	52.6	266.53	274.39	237.01	40.2	41.2	37.8	6.63	6.66	6.27
Textile Mill Products	28.0	28.3	30.2	260.65	269.93	223.20	40.1	41.4	37.2	6.50	6.52	6.00
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.5	9.1	258.55	265.77	231.60	39.9	40.7	38.6	6.48	6.53	6.00
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.1	11.0	286.88	278.78	224.72	42.5	41.3	36.6	6.75	6.75	6.14
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.6	1.8	226.44	242.81	222.46	37.0	39.1	37.2	6.12	6.21	5.98
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	3.0	3.3	219.94	271.38	194.22	34.8	43.7	33.2	6.32	6.21	5.85
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.9	7.9	7.7	171.38	177.17	161.62	38.0	38.6	36.4	4.51	4.59	4.44
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	2.0	164.69	158.19	157.87	37.6	36.2	36.8	4.38	4.37	4.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.5	337.01	356.50	303.81	41.3	42.9	40.4	8.16	8.31	7.52

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
JULY, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,160	6,350	6,390	3,590	3,780	3,710	2,570	2,570	2,680
AIKEN---------	34,990	37,130	36,600	18,550	18,470	17,500	16,440	18,660	19,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,470	2,450	2,610	1,010	1,000	1,030	1,460	1,450	1,580
ANDERSON------	46,280	46,170	45,360	21,470	21,310	21,050	24,810	24,860	24,310
BAMBERG-------	4,740	4,720	4,260	1,810	1,780	1,450	2,930	2,940	2,810
BARNWELL------	6,440	6,390	6,410	2,780	2,720	2,710	3,660	3,670	3,700
BEAUFORT------	23,880	23,600	22,680	1,160	1,150	1,270	22,720	22,450	21,410
BERKELEY------	19,600	19,500	19,500	6,000	6,000	5,800	13,600	13,500	13,700
CALHOUN-------	3,810	3,840	4,040	2,130	2,160	2,290	1,680	1,680	1,750
CHARLESTON----	121,700	122,900	123,300	10,300	10,300	11,200	111,400	112,600	112,100
CHEROKEE------	13,860	13,720	13,080	6,920	6,810	5,980	6,940	6,910	7,100
CHESTER-------	11,310	11,370	11,780	6,600	6,670	6,990	4,710	4,700	4,790
CHESTERFIELD--	10,830	10,740	10,870	6,280	6,200	6,180	4,550	4,540	4,690
CLARENDON-----	6,210	6,210	6,170	1,740	1,730	1,570	4,470	4,480	4,600
COLLETON------	8,590	8,560	8,650	2,440	2,410	2,470	6,150	6,150	6,180
DARLINGTON----	19,030	19,090	18,940	8,010	8,070	7,940	11,020	11,020	11,000
DILLON--------	8,130	8,080	8,120	3,270	3,270	3,130	4,860	4,810	4,990
DORCHESTER----	11,900	12,200	11,600	3,100	3,100	3,100	8,800	9,100	8,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,340	4,370	4,370	2,190	2,200	2,190	2,150	2,170	2,180
FAIRFIELD-----	5,880	5,870	6,080	2,190	2,170	1,980	3,690	3,700	4,100
FLORENCE------	41,710	41,980	42,630	11,690	12,040	12,230	30,020	29,940	30,400
GEORGETOWN----	16,230	16,410	13,790	4,080	3,980	3,920	12,150	12,430	9,870
GREENVILLE----	144,600	145,200	143,100	47,000	46,800	48,000	97,600	98,400	95,100
GREENWOOD-----	24,990	24,740	25,530	11,460	11,200	11,930	13,530	13,540	13,600
HAMPTON-------	4,860	4,870	4,890	1,780	1,780	1,780	3,080	3,090	3,110
HORRY---------	46,780	46,890	46,640	6,160	6,250	5,710	40,620	40,640	40,930
JASPER--------	3,070	3,090	3,060	220	220	220	2,850	2,870	2,840
KERSHAW-------	14,410	14,390	14,310	7,670	7,650	7,610	6,740	6,740	6,700
LANCASTER-----	17,780	17,770	18,980	10,090	10,080	11,280	7,690	7,690	7,700
LAURENS-------	17,270	17,260	17,220	8,220	8,240	8,000	9,050	9,020	9,220
LEE-----------	2,620	2,650	2,760	1,040	1,050	1,060	1,580	1,600	1,700
LEXINGTON-----	40,200	41,800	40,400	12,600	13,000	12,800	27,600	28,800	27,600
MCCORMICK-----	1,810	1,700	1,980	930	810	960	880	890	1,020
MARION--------	10,910	10,810	10,990	5,060	4,930	4,660	5,850	5,880	6,330
MARLBORO------	8,230	8,380	8,890	3,910	4,070	4,590	4,320	4,310	4,300
NEWBERRY------	10,440	10,400	10,440	4,980	4,950	4,880	5,460	5,450	5,560
OCONEE--------	17,220	17,190	17,460	8,220	8,200	8,350	9,000	8,990	9,110
ORANGEBURG----	24,210	24,330	23,580	8,370	8,460	7,700	15,840	15,870	15,880
PICKENS-------	28,700	28,600	26,600	12,000	11,700	11,200	16,700	16,900	15,400
RICHLAND------	139,500	138,300	138,900	12,700	12,400	11,700	126,800	125,900	127,200
SALUDA--------	2,730	2,780	2,750	1,000	1,060	1,000	1,730	1,720	1,750
SPARTANBURG---	83,300	85,200	85,800	35,700	36,000	37,800	47,600	49,200	48,000
SUMTER--------	26,140	26,140	26,480	8,290	8,300	8,380	17,850	17,840	18,100
UNION---------	9,090	9,140	9,630	4,930	4,970	5,460	4,160	4,170	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,370	8,410	8,310	2,910	2,970	2,800	5,460	5,440	5,510
YORK----------	38,060	38,150	37,360	12,530	12,650	11,760	25,530	25,500	25,600

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
JULY, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,780	9,740	10,200	1,580	1,120	1,520	16.2	11.5	14.9
AIKEN---------	43,780	45,130	45,250	5,110	5,310	5,270	11.7	11.8	11.6
ALLENDALE-----	3,860	3,790	4,010	670	620	590	17.4	16.4	14.7
ANDERSON------	62,060	62,740	64,630	6,340	6,190	8,780	10.2	9.9	13.6
BAMBERG-------	7,740	7,640	7,690	760	730	1,180	9.8	9.6	15.3
BARNWELL------	9,540	9,510	9,900	1,020	1,020	1,200	10.7	10.7	12.1
BEAUFORT------	31,440	31,380	30,460	2,070	2,000	1,970	6.6	6.4	6.5
BERKELEY------	39,200	40,130	40,710	3,430	3,400	3,920	8.8	8.5	9.6
CALHOUN-------	7,580	7,610	8,180	780	720	840	10.3	9.5	10.3
CHARLESTON----	114,830	117,820	116,950	10,230	10,430	9,370	8.9	8.9	8.0
CHEROKEE------	22,280	22,690	23,410	2,080	2,380	3,950	9.3	10.5	16.9
CHESTER-------	14,730	14,920	15,860	1,960	1,950	2,280	13.3	13.1	14.4
CHESTERFIELD--	18,620	18,850	19,600	2,050	2,240	2,620	11.0	11.9	13.4
CLARENDON-----	13,180	13,190	13,760	1,260	1,280	1,590	9.6	9.7	11.6
COLLETON------	13,470	13,580	14,070	1,620	1,700	1,890	12.0	12.5	13.4
DARLINGTON----	28,160	28,440	29,160	3,320	3,340	3,850	11.8	11.7	13.2
DILLON--------	14,100	14,100	15,070	1,450	1,450	2,120	10.3	10.3	14.1
DORCHESTER----	24,200	24,910	25,330	2,010	2,130	2,500	8.3	8.6	9.9
EDGEFIELD-----	8,500	8,560	9,050	840	810	1,190	9.9	9.5	13.1
FAIRFIELD-----	9,750	9,930	10,300	920	980	980	9.4	9.9	9.5
FLORENCE------	51,390	52,100	54,500	5,710	5,850	6,790	11.1	11.2	12.5
GEORGETOWN----	22,090	22,840	20,370	2,490	2,790	3,160	11.3	12.2	15.5
GREENVILLE----	142,080	146,230	148,810	11,650	12,850	15,830	8.2	8.8	10.6
GREENWOOD-----	27,020	26,880	27,910	3,600	3,440	3,470	13.3	12.8	12.4
HAMPTON-------	7,750	7,780	7,980	950	930	980	12.3	12.0	12.3
HORRY---------	65,230	65,750	68,500	5,150	5,600	7,230	7.9	8.5	10.6
JASPER--------	6,420	6,360	6,520	740	600	740	11.5	9.4	11.3
KERSHAW-------	18,470	18,970	18,830	1,970	2,250	2,080	10.7	11.9	11.0
LANCASTER-----	22,730	23,240	24,560	2,640	2,860	2,640	11.6	12.3	10.7
LAURENS-------	22,840	23,640	24,630	2,950	3,310	4,440	12.9	14.0	18.0
LEE-----------	7,690	7,890	8,140	920	1,070	900	12.0	13.6	11.1
LEXINGTON-----	66,600	66,840	68,320	5,110	4,760	5,690	7.7	7.1	8.3
MCCORMICK-----	3,240	3,060	3,570	520	520	600	16.0	17.0	16.8
MARION--------	17,030	17,210	18,020	2,360	2,530	2,890	13.9	14.7	16.0
MARLBORO------	12,320	12,280	13,200	2,540	2,290	2,480	20.6	18.6	18.8
NEWBERRY------	16,550	16,540	17,410	1,410	1,320	1,910	8.5	8.0	11.0
OCONEE--------	20,580	20,850	22,650	2,750	2,750	4,170	13.4	13.2	18.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,830	39,080	39,840	4,610	4,540	5,640	11.9	11.6	14.2
PICKENS-------	40,160	40,230	41,120	4,240	3,500	4,500	10.6	8.7	10.9
RICHLAND------	126,240	127,710	131,160	8,070	8,410	10,800	6.4	6.6	8.2
SALUDA--------	6,890	6,880	7,410	890	800	1,220	12.9	11.6	16.5
SPARTANBURG---	100,350	102,300	106,780	8,900	8,790	13,540	8.9	8.6	12.7
SUMTER--------	34,330	34,710	35,830	3,530	3,630	3,990	10.3	10.5	11.1
UNION---------	13,320	13,740	13,750	2,670	2,820	2,230	20.0	20.5	16.2
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,330	17,540	18,320	1,940	2,040	2,630	11.2	11.6	14.4
YORK----------	51,980	52,780	54,710	5,630	5,580	8,260	10.8	10.6	15.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Beverly Davis, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

10/3/83 S7155-2 a

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

AUGUST, 1983

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AFFECTED BY SEASONAL INFLUENCES

In August, South Carolina's nonagricultural workforce at 1,165,300 was influenced by losses in government which more than offset gains in the private sector. However, after adjustment for seasonality, nonfarm employment was 100 above the previous month's level of 1,175,500. The over-the-year employment gain was 18,900.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT

Influenced by positive employment trends in manufacturing and trade, private sector employment increased 2,700 in August. This monthly gain caused employment to be 18,300 above the previous year. Spurred by recalls and more business activity, manufacturing employment climbed from 353,500 to 358,500 in August. Nondurable-good employment accelerated to 249,700, a 4,500 advance over the month. Approximately 50% of this rise occurred in textile mill products. The number of positions in the textile area jumped 2,600 above July's level of 113,900. The hard-good job count advanced 500, as employers added persons to their payrolls due to an influx of new orders. Some 1,300 jobs were added to the trade employment level in August. Most of this surge was responsive to a 1,000 advance in the retail trade sector. Reflecting growth in both the durable and nondurable sectors, wholesale trade climbed 300 to 48,600. Other industries with positive employment trends were construction (+300); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+200). Construction employment moved up to 70,100 as an advance in special trade contractors more than offset declines in all other major industry groups.

Pushed down by a strike during the reference week, transportation and public utilities employment plunged 3,400 to 52,900. The decline was centered in communications where more than 3,000 persons walked off their jobs to demand higher pay rates. Persons employed in

(Continued on Page 3)

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the service industry realized a loss of 700 jobs during August. Seasonal losses in most of its industry groups caused the drop in service employment.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNWARD

For the fourth consecutive month, government employees realized a reduction in jobs, down 3,500. Persons employed in the federal industry groups experienced a loss of 1,000 positions. The local government division realized the largest employment decrease in August. Jobs in the local sector were reduced by 2,400 to a level of 103,800. More than 50% of the skid in the local sector occurred in areas other than education. The number of positions in local education fell from 51,700 to 51,000 in August. After adjustment for seasonality, government employment realized a 1,200 increase over the month. All industry divisions saw advances except the local sector. The latter industry group moved down 600 from July's level of 118,900 seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR SEPTEMBER PROMISING

Employment for nonagricultural workers is expected to increase in September. The major growth in employment should occur in government, construction, and manufacturing. Government employment is expected to rise sharply, reflecting growth in the state and local sectors. As weather conditions remain favorable in September, construction employment is expected to rise slightly. Moderate employment gains are expected to materialize in manufacturing, as business activities continue to increase. All other major industry divisions are expected to report employment losses over the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT REMAINS IN THE LOSING RANKS

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs occupied by women, at 526,400, receded 800 during August. Losses in seasonally-influenced industries combined with the negative effects of a strike produced the downturn in this month's female employment level.

Female employment in the government sector, at 113,700, decreased 1,700 over the month. Reductions in local government (-1,400) accounted for over 82% of the total government loss. Federal government reported a minute loss (-300), while state government remained unchanged from July's level.

Diversified trends among industry divisions in the private sector resulted in a monthly upturn of 900. Positive movements were experienced in retail trade (+800); finance, insurance, and real estate (+100); and manufacturing (+2,400). Approximately 96% of the manufacturing gain was realized in the nondurable-good producing sector (+2,300). Advancements in textile mill products (+1,300), and apparel and other textile products (+800) accounted for 91% of the sector's total gain. The only movement in the durable-good sector during August was a small addition of 100 in machinery, except electrical. Negatively influenced by a strike, transportation and public utilities declined 1,600 in August. Services, reducing their payrolls by 700 women, declined to a level of 103,800 this month.

In comparison with year-ago levels, female employment in South Carolina has increased 4,700. Five of the seven major industry divisions reported growth since August, 1982. Services (+4,700) and retail trade (+1,800) experienced the largest yearly expansion. On the downside were manufacturing (-600); transportation and public utilities (-1,600); and government (-900). It should be noted that the downturn in transportation and public utilities resulted from the strike in August, 1983.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SUBSTANTIAL DROP

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 9.1% in August, the lowest figure since November of 1981. This represents 131,100 jobless individuals, a drop of 12,300 from the July level. The decline is due in great measure to recalls in the textile industry. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.5% in August.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

August, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,444,600	1,456,200	1,508,500	175,220	178,230	180,580
Total Employment	1,313,500	1,312,800	1,335,600	160,540	162,560	165,330
Total Unemployment	131,100	143,400	172,900	14,680	15,670	15,250
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.8	11.5	8.4	8.8	8.4

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	193,450	192,830	199,820	278,300	282,570	295,860
Total Employment	181,500	179,650	183,480	255,900	257,790	261,740
Total Unemployment	11,950	13,180	16,340	22,400	24,780	34,120
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.8	8.2	8.0	8.8	11.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

HOT, DRY WEATHER CONTINUES

The widely scattered showers were not enough to relieve the dry, hot conditions. Heat effects together with very short soil moisture continued to affect crops adversely. Corn yields ranged from good to near disaster levels (due to the heat). Tobacco quality seemed good, although the tremendous heat caused some quality to decline a bit. The soybean crop appears to be in poor condition. Lack of rain caused fewer pods to develop. Premature leaf drop is evident. Other crops show cotton looking poor and peanuts poor to very poor. Most fruits and vegetables continue to report fair conditions. Apples, showing good color, are plentiful for roadside stands but their size may be small. As for fall tomatoes, temperatures were too high for blooms to set fruit.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Of the three metropolitan statistical areas, Charleston reported the largest drop in total nonfarm employment in August. The nonagricultural workforce was reduced by 2,400 positions from the previous month and 1,600 from August, 1982. Pushed downward by negative trends among its components, government employment plunged 2,000 to 42,000. The number of jobs in the local sector receded from 14,400 to 13,000, as seasonal cutbacks in youth work experience programs ended. Corresponding declines of 300 each were posted in the federal and state industry groups. Losses of 200 each were reported in services and construction. The drop in services was influenced by seasonal declines shared by most industry groups. The number of positions in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate, was lowered 100 each to 9,000 and 7,300, respectively. Over-the-month gains of 100 each were reported in manufacturing and trade. The rise in manufacturing employment was centered in the durable-good sector. The nondurable-good employment level was unchanged at 8,700.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Columbia area posted a 1,000 drop in August. This decline was influenced by job losses in transportation and public utilities, services, and government. A strike, which occurred in the communications industry, caused employment in transportation and public utilities to plunge 1,100. The number of jobs in the service sector dropped 400 to 29,700. This level of employment was 1,100 less than the comparable year-ago figure. Government employment edged down 100 to 52,400 as jobs in the federal and state industry groups were lowered 100 each over the month. At 16,600, local government gained 100 workers in August. Persons employed in finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction recorded no change in jobs from July's levels of 14,700 and 10,300, respectively. Spurred by a 700 advance in the soft-good sector, manufacturing employment rose 400 to 25,400. The durable-good job count was lowered by 300 as workers in the primary metal industry walked off their jobs to demand higher wages.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The number of nonfarm workers in Greenville-Spartanburg fell 1,500 in August to 253,900. The skid in nonfarm employment was reflective of large reductions in the government and service industries. Government employment plummeted from 32,400 to 30,900 over the month. The local and state sectors posted job losses of 800 and 700, respectively. The job count in the federal industry group was unchanged from the previous month's level of 1,800. Responding to seasonal downturns among its components, service employment dropped 1,200 to a level of 38,200. Jobholders in the trade sector reported a loss of 100 positions. The entire decline was centered in the wholesale sector. Retail trade employment was stable from July to August at 39,200. On the positive side, manufacturing rose 800 to 95,500, affected by an 1,100 employment gain in nondurable goods. Within the soft-good sector, all industry groups posted personnel increases except chemicals and allied products. Durable-good employment was lowered to 26,800 from 27,100 in July. Construction employment climbed 500 to 15,000, which was a decline of 1,900 from the previous year. Employment levels of 10,700 and 9,100 were unchanged for finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities, respectively.

FACTORY PAYROLLS UNCHANGED

Average hourly earnings for factory workers were virtually unchanged in August slipping just $0.02 to $7.06. The small decline occurred entirely in the soft-good sector as durables held steady at the same level as the month before.

The hard-good sector saw factories adding more workers and hours, thereby reducing overtime and higher earnings for August. These actions produced an average wage of $7.18 per hour, the same figure as recorded in July.

Among nondurables there were several fluctuations which combined to produce an overall $0.03 dip in average earnings. Differences ranged from a $0.15 per hour boost for knitting mills to a $0.09 drop in yarn and thread mills. As in the hard-good sector, the addition of workers and weekly hours kept earnings from varying too greatly from July's levels.

Weekly earnings also reflected the same trend, as each sector in manufacturing registered small gains producing an industry average up $4.57 to $288.05 for the month.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
August, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.06	$ 7.08	$ 6.72	$ 8.46	$ 8.42	$ 7.94
Average Weekly Earnings	$288.05	$284.62	$260.74	$351.94	$341.01	$315.22
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.18	$ 95.45	$ 88.18	$117.51	$114.36	$ 97.99

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.91	$ 6.89	$ 6.51	$ 6.60	$ 6.73	$ 6.38
Average Weekly Earnings	$277.78	$276.98	$250.64	$269.94	$270.55	$243.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.75	$ 92.88	$ 85.72	$ 90.13	$ 90.73	$ 83.13

SLIGHT GROWTH SEEN IN FACTORY WORKWEEK

Production workers in manufacturing had extended workweeks in August as both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors experienced increases.

Durable-good workers gained 1.0 hour per week primarily as a result of increased construction activity which spurred demand in many areas. Those benefitting most from the building upturn were workers in lumber and wood products, electrical and electronic equipment, and fabricated metal products.

In the soft-good sector, the workweek grew 0.4 hour over the month thanks to a 2.2 hour jump by workers in textile finishing, except wool. Textile-related groups generally trended upward, while paper and printing slipped, and chemicals recorded no change from July.

Nationally, the average workweek for manufacturing employees rose to 40.3 hours in August from 40.2 hours the month before.

MANHOUR INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker manhour index increased 2.9 points to 103.8 during August. The gain was caused mainly by the 3.8 point rise in production worker employment, coupled with the 0.6 point rise in average weekly hours. The August index was 5.1 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.7

TABLE 3

	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	103.8	100.9	98.7
Durable Good Manhour Index	126.3	122.8	122.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	96.4	93.8	90.1
Textile Manhour Index	71.6	69.2	67.5
Apparel Manhour Index	101.2	97.2	99.6

RECOVERY SLOWS AS RETAIL SALES FALL

The nation's retail sales - vitally important to the recovery - fell 1.4% in August, the biggest drop since June, 1982. It was the second consecutive month of disappointing performance at the nation's retail cash registers.

In August the sag was primarily due to plummeting auto sales, down 9.2%, also the biggest drop in more than a year. The end of most financing promotions by auto manufacturers and relatively high interest rates cut into the demand for autos at the same time many of the most popular models were unavailable. If auto sales had not been included, August sales would have climbed a modest 0.5%.

The unemployment rate in the U. S., unchanged in August from July at 9.5%, is likely to resume its descent soon. The unchanged jobless rate masks an improvement in the labor market in August because the factory workweek lengthened and employment rose strongly over the month. The August report reflects the fact that the recovery is slowing to a more reasonable pace, which will help keep inflation in check.

Industrial production rose 0.9% in August, the smallest gain since February, and followed advances of a revised 2.0% in July and 1.3% in June and May. Output increased for every industry, with utilities getting a second monthly boost because of hot weather, but gains in business equipment were held down by the telephone industry strike.

Americans' personal income rose a modest 2.0% in August as the telephone workers' strike limited wage gains and damage from hurricane Alicia cut rental income in Texas. It was the worst showing since the 0.1% drop in February and followed advances of 0.5% in June and 0.6% in July.

Housing starts by U. S. builders rose 8.4% in August to the highest level in more than 4½ years. July's figures were also revised to show a 2.8% gain instead of the previously reported 0.6% decline.

August's increase in housing starts reflected a 10.7% rise in work begun on single-family houses and a 5.3% gain in starts of apartments. Starts increased in every region of the country, especially in the Northeast and the West.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Secretary	21	Legal Secretary	04	13	X		$12,480		X	Hartsville
Photographer, Still	06	Secretary	12	13	X		$ 7,500	X		Union
Emergency Medical Technician	38	None	N/A	10	X		$10,400	X		Liberty
Programmer, Analyst	37	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000		X	Florence
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Rock Hill
Dragline Operator	99	Bulldozer Operator	99	05	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Clerk, General Office	18	Sewing Machine Operator	40	12	X		$ 8,320	X		Chester
Auditor	22	None	N/A	16	X		$16,000	X		Walterboro
Teacher, Industrial Arts	09	Lab Assistant	12	17	X		$13,000	X		Marion
Mechanical Engineer	09	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Drafter, Mechanical	03	Clerk, General	18	14	X		$10,000	X		Greenwood
Chemist	99	Developmental Chemist	99	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Civil Engineer	14	None	N/A	14	X		$14,000	X		Georgetown

* **There are currently more than** 104,500 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1983

Industry	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Net Change From: July 1983	Net Change From: Aug. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1165.3	1166.1	1146.4	- 0.8	+ 18.9
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.1	69.8	65.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	11.0	11.4	0.0	- 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.5	6.5	7.0	0.0	- 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	32.8	32.9	31.5	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	358.5	353.5	357.8	+ 5.0	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	108.8	108.3	109.7	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	249.7	245.2	248.1	+ 4.5	+ 1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	52.9	56.3	54.2	- 3.4	- 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	13.8	13.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	10.9	14.4	14.4	- 3.5	- 3.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.1	10.6	10.8	- 3.5	- 3.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.8	15.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric Services	10.6	10.6	10.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	238.5	237.2	235.5	+ 1.3	+ 3.0
Wholesale Trade	48.6	48.3	48.8	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.6	25.5	26.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.9	10.8	11.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.0	22.8	22.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.2

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	July 1983	Aug. 1982
Retail Trade	189.9	188.9	186.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	24.9	24.6	26.3	+ 0.3	- 1.4
Department Stores	17.4	17.1	18.7	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Food Stores	35.2	35.2	34.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Grocery Stores	33.4	33.4	32.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.1	52.9	50.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Banking	15.6	15.5	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.5	15.4	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	180.1	180.8	170.9	- 0.7	+ 9.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	18.8	18.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Health Services	40.4	40.2	38.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Hospitals	14.3	14.5	13.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Educational Services	14.9	15.0	11.9	- 0.1	+ 3.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.9	9.1	6.2	- 0.2	+ 2.7
Total Government	210.3	213.8	209.7	- 3.5	+ 0.6
Total Federal Government	37.8	38.8	37.2	- 1.0	+ 0.6
Total State Government	68.7	68.8	64.6	- 0.1	+ 4.1
State Education	26.4	26.1	22.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.4
Other State Government	42.3	42.7	42.6	- 0.4	- 0.3
Total Local Government	103.8	106.2	107.9	- 2.4	- 4.1
Local Education	51.0	51.7	55.4	- 0.7	- 4.4
Other Local Government	52.8	54.5	52.5	- 1.7	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1983

Industry	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Net Change From: July 1983	Net Change From: Aug. 1982
Manufacturing	358.5	353.5	357.8	+ 5.0	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	108.8	108.3	109.7	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	14.0	13.9	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.8	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	4.9	4.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Household Furniture	4.3	4.1	3.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	2.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.5	6.3	- 0.3	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	12.7	13.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.6	26.4	27.9	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.0	- 0.7
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	3.9	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.2	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	5.0	4.9	5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.4	19.3	20.8	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.5	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.7	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.0	7.0	7.6	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	5.2	5.2	4.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.1	5.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.8	0.0	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.7	245.2	248.1	+ 4.5	+ 1.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.9	14.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1983

Industry	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Net Change From: July 1983	Net Change From: Aug. 1982
Textile Mill Products	113.9	111.3	113.2	+ 2.6	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	32.9	30.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.5	33.3	35.8	+ 1.2	- 1.3
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.8	8.7	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.2	16.5	17.2	- 0.3	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.3	8.2	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.6	7.8	- 0.4	- 0.6
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	9.6	9.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.1	8.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	44.3	45.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.3	9.9	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.5	7.2	7.8	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.5	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	5.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.9	7.8	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.2	2.4	+ 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	6.7	6.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.8	14.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.1	32.1	31.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.8	17.8	17.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.3	18.0	19.0	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	7.9	8.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	253.9	255.4	254.5	179.1	180.1	179.8
Construction	15.0	14.5	16.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.4	1.3	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.7	8.7	8.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.5	94.7	96.7	25.4	25.0	25.4
Durable Goods	26.8	27.1	28.2	12.2	12.5	12.5
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.6	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.4	4.6	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.3	12.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.2	6.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
Nondurable Goods	68.7	67.6	68.5	13.2	12.5	12.9
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.6	32.8	34.4	2.1	1.7	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	10.8	10.2	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.4	10.2	12.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.5	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.5	3.9	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.9	9.8	9.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.6	7.5	7.1	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.0	3.9	4.0	.9	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	2.8	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.2	5.3	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.8	7.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.1	9.5	8.3	9.4	9.8
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.7	3.8	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.2	54.3	53.7	38.0	37.8	37.7
Wholesale Trade	15.0	15.1	14.0	10.4	10.4	10.5
Retail Trade	39.2	39.2	39.7	27.6	27.4	27.2
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.0	6.4	4.0	4.0	4.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.1	4.2	4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.7	10.7	10.3	14.7	14.7	14.5
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	38.2	39.4	36.2	29.7	30.1	30.8
Business Services	-	-	-	6.0	6.2	6.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.8	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.1
Total Government	30.9	32.4	31.4	52.4	52.5	52.1
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.6	7.7	7.7
Total State Government	8.6	9.3	8.2	28.2	28.3	29.7
Total Local Government	20.5	21.3	21.5	16.6	16.5	14.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1983

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	151.0	153.4	152.6	38.3	38.0	37.6
Construction	10.6	10.8	11.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	19.8	12.8	12.5	12.3
Durable Goods	10.7	10.6	10.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.3	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	9.4	10.8	10.7	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.8	.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.1	9.6	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.5	35.4	34.6	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.5	7.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	28.0	27.9	27.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.4	7.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	27.2	27.4	26.7	6.5	6.5	6.3
Total Government	42.0	44.0	43.3	4.6	4.6	4.5
Total Federal Government	17.0	17.3	18.2	.3	.3	.3
Total State Government	12.0	12.3	11.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	13.0	14.4	13.5	3.1	3.1	3.0

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.2	46.0	45.7	42.2	41.8	42.7
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	21.6	21.3	21.5	12.3	11.8	12.4
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.0	16.7	17.2	7.5	7.0	7.3
Textile Mill Products	10.1	9.9	9.8	2.7	2.4	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.8	4.8	4.6	6.1	6.1	6.3
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.3	7.5	7.5	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1983

Industry	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Net Change From	
				July 1983	Aug. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	526.4	527.2	521.7	- 0.8	+ 4.7
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	147.7	145.3	148.3	+ 2.4	- 0.6
Durable Goods	34.3	34.2	35.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.2	7.1	7.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.8	10.8	11.6	0.0	- 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.4	111.1	113.2	+ 2.3	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	48.3	47.0	48.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	13.8	12.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.2	14.7	15.7	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	5.6	5.4	6.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.1	38.3	39.1	+ 0.8	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.5	9.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.6	13.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.8	6.8	6.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plactics Products	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.0	12.6	12.6	- 1.6	- 1.6
Communication	5.0	6.8	6.9	- 1.8	- 1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	112.0	111.3	110.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Wholesale Trade	12.0	12.1	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.3	6.4	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	100.0	99.2	98.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
General Merchandise Stores	18.0	17.8	19.0	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Food Stores	15.2	15.1	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.8	32.7	31.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Banking	11.8	11.7	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	103.8	104.5	99.1	- 0.7	+ 4.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.7	12.8	12.7	- 0.1	0.0
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.0	0.0	+ 1.5
Hospitals	11.9	12.0	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	8.7	8.7	7.3	0.0	+ 1.4
Total Government	113.7	115.4	114.6	- 1.7	- 0.9
Total Federal Government	11.7	12.0	11.5	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Total State Government	35.8	35.8	33.8	0.0	+ 2.0
State Education	13.0	12.8	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Other State Government	22.8	23.0	23.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Total Local Government	66.2	67.6	69.3	- 1.4	- 3.1
Local Education	37.7	38.2	41.0	- 0.5	- 3.3
Other Local Government	28.5	29.4	28.3	- 0.9	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
MANUFACTURING	280.1	276.3	279.0	288.05	284.62	260.74	40.8	40.2	38.8	7.06	7.08	6.72
DURABLE GOODS	82.5	82.2	82.7	297.97	290.79	265.98	41.5	40.5	39.0	7.18	7.18	6.82
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.5	10.0	273.89	268.13	228.50	44.9	44.1	40.3	6.10	6.08	5.67
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	3.9	230.47	235.79	210.84	39.6	40.1	38.9	5.82	5.88	5.42
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.3	7.6	374.19	369.90	321.39	44.6	44.3	42.4	8.39	8.35	7.58
Fabricated Metal Products	10.4	10.3	10.6	267.92	257.34	252.65	39.4	37.9	39.6	6.80	6.79	6.38
Machinery, Except Electrical	18.7	18.6	19.7	305.18	297.60	276.37	40.8	40.0	37.5	7.48	7.44	7.37
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.9	294.48	291.21	249.48	40.9	40.9	36.0	7.20	7.12	6.93
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.7	14.6	15.5	259.38	250.42	231.14	39.3	37.1	36.4	6.60	6.75	6.35
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	258.64	267.15	243.32	40.1	41.1	39.5	6.45	6.50	6.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.6	194.1	196.3	283.90	282.30	250.75	40.5	40.1	38.4	7.01	7.04	6.53
Food and Kindred Products	9.8	9.8	9.5	237.31	232.85	222.59	38.4	37.8	37.6	6.18	6.16	5.92
Textile Mill Products	98.1	96.0	97.7	260.18	257.75	228.16	40.4	39.9	37.9	6.44	6.46	6.02
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.4	28.7	26.8	267.39	265.85	229.46	41.2	40.9	38.5	6.49	6.50	5.96
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	29.7	31.9	267.18	267.30	231.47	39.7	39.6	36.8	6.73	6.75	6.29
Knitting Mills	7.1	6.9	7.7	234.43	232.00	212.04	39.4	40.0	38.0	5.95	5.80	5.58
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.8	13.1	13.8	264.37	248.87	241.28	39.4	37.2	37.7	6.71	6.69	6.40
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.3	281.67	286.45	264.62	43.4	43.6	44.4	6.49	6.57	5.96
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	8.4	8.3	240.12	243.92	213.59	42.2	42.2	40.3	5.69	5.78	5.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	36.4	37.1	183.26	176.43	177.23	38.1	37.3	37.0	4.81	4.73	4.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.2	8.9	163.68	164.93	162.90	36.7	37.4	36.2	4.46	4.41	4.50
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.9	12.8	161.94	159.34	155.45	37.4	36.8	35.9	4.33	4.33	4.33
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.2	9.9	470.41	476.33	401.30	43.8	44.6	41.5	10.74	10.68	9.67
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	286.30	296.46	277.43	38.9	39.9	37.9	7.36	7.43	7.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.8	21.8	21.4	442.30	441.87	376.00	42.9	42.9	40.0	10.31	10.30	9.40

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
AUGUST, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.5	14.4	14.7	351.94	341.01	315.22	41.6	40.5	39.7	8.46	8.42	7.94
Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	7.9	342.03	325.07	313.80	42.7	41.2	40.7	8.01	7.89	7.71
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.2	6.8	364.00	362.34	316.47	40.0	39.6	38.5	9.10	9.15	8.22

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
All Manufacturing	18.6	18.3	18.5	277.78	276.98	250.64	40.2	40.2	38.5	6.91	6.89	6.51
Durable Goods	8.9	9.1	9.2	275.93	270.24	245.11	40.4	39.8	38.5	6.83	6.79	6.35
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	281.65	268.46	261.05	43.0	40.8	40.1	6.55	6.58	6.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	295.06	282.49	259.38	42.7	41.3	38.2	6.91	6.84	6.79
Nondurable Goods	9.7	9.2	9.3	278.50	283.79	254.70	39.9	40.6	38.3	6.98	6.99	6.65
Textile Mill Products	2.0	1.6	1.9	250.63	266.48	215.97	40.1	41.9	37.3	6.25	6.36	5.79
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	159.58	158.95	155.41	35.7	35.8	35.4	4.47	4.44	4.39

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
All Manufacturing	71.8	71.1	73.6	269.94	270.55	243.08	40.9	40.2	38.1	6.60	6.73	6.38
Durable Goods	19.9	20.0	21.1	283.87	282.29	257.36	41.2	40.5	38.7	6.89	6.97	6.65
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.8	8.3	301.10	312.91	273.26	40.2	41.5	37.9	7.49	7.54	7.21
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.0	52.5	264.79	265.86	238.01	40.8	40.1	37.9	6.49	6.63	6.28
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.0	29.9	266.26	260.00	221.30	40.9	40.0	36.7	6.51	6.50	6.03
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.1	9.6	9.1	259.75	258.55	226.64	39.9	39.9	37.9	6.51	6.48	5.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.2	10.8	283.16	286.88	219.20	42.2	42.5	35.7	6.71	6.75	6.14
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.8	242.14	226.44	199.73	39.5	37.0	34.2	6.13	6.12	5.84
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	2.9	3.3	229.90	213.97	204.77	37.2	34.4	34.3	6.18	6.22	5.97
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.1	7.9	7.7	174.12	170.40	165.23	38.1	37.7	36.8	4.57	4.52	4.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.1	2.0	161.25	158.78	155.23	36.4	36.5	36.1	4.43	4.35	4.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.5	343.18	337.01	303.20	41.8	41.3	40.0	8.21	8.16	7.58

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
AUGUST, 1983

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,440	6,150	6,350	3,860	3,590	3,740	2,580	2,560	2,610
AIKEN---------	36,000	35,100	36,800	18,500	18,600	18,100	17,500	16,500	18,700
ALLENDALE-----	2,500	2,470	2,600	1,040	1,010	1,060	1,460	1,460	1,540
ANDERSON------	46,240	46,050	45,660	21,640	21,310	21,480	24,600	24,740	24,180
BAMBERG-------	4,740	4,740	4,400	1,830	1,810	1,680	2,910	2,930	2,720
BARNWELL------	6,420	6,440	6,400	2,810	2,790	2,720	3,610	3,650	3,680
BEAUFORT------	23,750	23,840	22,750	1,160	1,150	1,280	22,590	22,690	21,290
BERKELEY------	19,500	19,600	19,100	5,900	6,000	5,700	13,600	13,600	13,400
CALHOUN-------	3,820	3,810	4,010	2,130	2,130	2,290	1,690	1,680	1,720
CHARLESTON----	119,500	121,900	122,000	10,400	10,200	11,000	109,100	111,700	111,000
CHEROKEE------	13,810	13,860	13,710	6,890	6,920	6,700	6,920	6,940	7,010
CHESTER-------	11,280	11,320	11,570	6,610	6,640	6,950	4,670	4,680	4,620
CHESTERFIELD--	10,910	10,820	10,660	6,360	6,280	6,140	4,550	4,540	4,520
CLARENDON-----	6,040	6,180	6,130	1,570	1,720	1,650	4,470	4,460	4,480
COLLETON------	8,600	8,580	8,540	2,450	2,440	2,480	6,150	6,140	6,060
DARLINGTON----	18,930	19,000	18,790	7,980	8,010	7,930	10,950	10,990	10,860
DILLON--------	8,100	8,120	8,060	3,290	3,270	3,170	4,810	4,850	4,890
DORCHESTER----	12,000	11,900	11,500	3,100	3,100	3,100	8,900	8,800	8,400
EDGEFIELD-----	4,340	4,340	4,470	2,220	2,190	2,360	2,120	2,150	2,110
FAIRFIELD-----	5,880	5,870	6,100	2,200	2,190	2,080	3,680	3,680	4,020
FLORENCE------	42,150	41,790	42,690	12,320	11,770	12,450	29,830	30,020	30,240
GEORGETOWN----	16,250	16,230	13,450	4,080	4,080	3,600	12,170	12,150	9,850
GREENVILLE----	143,400	144,600	142,300	47,500	47,000	47,900	96,500	97,600	94,400
GREENWOOD-----	24,870	24,960	23,790	11,330	11,460	10,310	13,540	13,500	13,480
HAMPTON-------	4,850	4,860	4,820	1,790	1,790	1,790	3,060	3,070	3,030
HORRY---------	47,200	46,860	47,060	6,270	6,180	7,050	40,930	40,680	40,010
JASPER--------	3,070	3,070	3,060	220	220	220	2,850	2,850	2,840
KERSHAW-------	14,400	14,400	14,290	7,680	7,670	7,660	6,720	6,730	6,630
LANCASTER-----	17,810	17,770	18,820	10,130	10,090	11,320	7,680	7,680	7,500
LAURENS-------	17,200	17,220	16,860	8,190	8,220	7,730	9,010	9,000	9,130
LEE-----------	2,620	2,620	2,710	1,030	1,040	1,060	1,590	1,580	1,650
LEXINGTON-----	40,000	40,200	40,100	12,700	12,600	12,600	27,300	27,600	27,500
MCCORMICK-----	1,790	1,810	1,950	900	930	960	890	880	990
MARION--------	11,390	10,970	11,290	5,510	5,130	5,100	5,880	5,840	6,190
MARLBORO------	8,290	8,200	8,710	3,990	3,910	4,470	4,300	4,290	4,240
NEWBERRY------	10,410	10,390	10,530	5,010	4,980	5,070	5,400	5,410	5,460
OCONEE--------	17,250	17,210	17,670	8,330	8,230	8,670	8,920	8,980	9,000
ORANGEBURG----	23,980	24,040	23,790	8,360	8,230	8,110	15,620	15,810	15,680
PICKENS-------	27,400	27,500	27,300	12,100	12,000	11,900	15,300	15,500	15,400
RICHLAND------	139,100	139,900	139,700	12,700	12,400	12,800	126,400	127,500	126,900
SALUDA--------	2,760	2,720	2,700	1,040	1,000	1,010	1,720	1,720	1,690
SPARTANBURG---	82,300	83,300	84,900	35,900	35,700	36,900	46,600	47,600	48,000
SUMTER--------	26,070	26,130	26,210	8,290	8,300	8,420	17,780	17,830	17,790
UNION---------	8,970	9,040	9,300	4,880	4,930	5,240	4,090	4,110	4,060
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,410	8,350	8,260	2,970	2,910	2,860	5,440	5,440	5,400
YORK----------	38,250	38,030	37,620	12,770	12,530	12,290	25,480	25,500	25,330

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
AUGUST, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	AUG. 1983	JULY 1983	AUG. 1982	AUG. 1983	JULY 1983	AUG. 1982	AUG. 1983	JULY 1983	AUG. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,740	9,780	9,820	1,160	1,580	1,190	11.9	16.2	12.1
AIKEN---------	43,690	43,840	45,810	4,720	5,130	5,810	10.8	11.7	12.7
ALLENDALE-----	3,940	3,860	4,250	720	670	850	18.3	17.4	20.0
ANDERSON------	61,930	62,060	65,530	5,950	6,340	9,340	9.6	10.2	14.3
BAMBERG-------	7,730	7,740	7,750	730	760	1,070	9.4	9.8	13.8
BARNWELL------	9,550	9,540	9,870	1,030	1,020	1,210	10.8	10.7	12.3
BEAUFORT------	31,160	31,440	30,200	1,910	2,070	1,860	6.1	6.6	6.2
BERKELEY------	38,500	39,200	39,970	3,170	3,430	3,590	8.2	8.8	9.0
CALHOUN-------	7,480	7,580	8,020	670	780	750	9.0	10.3	9.4
CHARLESTON----	112,950	114,830	115,880	9,650	10,230	9,500	8.5	8.9	8.2
CHEROKEE------	22,070	22,280	23,450	1,880	2,080	3,040	8.5	9.3	13.0
CHESTER-------	14,540	14,730	15,560	1,780	1,960	2,180	12.2	13.3	14.0
CHESTERFIELD--	18,560	18,610	19,600	1,850	2,040	2,930	10.0	11.0	14.9
CLARENDON-----	13,140	13,180	13,810	1,510	1,260	1,740	11.5	9.6	12.6
COLLETON------	13,380	13,470	13,850	1,520	1,620	1,820	11.4	12.0	13.1
DARLINGTON----	27,990	28,160	28,630	3,240	3,320	3,540	11.6	11.8	12.4
DILLON--------	13,880	14,100	14,520	1,260	1,450	1,670	9.1	10.3	11.5
DORCHESTER----	23,790	24,200	24,730	1,870	2,010	2,160	7.9	8.3	8.7
EDGEFIELD-----	8,450	8,500	8,750	790	840	760	9.3	9.9	8.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,680	9,740	10,370	850	920	1,010	8.8	9.4	9.7
FLORENCE------	51,540	51,390	54,810	5,170	5,710	7,090	10.0	11.1	12.9
GEORGETOWN----	21,900	22,090	19,890	2,250	2,490	3,090	10.3	11.3	15.5
GREENVILLE----	140,240	142,070	149,990	10,770	11,650	17,560	7.7	8.2	11.7
GREENWOOD-----	26,490	27,020	27,260	3,150	3,600	4,390	11.9	13.3	16.1
HAMPTON-------	7,670	7,750	7,860	880	950	970	11.5	12.3	12.3
HORRY---------	65,450	65,230	67,160	4,790	5,150	5,400	7.3	7.9	8.0
JASPER--------	6,270	6,420	6,430	590	740	660	9.4	11.5	10.3
KERSHAW-------	18,330	18,470	19,010	1,790	1,970	2,280	9.8	10.7	12.0
LANCASTER-----	22,550	22,730	24,310	2,400	2,640	2,540	10.6	11.6	10.4
LAURENS-------	22,640	22,840	23,270	2,770	2,950	3,500	12.2	12.9	15.0
LEE-----------	7,590	7,690	8,040	840	920	900	11.1	12.0	11.2
LEXINGTON-----	66,410	66,600	68,510	4,290	5,110	5,710	6.5	7.7	8.3
MCCORMICK-----	3,180	3,240	3,530	510	520	590	16.0	16.0	16.7
MARION--------	17,280	17,030	17,990	2,000	2,360	2,490	11.6	13.9	13.8
MARLBORO------	12,080	12,320	12,730	2,210	2,540	2,220	18.3	20.6	17.4
NEWBERRY------	16,470	16,550	17,420	1,340	1,410	1,810	8.1	8.5	10.4
OCONEE--------	20,580	20,580	21,950	2,660	2,750	3,260	12.9	13.4	14.9
ORANGEBURG----	38,280	38,830	39,110	4,150	4,610	4,690	10.8	11.9	12.0
PICKENS-------	38,600	40,160	40,110	2,940	4,240	3,640	7.6	10.6	9.1
RICHLAND------	127,040	126,230	131,310	7,660	8,070	10,630	6.0	6.4	8.1
SALUDA--------	6,850	6,890	9,140	790	890	3,060	11.5	12.9	33.5
SPARTANBURG---	99,460	100,330	105,780	8,690	8,890	12,930	8.7	8.9	12.2
SUMTER--------	34,050	34,330	35,330	3,300	3,530	3,820	9.7	10.3	10.8
UNION---------	12,880	13,320	15,630	2,330	2,670	4,490	18.1	20.0	28.7
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,190	17,330	17,890	1,740	1,940	2,290	10.1	11.2	12.8
YORK----------	51,510	51,980	53,670	4,830	5,630	6,840	9.4	10.8	12.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

FIRST QUARTER COVERED EMPLOYMENT AFFECTED BY SEASONAL MOVEMENTS

The number of covered employees in South Carolina, at 1,118,605, declined 14,605 during the first quarter of 1983. Seasonal decreases in the private sector more than offset small advancements in the public sector.

Private sector employment, losing 14,850, dropped to 896,265 this quarter. Reductions in tourist-related trade (-7,785) accounted for over 52% of the sector's total decline. Construction, played by inclement weather conditions, lost 2,260 workers during the quarter. Manufacturers, negatively influenced by shorter workweeks and plant shutdowns, trimmed their payrolls of 2,675 covered employees. In the nondurable-good sector, significant reductions (-2,600) in textile mill products could not be completely offset by additions in apparel and other textile products (+555); and chemicals and allied products (+460). Scattered increases within the durable-good sector could not cancel the negative effects of layoffs in electrical and electronic equipment (-1,500); and machinery, except electrical (-460). Therefore, the producers of durable goods reduced their workforces 800 during the quarter. Quarterly downturns were also reported in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (-210); transportation and public utilities (-425); finance, insurance, and real estate (-485); and services (-695).

First quarter covered wages in the private sector, dropping over $115 million, totaled $3,153,152,060. All major industry groups within the sector reported wage deficits this quarter. Employees in trade industries experienced the largest drop (-$41,873,915) followed by construction (-$20,934,345) and services (-$19,359,095). Wages for covered employees in the private sector have increased over $158 million in comparison with first quarter 1982 levels.

Following the trend of employment and wages, average weekly earnings for private sector employees, at $270.62, fell $5.37 this quarter. Earnings declined in all major industry groups except manufacturing. The small rise in manufacturing earnings (+$1.19) was the result of some employees receiving more incentive pay. Transportation and public utilities reported the highest average weekly earnings ($391.32) followed by mining ($329.00). The lowest earnings were reported in agriculture, forestry, and fishing ($192.26). South Carolina's average weekly earnings for covered employees have increased $17.84 in comparison with first quarter 1982 levels.

The number of employees in the government sector, at 222,345, accelerated 250 during the first quarter. Approximately 78% of the increase was in state government employment. Federal government employment experienced a minute gain (+70) while local government remained virtually unchanged from the previous quarter's level of 123,125. There were 885 more employees in the public sector for first quarter of 1983 than the comparable year-ago period.

Wages for government employees declined $14,958,475 during the first quarter. All three divisions in the public sector reported quarterly decreases. Local government wages, at $372,901,000, comprised over 45% of the sector's total wages. Average weekly earnings, at $282,97, dropped $4.46 during the quarter. Federal government earnings, at $414.54, experienced the largest quarterly deficit (-$7.81) followed by local government earnings (-$6.97). In comparison with year-ago levels, earnings for public sector employees have advanced $18.41.

TABLE 13
EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
1ST QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCES, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	FEDERAL STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ALL OTHER
State Total	1,118,605	62,320	353.365	49.430	223,670	47,485	147,155	222,345	12,835
ABBEVILLE	5,990	120	3,625	90	600	100	390	1,045	15
AIKEN	35,315	1,480	17,555	1,260	5,370	940	3,065	4,890	750
ALLENDALE	2,680	120	1,000	65	425	50	145	770	100
ANDERSON	44,195	1,600	20,925	1,290	8,555	1.215	3,955	6,430	215
BAMBERG	4,375	50	1,700	155	750	90	570	985	70
BARNWELL	6,365	D	2,795	425	640	D	695	1,130	680
BEAUFORT	21,020	1,885	940	625	5,070	1,775	5,445	4,665	605
BERKELEY	18,270	1,680	5,930	555	2,435	200	1,620	5,565	275
CALHOUN	3,795	140	2.250	150	430	45	165	550	65
CHARLESTON	113,210	6.125	9,540	6,990	27,935	5,750	20,580	35,560	730
CHEROKEE	13.710	510	6.965	760	2,030	265	985	2,060	125
CHESTER	11,075	230	6,625	200	1,620	165	475	1,720	40
CHESTERFIELD	10,855	135	5,980	245	1,460	190	630	1,860	345
CLARENDON	5.970	570	1.750	55	1,305	150	640	1.375	115
COLLETON	7,910	350	2,360	260	1,730	355	975	1.650	225
DARLINGTON	18,175	520	7,960	1,085	3,060	400	2,465	2.465	215
DILLON	7,950	125	3,160	90	1,835	140	955	1,555	85
DORCHESTER	11,600	810	3.015	370	2,690	320	1,380	2,760	245
EDGEFIELD	4.420	90	2,100	100	585	70	325	810	330
FAIRFIELD	5.655	185	2.135	950	565	100	550	1,120	40
FLORENCE	40,135	2,275	12,655	1,655	8,690	1,640	5,505	7,510	205
GEORGETOWN	14.950	3,430	3.875	300	2,590	425	1,205	2,740	335
GREENVILLE	136,600	8,595	46.945	5.100	31,235	7,065	20,510	16,360	785
GREENWOOD	25,380	930	12,200	555	4,640	700	2,050	4,200	100
HAMPTON	4,645	310	1,660	75	1,010	110	340	1,020	115
HORRY	36,620	2,680	5,940	1,075	10,540	2,105	8,075	5.950	250
JASPER	2,885	200	195	120	610	45	870	765	75
KERSHAW	14,005	450	7,420	420	1,950	285	1,065	2,105	310
LANCASTER	17,290	520	10,040	400	2,210	380	1,350	2.235	145
LAURENS	16,400	330	8.040	275	2,050	350	1,445	3.740	160
LEE	2,930	30	1,000	65	530	65	260	845	130
LEXINGTON	38.590	2.385	12.185	2.480	8,410	945	4,560	6,990	625
McCORMICK	1.860	50	865	20	140	15	90	640	30
MARION	10,390	245	4,935	150	1,400	365	1.140	2,030	125
MARLBORO	8,130	65	4.115	125	1,175	130	820	1,540	160
NEWBERRY	10.090	385	4.930	310	1,610	200	860	1.530	255
OCONEE	17.200	D	8.665	D	2.015	425	1,315	2,475	2,305
ORANGEBURG	23,835	680	8.255	785	4,755	760	2,685	5,380	530
PICKENS	25,480	925	11,500	295	4.245	590	2,440	5,325	160
RICHLAND	133,010	6,130	12.145	6,560	27,950	13,180	22,245	44.210	570
SALUDA	2,705	130	1,060	40	480	50	165	660	105
SPARTANBURG	81,550	3.785	36.085	2,905	15,700	2,150	9,625	10,700	590
SUMTER	26,690	1,475	8,825	925	5,240	895	4,010	4,860	460
UNION	8,840	145	5,145	140	1,140	155	525	1,565	15
WILLIAMSBURG	8,035	160	2,970	460	1,535	230	700	1,850	120
YORK	36,570	1,290	12,520	D	5,980	D	4,795	5,165	6,820
UNCLASSIFIED	21,230	7,090	850	1,135	6,705	580	2,450	945	1,480

"D" denotes nondisclosure. Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure os some industries in various counties.

TABLE 14
WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
1ST QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCES, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	FEDERAL STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ALL OTHER
State Totals	$3,968,058,860	$236,041,470	$1,432,028,020	$251,455,170	$582,405,780	$182,964,935	$433,014,590	$814,907,870	$35,240,015
ABBEVILLE	20,142,830	297,120	14,006,660	387,020	968,285	245,080	1,064,560	3,137,410	36,690
AIKEN	154,023,670	7,476,815	97,630,060	6,681,340	12,129,210	3,106,720	7,627,415	16,560,490	2,811,610
ALLENDALE	6,895,375	441,275	2,602,070	209,860	996,380	133,310	275,555	2,084,395	152,530
ANDERSON	150,244,090	4,832,975	81,237,560	6,730,750	19,586,015	4,141,580	11,839,055	21,237,615	638,540
BAMBERG	11,859,460	91,480	4,537,400	841,005	1,651,120	221,240	1,547,395	2,851,455	118,365
BARNWELL	22,358,375	D	9,229,150	2,165,880	1,331,600	D	3,246,335	3,366,750	3,018,660
BEAUFORT	66,744,840	6,763,525	2,691,960	2,688,200	11,483,565	8,157,160	16,245,045	17,359,310	1,356,065
BERKELEY	73,730,450	6,348,610	29,811,220	2,410,140	5,320,310	589,230	5,035,400	23,462,955	752,580
CALHOUN	18,323,830	558,235	14,035,560	664,340	973,960	110,030	283,045	1,556,780	141,875
CHARLESTON	416,497,040	20,485,185	47,152,275	30,591,975	72,487,470	21,289,840	58,894,680	164,099,300	1,496,305
CHEROKEE	44,136,070	1,788,730	24,873,250	3,705,905	4,043,240	794,110	2,554,490	6,050,700	325,640
CHESTER	36,715,925	735,405	24,064,840	892,025	4,096,115	560,030	1,062,585	5,247,250	57,670
CHESTERFIELD	32,522,980	321,650	20,094,170	1,040,925	3,218,185	564,205	1,256,890	5,199,585	827,365
CLARENDON	14,304,135	1,379,175	4,224,700	181,710	2,567,040	485,530	1,417,675	3,875,515	172,795
COLLETON	22,337,120	582,230	7,727,145	1,384,565	3,593,035	1,178,665	2,010,110	5,128,715	732,655
DARLINGTON	69,328,045	1,243,190	40,247,000	5,716,595	6,519,735	1,209,055	6,343,850	7,371,220	677,390
DILLON	21,258,310	208,170	9,485,950	335,215	4,539,340	407,295	2,190,740	3,855,775	235,820
DORCHESTER	35,891,885	2,233,480	12,248,210	1,367,905	6,500,245	948,320	2,839,885	8,764,385	989,455
EDGEFIELD	12,300,810	426,720	6,329,505	432,270	1,208,150	236,905	764,880	2,352,220	550,155
FAIRFIELD	19,222,055	934,060	5,683,670	6,412,385	1,068,855	314,105	1,599,655	3,071,465	137,855
FLORENCE	134,786,480	7,509,080	50,185,220	7,418,530	21,798,940	6,107,165	16,525,840	24,852,050	389,650
GEORGETOWN	61,704,490	18,922,805	21,259,360	1,211,610	5,558,600	1,209,085	2,984,475	9,059,965	1,498,580
GREENVILLE	520,434,375	38,787,480	201,692,640	26,446,890	92,377,640	31,114,240	70,592,165	56,823,510	2,599,805
GREENWOOD	86,457,260	3,127,390	47,980,595	2,459,035	10,310,525	2,426,410	5,922,850	13,945,750	284,710
HAMPTON	14,900,070	549,460	7,853,225	296,975	2,048,555	316,090	685,635	2,782,155	267,975
HORRY	101,501,485	7,597,060	16,966,675	4,347,195	22,668,385	7,634,720	20,455,070	21,302,470	529,905
JASPER	6,762,055	604,230	446,490	533,760	1,177,810	118,600	1,379,055	2,290,735	209,370
KERSHAW	52,278,250	1,520,835	33,436,235	2,015,590	3,895,670	860,400	2,832,010	6,946,180	771,330
LANCASTER	57,013,125	1,632,925	36,737,120	1,988,800	4,555,710	1,250,540	3,758,600	6,720,660	368,765
LAURENS	53,516,835	758,910	29,780,890	1,379,115	4,638,080	1,089,790	3,150,080	11,937,515	782,450
LEE	8,698,430	52,800	3,935,435	269,740	1,140,170	234,305	511,200	2,397,665	157,110
LEXINGTON	132,547,305	7,215,910	52,723,400	13,022,085	20,025,220	3,421,425	11,376,660	23,120,555	1,642,050
McCORMICK	4,957,660	88,340	2,439,600	37,505	262,055	40,205	136,900	1,887,595	65,460
MARION	28,535,325	783,005	14,058,190	596,165	3,011,650	1,248,635	3,070,875	5,575,230	191,565
MARLBORO	22,662,645	106,790	12,926,110	552,235	2,370,390	343,035	1,855,510	4,059,290	449,275
NEWBERRY	29,769,195	1,283,900	16,060,845	1,247,100	3,115,000	565,395	1,923,790	4,708,370	864,785
OCONEE	60,689,335	D	29,624,365	D	4,097,865	1,594,045	4,367,780	7,662,830	13,342,450
ORANGEBURG	73,630,950	2,183,385	28,900,490	3,348,060	11,030,260	2,568,650	7,216,300	17,446,680	937,125
PICKENS	83,538,870	2,683,740	41,242,455	1,327,885	8,183,655	1,828,015	5,851,305	22,056,980	364,830
RICHLAND	496,046,525	22,898,920	49,660,040	37,876,455	81,044,590	54,189,915	73,262,645	175,349,065	1,764,900
SALUDA	6,861,400	297,435	2,897,025	138,035	967,730	204,810	301,665	1,795,020	259,675
SPARTANBURG	308,003,435	15,536,545	157,196,280	14,973,605	43,067,165	8,383,430	30,878,880	36,641,200	1,326,330
SUMTER	79,486,600	4,345,165	28,597,520	3,778,025	12,815,730	3,025,035	10,308,675	15,838,375	778,075
UNION	26,843,075	285,650	17,554,835	600,930	2,245,930	457,890	1,007,570	4,644,760	45,510
WILLIAMSBURG	22,375,645	294,005	9,213,845	1,847,705	3,544,450	800,510	1,288,325	5,230,510	156,285
YORK	142,613,215	4,476,520	55,822,850	D	14,534,475	D	13,632,560	18,072,705	36,074,105
UNCLASSIFIED	102,607,505	31,615,900	4,921,910	5,248,640	37,638,645	2,943,470	9,638,910	5,126,740	5,473,290

"D" denotes nondisclosure. Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries in various counties.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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